ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

IN

1870-71.

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OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

IN THE YEAR 1870-71.

FROM THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE VARIOUS INDIAN GOVERNMENTS IN 1871-72.

VOLUME XVI.

SERAMPORE:

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PREFACE.

THE Annals of India, comprised in the present volume, contain little that is startling, though much that is important, in relation to the steady progress of the various native populations under the British Crown. A necessary reduction of expenditure in Public Works followed a succession of financial deficits; but it will be seen, nevertheless, that most important works were undertaken and carried through, adding at once to the comfort of the people and the stability of the Empire.

The Editor has ventured, in the introduction to this volume, to step out of the usual course to notice one of those startling events which throw a gloom over the present and form landmarks in the future of nations—the murder of the chief ruler of the land. Properly, that mournful event ought to have remained for the volume succeeding this, but it was impossible for an Annalist of India to pass over, on any mere ground of verbal propriety, an occurrence which drew to India the attention of all civilized nations.

Lord Mayo was succeeded by Lord Northbrook, who entered on his Viceroyalty under the happiest auspices of a general sympathy and approval, both on the part of the European and Native communities. The connection of his Excellency, and of his family, with India, and his thorough knowledge of official life, seemed to give the best augury of future good government. In the year properly under review the nation also lost, by an accident, one of the ablest and best of its Governors, Sir Henry Durand, and, by a base murder, the Chief Justice of India.

The vast Financial and other changes of the year will have their results in years to come. The Assignment of sums of money to the different Provincial Governments was promptly carried out, and is now the subject of careful enquiry on the part of the Viceroy.

The same remark applies to the immense legal work of Mr. Fitz-James Stephen, completed in the year in which we write, but to some extent arrested subsequently in consequence of the strongly expressed disapproval of large sections of the people.

Early in the year a dangerous rebellion broke out in Afghanistan, under the leadership of the Ameer's second and ablest son; and for a time the prospects on that frontier seem very dark and threatening. Eventually the Ameer's arms triumphed, and the rebel, Yakoob Khan, completely subdued, was allowed to retain the Government of Herat.

At the close of the year an Expedition was sent out to the Looshai hills, to exact reparation for injuries done by the hillmen to British life and property in the Tea Districts of Cachar. The operations—throughout most successful—were completed early in the present year, and there is reason to hope that they will permanently check the raids of the hill tribes, especially as there is every intention to follow up the Expedition by measures calculated to promote a genial and profitable intercourse between hill and plain.

With these exceptions, and some trifling outbreaks of tribes, the year was one of peace, so far as India was concerned, though the chronic warfare in the huge territory between China and Burma and beyond the borders of Yarkund, as well as on the Western frontier, and in Oman, has been sufficient to arrest many wise projects for the extension of commerce and the arts of peace.

SERAMPORE,
21st *October*, 1872.

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THE

ANNALS

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INDIAN ADMINISTRATION IN 1870-71.

INTRODUCTION.

BRITISH INDIA in general terms may be said to be included within latitude 8° and 37° N. and longitude 66° and 44′ and 99° 30′ E. involving 11,260 miles of external boundary. From Tenasserim by the Himalayas to Cape Monze in Sind, the *inland* frontier is 4,680 miles, while the coast line from the Straits Settlements to Kurrachee is 6,580. The length of India from the Indus to Cape Comorin, on the meridian of 75°, is 1,900 miles. The extreme breadth is 1,800 miles, on the parallel of 28°. The whole Peninsula contains an area of about 1,557,000 square miles and a population of 204,000,000 or 123 to the mile. It is thus thirteen times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and contains ten times the population.

The whole Peninsula of India with the exception of the small territories held by Portugal and France and the territories of the King of Burma is governed by Great Britain. At the last census of 1868 the population of the French possessions was 229,000 and the superficial extent of territory 122,500 acres. In Area, India is slightly less than the whole extent of Europe without Russia. The French Possessions are.—Chandernagore, on the Hooghly, population, 32,670; Karical, on the Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast, Yanaon, on the Orissa Coast, Mahe, on the Malabar Coast, square miles, 191¾, population 171,217. The Portuguese Possessions are.—Goa, Western Coast, square miles 1,066, population 363,788; Damaun, Concan Coast, Diu, South Coast of Kattywar, square miles not known, population, 44,808.

The French and Portuguese territories are administered in each case by a Governor General, the former from Pondicherry and, the latter from Goa.

British India is divided into Feudatory and non-Feudatory States under the Viceroy and Governor General, though the non-Feudatory States are for all ordinary purposes under the direct Government of their own chiefs, assisted and guided by British officers. The exact area and population of the states has heretofore been estimated merely, but the surveys which are being pushed on with marvellous rapidity and the census of 1871-72, will enable the Government at no distant date to arrive at more approximately correct returns. The latest estimates are the following:—

	Square miles.	*Population.*
Non-Feudatory	910,853	155,348,090
Feudatory	646,147	46,245,888
Native States under French Government	188	203,887
Ditto Portuguese ditto	1,066	313,262
Total Area and Population ...	1,558,254	202,111,127

These figures show a difference as compared with those of the previous annual returns; the estimated population is a little lower, and the area about 50,000 square miles higher than in the previous year. The census will give an entirely new basis for the Annals of Indian Administration. At present we have merely estimates with respect to many subjects on which after the census we shall have an approach to certainty.

Although not strictly belonging to the year under review it is impossible for an annalist of India, writing in the year 1872, to omit noticing the deplorable death of the Viceroy, under whose mild and beneficent rule India had been for the previous three years. On the 25th January Earl Mayo left Calcutta to visit British Burma, and our great prison house on the Andaman Islands. The visit to Burma was one of those marked successes to which Lord Mayo during his term of office had accustomed his countrymen and the natives of India. He was everywhere received with enthusiasm, and he made several of those pointed, graphic, forcible, little speeches by means of which he found his way to the kernel of difficult subjects and to the hearts of the people of India. On the 8th February, His Excellency visited Port Blair in the Flagship of Admiral Cockburn; the Admiral himself was left at Calcutta ill with dysentery, of which he died on the 10th February. The Viceroy ascended Mount Harriett on the day of his arrival, and on the point of re-embarking in the evening he was stabbed by a convict, and died, within a few minutes, in course of removal to the Glasgow. The post of Governor General was assumed, according to rule, by Lord Napier of Merchistoun, Governor of Madras, who, on

taking his seat in the Council, made the following graceful remarks, well worthy of a place in the Annals of Indian Administration.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have to claim your sympathy in the performance "of the saddest duty of my life. The seat which I have "the honour to occupy for a moment has been opened to "me by a cruel crime perpetrated against the most just and "most compassionate of men. It would be superfluous for me "now to expatiate on the merits of the statesman and the "friend whom we have lost, though no one knew those "merits better than myself and no one felt them more. "Other voices more eloquent and authoritative have done "full justice to the dead, but during the brief period of my "presence in your deliberations it will be my study to "honour his memory, to follow his councils, and to benefit "by his example. Gentlemen, if I find myself surrounded "here by friends and not by strangers it is still to his "goodness that I owe this consolation and advantage.—You "gave your cordial, zealous, independent, support to the Earl "of Mayo in the labours and responsibilities of his beneficent "and successful government. I need not express my confi-"dence that you will grant me the same assistance, of which "I shall stand in far greater need."

The body of Lord Mayo was landed in Calcutta on the 16th February, and was followed to Government House by an immense and mournful procession comprising all classes in Calcutta. The body lay-in-state for two days, and was then, after a solemn funeral service, read by the Bishop of Calcutta, assisted by a choir, retaken to the Glasgow for transmission to Ireland. The successor of Lord Mayo is Lord Northbrook whose knowledge of and deep interests in Indian affairs may be accepted as a hopeful augury for the future.

This mournful event was preceded by the murder, in September of the year under review, of the Officiating Chief Justice, Mr. Norman, who was stabbed by a man belonging to the same tribe as the later assassin of the Viceroy. The Chief Justice was entering his court when the assassin rushed upon him. These two events, the one in the year under review, and the other in the year in which we now write, were so similar in character that it was difficult to doubt that they were of the same class of crime, and committed with the same object which it would be a desecration of the word to term political, but which nevertheless could not be merely personal.

CHAPTER I.

AREA, POPULATION, AND LANGUAGES.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM.

THE British Empire in India may be said to date from 1599 when the East India Company was formed. In 1636 Mr. Boughton, a ship's surgeon, obtained the privilege of planting factories in Bengal. The Presidency of Madras was constituted in 1639, that of Bombay in 1662 and that of Bengal in 1682. In 1773 the Governor of Bengal was made Governor General of India with certain powers, chiefly political and financial, over the other two presidencies. In 1784 the Board of Control was created in England. In 1858 the East India Company ceased to rule, and a Secretary of State with a Council of 15 members took its place. In 1861 the Indian Councils' Act was passed. With the exception of the transfer of North Canara from Madras to Bombay and the addition of Sind to Bombay on the conquest of that province, these presidencies have retained very nearly their original limits, including the provinces conquered from the Peishwa and Guikwar between 1800 and 1818. The succession of conquests in Northern and Central India and Burma, gradually led to the formation of separate jurisdictions under Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners. In 1853 the Governor General ceased to exercise any more direct supervision over Lower Bengal than over the rest of India. British India has, during the past eight years, been divided into ten local administrations supervised by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, though the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay have retained their old dignity, being in direct correspondence with the Secretary of State as well as under the Governor General, and each having a Governor, a Commander-in-Chief and a Council, composed of these officials and two civilians. The division of the armies into separate commands has been a subject of long standing differences of opinion among Military men and administrators, and only this last year was brought prominently before the public in a voluminous Return on army expenditure with strong views, however, in favour of maintaining the local character and traditions of the several forces. Berar is administered for the Nizam. Mysore also is under a special administration, but Coorg is directly a British Province. All except the first four are more directly under the supervision of the Governor General in Council. The North-Western Province have a High Court and the Punjab has a Chief Court. The Governor General's Council for making laws, legislates for all India in general and for the Provinces which have no legislatures

their own in detail, these Provinces being represented by officials. The Governor General must sanction every Act of the three subordinate Councils before it can become law, and the Secretary of State for India may advise Her Majesty to veto any Act of the Governor General's Council.

The administration of all the Provinces is now nearly uniform. Each Province is divided into Zillahs, or Districts, or large Counties, under Collector-Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners with Joints, Deputies, Assistants and Extra-Assistants. These Districts are in most cases grouped into Divisions, each under a Commissioner supervised by a Revenue Board or Financial Commissioner. English Counties average 1,000 square miles in extent. In India they are much larger. In Bombay, Collectorates average about 6,000 square miles, and Khandeish is supposed to be 15,000 square miles. There is no Revenue Board in Bombay, but the Collectorates are divided between two Revenue Commissioners. The Revenue Commissioner there corresponds immediately with Government and is also Police Commissioner of his Division. Each District has a treasury and jail. In Lower Bengal Districts are broken up into Sub-divisions under Joint, Assistant, or Deputy Magistrates. Under the new constabulary system, introduced by Act V. of 1861, each district has a Superintendent of Police, and the Districts are grouped for police purposes into circles under Deputy Inspectors General, while the whole Police force of each Province is under an Inspector General. The constabulary, except on the North-Eastern and Trans-Indus frontiers, is a purely civil force organised on the Irish system, and subject in all respects, except internal discipline, to the civil authorities, that is, to Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners, or Collector-Magistrates, of Districts.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Provinces are administered by a covenanted civil service, an uncovenanted civil service, and military officers of the Staff Corps. In 1854 the appointments in the Civil Service, which had previously been at the disposal of the directors of the East India Company, were thrown open to public competition among all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, within certain limits of age. The first examination took place in 1855, under the direction of the Commissioners for the affairs of India. In 1858 Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control, requested the Civil Service Commissioners to supervise the annual competition. The maximum age of admission to the open competition was originally fixed at 23, with the view of including Bachelors

of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1859 it was lowered to 22, on the ground that candidates selected at any later age, would then be too old to commence life in India, and in the belief that the reduced limit somewhat exceeded in the average age at which the B. A. degree is taken. In 1866 it was further lowered to 21, that the successful candidates might pass a probation of two years in England; and the minimum limit, which had hitherto been 18, was reduced at the same time to 17. In the year 1864, when, in compliance with a proposal made by the Indian Government, the examinations hitherto held at the Presidency towns were abolished, and the preliminary training of the young civilians, even in the vernacular languages, was to be completed in England.

The following tables show the number and distribution of the Army and the Civil Service:—

Presidencies or Provinces.	European Troops.	Native Troops.
Bengal	4,062	9,951
North-West Provinces	9,964	15,120
Madras	5,180	25,576
Bombay	10,583	39,002
Punjab	14,971	17,585
Central Provinces	2,301	3,178
Oude	3,829	2,327
British Burma	2,011	3,019
Mysore	1,723	3,383
Hyderabad	2,342	11,005
Rajpootana ... ... } Central India ... ... }	...	4,339
Total for all India	56,966	1,33,583

On 31st December, 1869-1870, the strength of the Bengal Civil Service was as follows:—

Government.	Number of Civilians.	Total Absent.	Special leave.	Percentage of Absentees.
Government of India	29	6	Nil.	20·6
Bengal	251	39	1	15·5
North-Western Provinces	208	31	1	14·9
Punjab	54	7	1	12·9
Oude	20	2	Nil.	10.
Central Provinces	18	5	Nil.	27·7
Total	580	90		
Government of India	21	4	Nil.	19·049
Bengal	264	59	Nil.	22·348
North-Western Provinces	206	37	Nil.	17·96
Punjab	63	15	Nil.	23·80
Oude	23	3	Nil.	13·04
Central Provinces	15	5	1	33·33
Total	592	123		

MADRAS.

Madras consists of twenty-one districts, including the Neilgherry Hills which were formed into a district during the year 1869-70. His Excellency the Governor, and Council, conducted the duties of Government at Ootacamund on these Hills during three months of the year—from the beginning of July to the end of September of the year under review. The first Council at Ootacamund was held on the 8th July, and the last on the 23rd September 1870. The area of the Province is estimated at 141,113 square miles, and the population at 26,000,000. The new district added about 1,000 square miles and a population of 38,142 to the Presidency. Of these 2,616 are Europeans, and 19,891 belong to the hill tribes. The population for which returns of births and deaths have been received was estimated by the last Census at 24,633,127. The total population of the Presidency is said to be (in round numbers) twenty-six millions, but from the large Zemindaries in Madura, as well as from the independent State of Poodoocottah, no returns had been received when the administration reports were issued. The registration is made by the Village Accountants, each of whom records the births and deaths occurring in his village, and transmits to the Collector of the district, through the Talook authorities, a monthly abstract therefrom, with particulars as to age and cause of death. The Talooks have been constituted registration circles, and the Revenue Inspectors of each talook supervise the registration. The talook returns are tabulated in the Collector's office and forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner, who is also furnished with a detailed statement of every cholera-death in each circle. In the Town of Madras the birth registration is improving.

The following shows the Birth rates of the several districts :—

	Per 1,000 of Population.		Per 1,000 of Population.
1. Tanjore	31·4	12 Tinnevelly	20 2
2. Chingleput	27 6	13. Vizagapatam	18·8
3. Salem	27·4	14 South Arcot	18·6
4. North Arcot	24·8	15. Madras	18 ·8
5. Malabar	23·2	16 Godavery	17 2
6. Bellary	22·2	17. Neilgherries	16 8
7. Ganjam	22·1	18. Nellore	16 6
8. Kistna	21·8	19. Madura	16 4
9. Kurnool	21·8	20. Cuddapah	15 6
10 South Canara	21·4	21. Coimbatore	15 4
11. Trichinopoly	20·2		

The following shows the Death Ratios of the several Districts :—

Death Ratios of the several districts.			Remarks.
1. Ganjam ...	13 4	per mille.	Zemindary tracts imperfectly returned; district healthy; no epidemic cholera.
2. Vizagapatam ...	13 5	,,	Do. do. do.
3. Malabar ...	14·6	,,	Absence of epidemic disease.
4. Neilgherries ...	15 02	,,	Do. do.
5. Coimbatore ...	15 1	,,	Very slight prevalence of cholera.
6. Nellore ...	15 2	,,	No epidemic after February.
7. Cuddapah ...	15·8	,,	No cholera Fever prevalent.
8. Madura ...	15·9	,,	Zemindaries not included; cholera prevalent.
9. Bellary ...	16·5	,,	Country tolerably healthy; not a case of cholera. Fever prevailing.
10. South Arcot ...	17·2	,,	Slight cholera.
11. South Canara ...	17·4	,,	Fever and small-pox in excess; very little cholera.
12. Kurnool ...	19 3	,,	Small-pox and fever in excess; no cholera.
13. North Arcot ...	19·3	,,	Cholera prevalent for three months.
14. Chingleput ...	19·5	,,	Do. do. do.
15. Kistna ...	19·6	,,	Slight cholera and small-pox.
16. Trichinopoly ...	19·7	,,	Cholera prevalent in the beginning and end of the year.
17. Salem ...	21·2	,,	Epidemic prevalence of cholera and fever.
18 Tinnevelly ...	23.07	,,	Do. slight fever prevalence.
19. Tanjore ...	24·3	,,	Cholera very fatal early in the year.
20. Madras (town)	26 4	,,	Cholera in May, June, and July.
21. Godavery ...	27·1	,,	Severe cholera in May, June, July, and August, followed by great prevalence of malarious fever.

The intensity of cholera in certain districts which had been attacked in the previous year was, in the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, much increased by outbreaks at pilgrim-sites, and particularly at Tripatore and Conjeveram. At the end of the year cholera had gradually declined, though a reproduction occurred in a few of the southern districts. A severe outbreak which occurred in the Godavery District, was traced to importation. The deaths from small pox fell lower in 1870 than in any previous year since the mortality has been registered. In 1866-67 and 1868 a great wave of small-pox passed over the whole of India, but since the end of 1868 there has been a general decline of small-pox in all other parts of India. The total number of deaths from this disease was 11,252, against 17,448 in 1869. This decline of small-pox mortality, the administration report says, is "not directly attributable to any benefit derived from vaccination, but to the natural laws of the disease itself, which give to it the properties of increase and decay at fixed intervals of time." The total number of deaths from fever in 1870 was 151,027, against 132,346 in 1869. Most of the districts in which there are hill ranges show a high mortality from febrile diseases.

The Army returns show that the mean strength of the British Troops was 11,035. The total number of admissions into hospital at the several stations was 15,489, of daily sick 695·16, of deaths in hospital 187, and out of hospital 26, total 213, and of invalids according to the returns of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, British Medical Service, 827—71 for discharge, and 756 for change of climate.

These figures yield the following ratios to strength :—

Admitted sick			1436·25 per mille.
Constantly sick			62·99
Deaths	in hospital		16·94
	out of hospital		2·35
Invalided	for change	70·43	77·04
	for discharge	6·61	
Total decrement from deaths and invaliding.			96·33

During the year, the additions to the Army by recruiting in India, drafts from England and the Colonies, and rejoining of deserters were 3,386 men, and during the same period the losses to the force numbered 2,221. The following important table shows the fluctuations in the annual sickness and mortality of the British Troops in the Madras Presidency from 1859 to the end of 1870. For the last ten years columns have been added to the table showing the variations in the proportion of invaliding both for discharge and change of climate :—

—	Years.	Strength.	Ratio per Mille of Strength.						
			Admissions.	Deaths.			Invalided.		Total.
				In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Total.	For discharge.	For change of climate.	
Inspr.-Genl.'s Returns, Indn. Medl. Dept.	1858-59	15,482	1808·8	42·3	6·4	48·7			
	1859-60	16,92	1028·01	15·9	2·5	18·4			
	1860	10,741	1699·4	19·1	2·04	21·2	8·1	49·6	57·7
	1861	15,051	1361·7	14·5	1·8	16·5	13·3	22·2	35·5
	1862	13,92	1291·1	17·09	1·7	18·8	9·5	18·7	28·3
	1863	12,586	1232·4	16·5	3·01	19·5	11·5	28·5	40·09
	1864	13,28	1521·08	16·5	3·6	20·1	14·0	51·02	65·02
	1865	13,625	1426·4	19·5	2·9	22·5	4·9	33·9	38·8
Stational Returns ...	1866	11,498	1460·6	20·2	1·5	21·7	10·5	46·1	56·6
	1867	10,928	1358·2	15·7	2·3	18·1	10·5	44·1	54·6
	1868	9,934	1388·3	16·3	3·0	19·3	9·5	52·8	62·4
	1869	10,880	1258·6	21·0	2·3	23·4	8·2	47·4	55·7
	1870	11,035	1436·2	16·9	2·3	19·2	6·6	70·4	77·05

The invaliding, therefore, was heavier in 1870 than in former years, but there was a considerable reduction in mortality as compared with the results of 1869. The year was on the whole favourable. The hot season was in most places tem-

pered by a copious rainfall, and the year was unusually good for agriculture. There was no general prevalence of epidemic disorders with the exception of cholera, a new wave of which reached the Madras Presidency in 1869, and continued its southern progress during 1870, but without affecting materially stations occupied by British Troops. Secunderabad and Bellary had been visited in 1869, and the epidemic disappeared from these districts in 1870. Bangalore was attacked in June and July, but the number of British Troops suffering was inconsiderable. The troops at Fort Saint George were attacked in March, when there was no prevalence of cholera in the Native population.

The only station at which sunstroke was prevalent was at St. Thomas' Mount, where a Battery of Artillery newly arrived from England suffered severely. The men had been generally suffering from symptoms of scurvy before the great heat of May set in, the high temperature being the immediately exciting cause of the disease. As in the previous year the Artillery has had a heavier death-rate than either the Cavalry or Infantry. This is partially ascribed to the arrival of new Batteries from England and to the prevalence of sunstroke at St. Thomas' Mount. The deaths of soldiers at different ages, are shown in the following table:—

Numbers under Observation in 1870 ...	1,071	2,655	3,029	2,910	860	208
Years	Under 20 years.	20 to 24	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39	40 and upwards.
Mean of six years ...	8·02	1[illegible]·73	22·21	30·62	38·09	51·17
1869	3·7	18·2	18·9	27·4	53·8	33·1
1870	7·5	9·8	20·8	23·02	53·5	24·04

There were 1,329 married women with the British Army in the Presidency during the year, and of this number 1,271 came under medical treatment, and twenty-six died. Of the latter ten died from cholera or diarrhœa either at Thayetmyoo or Bangalore. The number of European children coming under observation was 3,499 and of these 1,917 were admitted into hospital and 171 died.

The strength of European children with British Regiments was 3,060, and the deaths among them 160, or in the ratio of 52·2 per mille.

The strength of children of European Commissioned and non-Commissioned officers with Native Troops was 439, and deaths 11; or in the proportion of 25·06 per mille.

The strength of the Native Army of the Madras Presidency was 31,743 on the 1st January 1870; but on the 31st December of that year it had decreased to 31,386.

The total decrease of the Native Army by deaths and invaliding was—

By death	...	13·8 per mille.
By invaliding	...	25·8 ,,
Total	...	39·6 ,,

In the following table are given the main facts of the past three years, and a comparison of the stational mortality with that shown by the Adjutant-General's Return for the whole Native Army:—

—		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		
		1868.	1869.	1870.
By Stational Medical Returns.	Admissions	707·7	702·5	630·64
	Daily Sick ...	29·0	29·3	[illegible]
	Died in Hospital 8·6	10·0	{10·1} 13·7	{9·48} 13 14
	Do. out of do. 1·4		{3·6}	{3 66}
By Adjutant-General's Returns for the whole Army.	Deaths	16·12	16·5	13·8
	Invaliding	18·61	25·8	25·8

The prevalent diseases among Native Troops are principally dependent upon innutrition and bad housing. The men are very liable to malarious fevers, to diseases of the digestive system, and to skin disorders. Although there has been throughout India a vast expenditure in adding to the comforts of British Troops, nothing scarcely has been done in improving the housing of the Native Army. The Sepoys' lines and huts remain in the Madras Presidency very much in the state in which they were three-quarters of a century ago. The exceptions are the Native Infantry Barracks at Perambore and Royapooram at Madras, and the new Sapper lines at Bangalore and Secunderabad. The circumstances and habits of the Madras Sepoy, who lives surrounded with the whole of his immediate family and often with distant relations as hangers on, aggravate the evils of confined accommodation and defective ventilation, and to the pressure of these dependents on the Native soldier's means of subsistence must also be attributed the frequency of maladies dependent on innutrition, which is noticed in the Sanitary Reports on the Native Army. The Native Soldier appears peculiarly subject to climatic influences and to the attack of febrile diseases. These diseases are less frequent in stations on the sea coast and the plains, which are open to influences from the sea.

The following Table shows the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1870-71.

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		1869-70.		Comparison.			
									Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Gangam	102,716	1,29,004	174,774	5,04,974	277,49[illegible]	6,33,97[illegible]	275,55[illegible]	6,27,992	1,935	5,986	...	...
Vizagapatam	53,334	54,557	21,918	1,16,645	75,25[illegible]	1,71,202	73,98[illegible]	1,78,254	1,269	...	...	7,052
Godavery	268,327	5,47,499	238,468	6,71,637	506,79[illegible]	12,19,136	*491,982	11,97,648	14,813	21,488	...	...
Kistna	1,635,138	23,40,662	160,201	8,73,534	1,795,339	32,14,196	*1,763,794	31,26,770	31,545	87,426	...	...
Nellore	602,085	7,79,527	175,886	7,97,398	777,971	15,76,835	766,124	15,53,347	11,847	23,488	...	...
Cuddapah	1,149,606	8,86,195	95,603	7,79,134	1,245,209	16,65,329	1,224,699	16,49,695	20,51	15,634	...	...
Bellary	2,218,621	14,54,128	145,024	6,65,140	2,363,645	21,19,268	2,296,295	20,67,959	67,350	51,309	...	...
Kurnool	1,166,420	11,37,377	26,870	2,06,471	1,193,290	13,43,848	1,173,711	13,21,057	19,576	22,791	...	...
Chingleput	172,191	2,93,393	224,855	9,67,496	397,046	12,60,889	347,222	10,77,130	49,824	1,83,759	...	...
North Arcot	467,630	6,81,880	193,257	11,60,962	660,887	18,42,842	586,035	16,64,332	74,852	1,78,510	...	...
South Arcot	893,940	16,99,557	267,293	14,89,756	1,161,233	31,69,313	1,103,292	29,63,934	57,941	2,05,379	...	...
Tanjore	203,037	2,84,102	733,354	36,80,013	936,391	39,64,115	933,514	39,42,018	2,877	22,097	...	...
Trichinopoly	887,801	8,49,460	133,961	6,40,120	1,021,762	14,89,580	1,041,165	15,13,610	...	...	19,403	24,030
Madura	630,781	8,44,563	128,246	5,70,970	768,027	14,15,533	768,834	14,37,984	...	...	807	22,451
Tinnevelly	822,051	6,90,953	217,079	15,94,892	1,039,130	22,85,845	1,070,524	23,23,723	...	...	31,394	37,877
Coimbatore	1,837,373	17,23,885	78,950	6,15,609	1,916,323	23,39,494	1,938,622	23,45,418	...	...	22,299	5,924
Neilgherries	43,526	22,430	40	90	43,566	22,520	44,563	22,393	...	127	997	...
Salem	1,059,785	13,92,662	62,365	4,05,725	1,122,150	17,98,387	1,116,128	18,02,342	6,022	...	...	3,955
South Canara...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	6,10,432	...	11,61,622	...	17,72,054	...	17,63,562	...	8,492	...	...
Total ...	14,223,362	1,64,22,260	3,078,144	1,68,82,098	17,301,506	3,33,04,364	17,016,045	3,25,79,167	360,361	8,26,486	74,900	1,01,289
									285,461	7,25,197		

* These are the correct figures. Those entered last year were an estimate.

Table showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year 1870-71. *compared with* 1869-70.

Districts.	Rice, 1st Sort, per garce.		Rice, 2nd Sort.		Paddy, 1st Sort.		Paddy, 2nd Sort.		Cholum.		Cumboo.		Raggy.		Veragoo.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-71.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	306	273	282	254	125	109	114	102	188	164	161	126	153	123	74	115
Vizagapatam	394	323	356	279	163	134	147	122	188	165	179	141	187	148	96	78
Godavery ...	291	242	270	222	135	107	124	98	150	124	119	101	144	113	127	116
Kistna ...	365	335	345	308	163	145	155	135	181	191	157	176	160	154	144	143
Nellore ...	384	328	359	296	182	155	169	139	154	182	156	168	137	151	114	109
Cuddapah ...	472	441	415	390	215	196	190	181	179	191	182	180	167	172	161	141
Bellary ...	417	401	366	357	171	167	150	150	137	172	135	166	117	137	...	...
Kurnool ...	471	439	411	396	203	196	174	174	166	189	172	198	155	173	115	124
Chingleput ...	477	358	438	321	217	157	197	131	256	213	206	207	239	184	175	121
Madras ...	...	348	...	326	...	137	...	129	..	162	...	148	...	156	...	215
North Arcot..	420	326	381	286	184	137	166	121	197	146	193	142	188	141	...	320
South Arcot...	429	285	388	259	187	120	172	113	203	121	201	122	198	121	129	104
Tanjore ...	373	277	335	251	172	127	152	114	182	138	146	113	154	119	99	65
Trichinopoly...	404	308	361	279	184	139	167	126	167	127	169	118	170	119	102	87
Madura ...	443	379	403	370	208	178	189	163	161	152	191	166	179	149	84	90
Tinnevelly ...	484	453	410	401	227	212	192	184	214	210	217	229	187	189	171	118
Coimbatore ...	499	427	426	370	235	198	212	177	261	215	194	167	200	165	189	156
Neilgherries...	640	604	582	504	...	...	...	...	320	286	320	216	320	237	.	...
Salem ...	405	328	365	297	182	146	162	128	191	145	159	118	166	122	108	75
South Canara	395	337	370	312	...	...	166	145	...	...	..	...	235	203	...	...
Malabar ...	462	407	413	369	213	190	190	171	...	...	..	...	188	171	...	..
Average ...	426	363	383	325	187	153	168	140	194	173	181	158	182	155	126	128

Table showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year 1870-71, *compared with* 1869-70.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Horse-gram.		Ulundoo.		Wheat.		Gingelly-oil Seed.		Lamp-oil Seed.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	220	176	288	289	669	505	375	371	355	333	302	318	151	169	1,230	1 267	75	79
Vizagapatam ...	221	176	300	303	501	484	383	354	327	327	289	318	144	150	880	880	100	80
Godavery ...	206	166	343	300	523	522	331	526	250	276	259	277	161	144	1,220	1 160	109	92
Kistna ...	247	193	386	373	573	539	350	375	309	176	312	344	150	121	1 180	880	40	40
Nellore ...	243	217	477	485	564	618	360	355	251	262	294	317	150	140	1,128	839	101	100
Cuddapah ...	203	220	593	527	494	725	434	462	255	300	333	368	141	133	1,240	1,060	100	100
Bellary ...	163	182	499	497	416	860	369	467	241	316	396	431	151	128	1,360	1,162	102	98
Kurnool ...	231	229	450	459	485	721	429	450	280	259	316	370	130	122	1,360	940	100	80
Chingleput .	279	238	483	461	636	732	...	...	...	...	281	279	117	95	940	940	...	...
Madras ...	...	192	...	312	...	495	...	402	...	318	...	293	...	125	...	900	..	35
North Arcot	197	164	574	353	496	690	427	...	239	...	268	302	136	124	1,040	920	69	...
South Arcot	224	172	516	348	643	871	415	454	253	260	297	324	125	112	880	740	37	36
Tanjore ...	212	185	425	307	594	704	475	546	281	290	277	304	161	161	370	455	45	43
Trichinopoly ...	208	160	455	325	551	667	503	595	268	242	308	321	139	121	353	280	44	38
Madura ...	186	178	444	341	619	776	420	603	292	268	309	329	100	119	800	783	62	33
Tinnevelly ..	223	228	448	393	622	865	645	673	329	344	322	344	159	132	625	625	95	107
Coimbatore.	228	173	525	419	559	712	456	488	268	256	365	383	140	116	533	605	45	37
Neilgherries	291	234	1,067	623	533	582	...	...	...	...	457	485	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	182	135	451	327	513	693	...	...	...	...	317	344	203	183	860	740	...	...
South Canara ...	290	247	373	365	523	625	...	...	...	...	269	286	168	163	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	291	242	472	446	570	597	...	...	...	...	315	345	...	..	...	...	...	...
Average ...	227	196	478	393	552	663	425	461	276	282	316	337	146	136	940	843	75	66

BOMBAY.

Bombay and Sind comprise an area of 140,827. The population is estimated at about 14,000,000. In 1817-18, the Presidency received extensions of territory from the dominions of Scindia, the Peishwa, and Holkar. In 1823, Sind was annexed to it, and in 1864, the District of South Canara was transferred to it from Madras. The Bombay Government also rules over Aden. The following shows the latest detailed estimation of population, but the total figures do not come up to the estimated gross total of the Presidency :—

Division.	Area in square miles.	Estimated Population.	Number of acres under cultivation in 1867-68.	
			Acres.	Beeghas.
Northern Division.				
Bombay Island	18½	816,562	.....	.....
Ahmedabad	3,849	755,185	513,295	13,998
Kaira, including Punch Mahals ..	3,138	745,697	380,682	16,973
Surat, including Broach	2,957	792,638	318,049	1,232,177
Tanna, including Colaba	9,268	843,565	1,390,044	.....
Khandeish	14,636	822,476	2,411,194	143,139
Total ...	33,866½	4,776,123	5,012,664	.....
Southern Division.				
Poona, including Sholapore	7,679	1,2[illegible],000	3,598,850	.....
Ahmednuggur, including Nassick ...	10,000	1,042,410	3,446,[illegible]80	.....
Sattara	5,070	972,421	1,652,740	.....
Rutnagerry	4,783	680,524	701,126	.....
Kulladghee	6,500	691,4[illegible]5	1,938,808	.....
Belgaum	4,480	777,032	1,100,424	.....
Dharwar	6,000	800,000	1,547,761	.....
Canara	4,138	366,351	..	.....
Total ...	48,650	6,530,163	13,985,[illegible]89	.....
Sind.				
Shikarpore	9,042	513,458	721,671	.....
Hyderabad	8,914	566,865	606,150	.....
Kurrachee	13,650	340,000	369,591	.....
Frontier...	2,[illegible]76	85,000	93,092	.....
Thur and Parkur	15,000	225,000	200,154	.....
Total ...	48,7[illegible]2	1,730,323	1,981,658	.....

The different classes into which the population is divided may be seen approximately from the following tables, which, however, are based on returns several years old, and can only, therefore, be taken as presenting a general view which will no doubt be modified by the present census :—

Hindoos	5,652,109
Wild Tribes	913 976
Low Castes	782,003
Jains	128,798
Lingayets	565 447
Mussulmans including Siddees	779,264
Jews	3 608
Parsees	132,563
Christians	57,766

In the five Sind districts the population was thus classified :—

Mahomedans	1,854,781
Hindoos	363 295
Other religions	50,551

The census of Bombay Island, taken on the night of 1st February 1864, showed the following results :—

Caste or Race.	Number	Ratio.	Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.
Budhist or Jain ...	8,621	·98	Parsee ...	49,200	6·03
Brahmin ...	30.604	3·75	Jew ...	2,872	·35
Lingayet ...	1,598	·19	N. Christian ...	19,903	2·44
Bhatia ...	21,771	2·67	Indo-European ...	1,891	·23
Hindoo of other Caste ...	491,540	60·20	European ...	8,415	1·03
Hindoo Out-Caste ...	32,434	3·97	Chinese ...	358	·04
Mussulman ...	145 880	17·87			
Negro-African ..	2,074	·25	All Races ...	816,562	100·

The surface of Bombay Island was stated at about 18·62 square miles, or a square mile to every 42,104 of the land population. The inhabited houses were 24,206 in number; of these, 6,676 were thatched huts.

The population of Aden in 1856 was as follows :—

Christians	1.129
Indian Mahomedans	2 557
Arabian ditto	4.812
African ditto	3 627
Other ditto	58
Hindoos	5.611
Parsees	61
Jews	1.224
Miscellaneous	1.659
Total	20,738

The population of the cantonment in 1867 was 2,193 classified as follows :—

	Male.	Female.
Hindoos	666	409
Mussulmans	390	241
Parsees	16	11
Jews	45	36
Native Christians	101	19
Indo-Europeans	4	11
Europeans	73	157
Unknown Races	11	3
All Races and Castes	1,306	887

BENGAL.

Bengal is the largest and most densely populated of the Provinces of British India. It consists of five provinces, Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Assam, besides several outlying tracts. The excellent Administration Report for 1870-71 says that with the exception of the transfer of Sumbulpore a few years ago to the Central Provinces, and the annexation of the Bhootan Dooars, the provinces have remained substantially unaltered for some years. The territories may be described as consisting of the lower portion of the plains of the Ganges (below Benares) and the whole of the great delta; the valley of the Brahmaputra from the gorge where it passes through the Himalayas till it mixes its waters with the multitudinous channels of the Gangetic delta. On the south side of this large valley is the smaller, though totally separate, valley of the Soorma, separated from the Brahmaputra by the Garo-Khasi-Jynteah Hills and comprising the districts of Sylhet and Cachar; further south is the sea-board district of Chittagong, isolated from all the larger water systems of India, and drained by rivers, the chief of which is the Kurnafoolee, which are mainly supplied from the water shed of its own hills. Beyond the western limit of the Ganges plains are the provinces of Chota Nagpore and Orissa. The former is an upland country, a great portion of which is sparsely peopled, not very fertile, but rich in mineral products; the latter consists of the littoral country formed by the delta of the Mohanuddee and several other rivers, and includes also a large area of wild highland in the rear. To these must be added large tracts of hilly and jungly country all round the frontiers of Bengal, inhabited by an enormous variety of aboriginal tribes, and by great herds of wild elephants and other animals.

The Government of Bengal up to the year 1853 was vested in the Governor General for the timebeing, but in that year, the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor was authorised, and Mr. F. J. Halliday was appointed the first Lieutenant Governor. The Lieutenant-Governorship was filled by Sir William Grey, till 1st March 1871, when he made over the office to Mr. George Campbell, the present Lieutenant Governor. The administration is not only large in extent, but also is the most multifarious as to tribes and races of any province in India. It comprises the intellectual Baboo and the primitive Santhal, and is surrounded with native states in some cases partially under British rule; in others entirely independent of it. Nepal, Sikhim, Bhootan, and Tibet are on the northern boundary of the Province. At the South East the province is brought

in contact with the Nagas and at another point with the Garoos, and at another, again, with the Looshais, Kookies, &c., against whom we have since the end of the year under review waged a successful, and, there is every reason to hope, decisive war, for the protection of our out-lying tea gardens.

The five districts are divided into eleven divisions or Commissionerships, and fifty-four districts; six of these divisions being in Bengal, two in Behar, and one each in Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Assam. Of these eleven Commissioners, though only three are described as non-regulation, all but three have dealings either on their frontier or interior with the semi-barbarous populations already described. Four different languages are spoken as the ordinary vernacular of as many separate peoples in the several portions of the Lieutenant-Governor's territory, and the judicial and police statistics show that the characters of the populations differ no less than their tongues. Crimes of a serious character, such as are cognizable by the police, are as numerous in Gya as in the 24-Pergunnahs, the district which is circumjacent to Calcutta; petty offences are scarcely in the proportion of 1 to 6. The entire time of more than one magisterial officer in some districts in Southern Bengal is taken up with hearing trivial charges of assault and hurt; in Chumparun the number of complaints, the Report tells us, of that kind last year did not average one a week. The variety of population will be seen from the census of this year; but it is held, the Administrative Report says, that the civilised populations of these provinces are divisible into at least four distinct groups or races: the largest section of the people are the Bengalees, who inhabit the rich districts in the delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers. This alluvial tract contains about 25 millions of souls; in some of its eastern districts probably the majority are of the Mahomedan, in the western the majority are of the Hindoo religion. A great part of the people are engaged, directly or indirectly, in agriculture; but they are an unwarlike race. The Hindoostanee races who inhabit Behar and a portion of the adjacent plateaus number about 11 or 12 millions of souls. The bulk of these people are Hindoos, though the capital of Behar is Patna, which has long been known as peculiarly a Mahomedan city. Another distinct race are the Ooriahs, who inhabit Orissa, a tract which is nearly cut off by the sea and by hills from the rest of India. These Ooriahs are Hindoos; they are timid and slow, but in the main an industrious race; they speak and write a language of their own. In Orissa is one of the most sacred of Hindoo shrines; and the Ooriah people are perhaps more priestridden than any race of men in these provinces. Constantly recurring inundations and agricultural calamities may perhaps have had influence in forming the Ooriah character; but Orissa has now

recovered from the great famine of 1866. The Ooriah population may perhaps be between three and four millions, the hills included. The fourth group is composed of the Assamese of the more populated and civilised parts of the Assam valley; they are Hindoos by religion, civilisation, and manners, and in many points of feature and character very much resemble Bengalees.

Around and beyond these people, and throughout the whole length of the eastern frontier, the tribes who occupy the hills and submontane slopes, and even portions of the plains, appear to be all more or less of an Indo-Chinese type of features and manners. Some of the many tribes which compose this group profess the Budhist faith; some have adopted a semi-Hindooism; but the greater portion have rude religions of their own.

The most peculiar, and certainly not the least interesting, section of the population are the tribes which inhabit the mountains and highlands to the west of the Ganges valley and of Orissa. These races are evidently aboriginal; and most of them have little in common with the Hindoos or Mahomedans of the plains. Their languages are not Aryan; they have no written character; they worship gods unknown to Hindoo mythology; they have no caste divisions; their food, their husbandry, their social customs, are peculiar. In the fastnesses of the hills into which Hindoo and Mahomedan conquerors never thoroughly penetrated, these tribes are governed by their own Rajahs, who owe and pay fealty to the British Government. These races are brave, and used to be much given to plunder, but they habitually speak the truth. The total number of the tribes or clans which may be called aboriginal may be about two millions.

The following Table shows the Area of the Territory included in the Province of Bengal.

Division or Commissionership.	District.	Area in square miles.	Total of each division.
Assam ...	Durrung	(c) 2,275	
	Kamroop	3,631	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills... ..	(b) 6,650	
	Luckimpore	(a) 11,610	
	Naga Hills	(b) 4,900	
	N wgong	3,648	
	Seebsangor	2,825	
			35,529
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	4,297	
	Monghyr	3,945	
	Purneah	4,957	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	(a) 5,488	
			18,687
Burdwan ...	Bancoorah	1,818	
	Beerbhom	1,643	
	Burdwan	2,825	
	Hooghly and Howrah	1,962	
	Midnapore	4,876	
			13,124
	Total carried over ..	.. ...	67,340

Area of the Territory included in the Province of Bengal—(*Continued.*)

Division or Commissionership.	District.	Area in square miles.	Total of each division.
	Total brought over ...	.....	67,840
Chittagong ...	Chittagong including the Hill Tracts	(a) 9,598	
	Noakhally	1,557	
	Tipperah	2,655	
			13,810
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebaugh	7,021	
	Lohardaggah	(a) 11,404	
	Maunbhoom	4,921	
	Singbhoom	(b) 4,503	
			27,849
Cooch Behar ...	Darjeeling	(c) 1,234	
	Garo Hills	(b) 3,390	
	Gowalpara	(a) 4,433	
	Goalpigoree	2,906	
			11,963
Dacca ...	Backergunge	4,939	
	Cachar	5,000	
	Dacca	3, 2[illegible]	
	Furreedpore	1,524	
	Mymensing	6,386	
	Sylhet	4,981	
			26,052
Orissa ...	Balasore	2,042	
	Cuttack	3,178	
	Pooree	2,505	
			7,725
Patna ...	Chumparun	3,573	
	Gya	4,718	
	Patna	2,101	
	Sarun	2,612	
	Shahabad	4,385	
	Tirhoot	6,343	
			23,732
Presidency ...	Jessore	3,713	
	Nuddea	3,414	
	24-Pergunnahs including Calcutta and Suburbs...	2,536	
	Soonderbuns	(c) 5,570	
			15,233
Rajshahye ...	Bograh	2,055	
	Dinagepore	4,049	
	Maldah	1,727	
	Moorshedabad	2,406	
	Pubna	1,910	
	Rajshahye	2,234	
	Rungpore	3,246	
			17,627
	Tributary and Native States.		
Chota Nagpore ...	Bonai, Chang Bhukar, Gangpore, Jushpore, Korea Oodeypore, Sirgoojah.		
Orissa ...	Angurh, Atmullick Road, Baruruba, Dhenkanal, Duspulla, Hindole, Keonghur, Khandpara, Mohurbhung, Neelgiri, Nursingpore, Nyagurh, Rungpore, Talchere Tigirea.	(b)	15,239
		(b)	16,063
Cooch Behar ...	Cooch Behar	.....	1,312
Chittagong ...	Hill Tipperah	(b)	2,879
	Grand Total ...	.....	246,829

(*a*)—Surveyed partly mowzawar and partly topographically. Luckhimpore and Gowalpara incomplete.

(*b*) Surveyed topographically. Garo Hills incomplete.

(*c*)—Unsurveyed. Hooghly, Howrah, and Midnapore, are under re-survey. Cachar is partly unsurveyed.

*The areas of these districts are approximate. All other districts not marked have been regularly surveyed.

The following Table shows the Civil Divisions of British Territory:—

Division.	District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Number of civil and revenue judges of all sorts.	Number of magistrates of all sorts.	Number of police.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
Assam...	Durrung ...	5	2,275	201,279	166	5	4	255	3,65,821	5,80,895
	Kamroop ...	5	3,631	462,455	4,479	6	7	322	7,97,589	10,95,019
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ..	2	6,650	118,935	731	3	4	134	2,137	86,975
	Lucklmpore ...	6	11,600	112,462	754	5	9	353	1,37,154	1 73,027
	Naga Hills ...	...	4,900	93,61	155	2	2	164	437	5 300
	Nowgong ...	1	3,648	250,00	6 6	4	6	160	3,54,446	6,25,187
	Seebsaugor ...	5	2,825	214,605	...	7	8	259	4,59,761	9,02,928
Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore ...	8	4,297	1,239,209	7,886	6	9	610	6,78,224	12,74,129
	Monghyr ...	3	3,945	843 775	6,012	4	10	5 2	8,2 ,983	13,33,318
	Purneah ...	12	4,95.	879,117	4,008	1.	9	639	12,31,605	16 27,676
	Sonthal Perghs....	6	5,488	522,000	...	...	11	296	1,13,821	2,90,357
Burdwan.	Bancoorah ...	7	1,818	742,700	1,860	4	9	599	4,51,101	6,09, 74
	Beerbhoom ...	7	1,64	971,3:8	5,229	4	8	3.0	7,34,688	9,54,476
	Burdwan ...	17	2,82	1,072,792	5,570	1:	13	660	30,48,7 3	36,16 511
	Hooghly & Howrah	12	1,96.	1,899,900	4,687	1:	20	1,72.	14,52 554	20,67,614
	Midnapore ...	9	4,876	1,560,000	11,588	7	12	962	19,93,562	25,40,391
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	15	9,598	866,000	1,109	1	9	932	7,36,441	11,82,649
	Noakhally ...	3	1,557	298,549	8,075	1	4	304	5,66,820	9,17 081
	Tipperah ...	8	2,655	1 0,000	7,861	12	7	415	9,95,559	12,95,193
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	6	7, 21	750,000	7,608	9	8	619	61,794	2,52,550
	Lohardaggah ...	5	11,404	1,396,471	10,203	5	9	548	70,655	2,55,307
	Maunbhoom ...	6	4,921	694,484	8,894	8	9	336	92,125	2,72,609
	Singbhoom ...	...	4 503	423,839	3,263	2	2	186	61 926	93 353
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling ...	2	1,234	60,00	...	3	6	224	56,728	97,980
	Garo Hills ...	...	3,39	80 00	...	1	1	16.	9,003	13,093
	Gowalpara	2	4,433	336,61	1,231	4	5	321	1 10,653	2,50, 71
	Julpigoree ...	2	2,906	254,92	688	6	8	265	2,25,987	3,15,320
Dacca...	Backergunge	10	4,939	929,170	2,575	9	8	552	13,70,838	18,29 645
	achar ...	2	5,000	25 ,00	476	2	5	4 1	1,47,211	2,91,772
	Dacca	9	3,222	904,615	7,807	14	14	719	5,35,994	11,31,754
	Furreedpore	5	1,52	566,840	2,013	2	3	298	2,75,174	4,33,491
	Mymensing ...	15	6,386	1,197,82	9,544	14	10	581	8,42,826	14,79 13.
	Sylhet... ...	10	4,981	1,421,491	9,517	8	3	560	4,87,718	7,87,285
Orissa...	Balasore ...	3	2,042	514,67	11,329	1	6	577	4,14,086	5,60,494
	uttack ...	6	3,178	1,125,826	6,620	4	1	891	8,18,255	10,78,918
	Pooree ...	3	2,505	560,825	3,576	1	6	512	4,26,249	5,39,677
Patna ...	Chumparun ...	3	3,572	928,006	...	1	7	432	5,14,573	7,68,673
	Gya ...	7	4,718	1,470,000	8,526	6	11	989	13,72,365	20,28,491
	Patna	5	2,101	900,000	3,506	7	10	1,497	14,68,654	22,40,666
	Sarun ...	5	2,612	1,223,713	8,347	5	10	588	12,22,091	17 15,287
	Shahabad ...	7	4,385	1,604 000	7,754	5	10	577	17,27,610	22,20,989
	Tirhoot ...	10	6,345	1,949,854	10,325	8	16	939	17,62,638	25,25,367
Presidency.	Calcutta ...	...	7 8	377,924	...	18	2	2,553	25,488	45,05,152
	Jessore ...	10	3 713	1,524,807	4,578	11	13	618	10,60,901	15 20,177
	Nuddea ...	12	3,414	1,213,300	3,250	10	12	835	10,22,785	13,64,586
	24-Pergunnahs ...	14	2 529	1,478,175	5,005	17	24	1,484	16,39,334	24,74,137
	Soonderbuns ...	...	5,570	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Rajshahye.	Bogirah ...	...	2 055	400,000	6,293	1	3	342	4 35,717	6,01,792
	Dinagepore ...	8	4,049	772,841	14,904	10	6	431	16,37,317	19,46,573
	Maldah ...	1	1,727	307,557	7,584	1	3	312	3,22,820	5,14,568
	Moorshedabad ...	8	2,406	1,100, 80	7,865	7	11	1,055	13,24,26-	17,67 965
	Pubna ...	4	1,910	650,000	5,772	3	8	464	3,17,395	5,31,799
	Rajshahye ...	5	2,234	938,306	15,054	6	10	472	10,38,460	12,98,886
	Rungpore ...	9	3,246	986 559	6,306	9	6	438	9,79,691	14,51,577
	Total ...	325	2,1,331	42,680,169	...	856	444	31,649	3,88,01,236	6,06,67,071

The following shows the rainfall, temperature, &c.

Places at which observations were taken, and year for which taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.			Remarks.	
	January to May.	June to Sept.	October to Dec.	Total.	May.			July.			December.			January to May.	June to Sept.	October to Dec.		
					Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.					
Pooree ...	0·21	29·65	13·58	43·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...		
False Point ..	2·00	39·05	23·00	64·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...		
Cuttack ...	5·02	33·56	11·34	49·92	83·8	99·0	...	81·4	88·9	...	59·3	75·7	...	N E, N W, W & S	S to E	Northerly	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise and mean maximum temperature is given as average temperature at 2 P. M.	
Sumbalpore ...	4·81	52·92	6·00	63·73	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	.....	.....		
Balasore ...	6·08	38·79	9·90	54·77	...			...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Rhudruck ...	..	...	10·42		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	.....	...		
Khurdah ...			13·45		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Midnapore ...	4·00	35·94	7·20	47·23	..	..	...	...		...		...	..	.....		...		
Tamoorah ...	3·25	31·92	7·08	42·25		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Chyebassa ...	4·86	41·35	6·67	52·48	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...		
Purulia ...	3·35	41·33	2·77	47·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....		
Gobindpore ...	..	43·71	..	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...		
Palamow ...	...	...	3·56	...	..			...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		
Burdwan ...	3·93	33·41	3·20	40·54		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Cutwa ...	..	...	3·22		...	..	..	...	...	...	...		...	.....		...		
Culna ...	...	...	5·56	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....		
Bood Bood ...	.	...	4·38	...	...			...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...		
Raneegunge ...	..	48·09	3·57	52·43				...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		
Seoree	3·77	53·27	3·88	60·19	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			
Deoghur	3·04	35·24	9·77	47·75	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Burhee	2·74	43·36	2·83	47·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Hazareebaugh ...	1·56	51·32	5·92	59·17	76·9	103·2	...	75·5	85·0	...	49·6	70·8	...	N W to S W	S to W	N N W & N W	Ditto	Ditto.
Pachumba ...	1·93	...	4·86	...	...	...	...	...			..	..	...	.....	.....	.....		
Ranchee ...	...	49·66	2·73	54·53	...	..	...	...	...			..	...	...	...	.....		
Sasseram ..	2·24	43·01	12·93	...	...	...	...	...					...	.....		.....		
Saugor Island ..	7·68	46·83	15·00	69·51	82·2	90·8	...	81·1	88·8	...	57·8	76·2	...	N E, S W & W	S W, & W	S W, North & N E	Ditto	Ditto.

Contai ...	2·48	39·46	13·85	55·79	...		...		...		...		...	.....	...	.....		
Calcutta ...	5·75	48·92	5·59	60·26	80·5	97·2	...	80·5	89·1	...	59·1	75·6	...	Northerly S W & S	S W, S & S E	Southerly variable & Northerly	Ditto	Ditto.
Howrah ...	5·86	42·90	5·62	54·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Alipore ..	...	47·17	6·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Barrackpore ...	...	13·59	5·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Dum-Dum ...	...	37·00	1·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Baraset ...	...	39·25	4·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Satkherah ...	...	30·98	7·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Busseerhaut ...	...	32·90	3·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Diamond Harbour ...	...	55·37	9·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Haripore ...	...	48·85	13·74		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Hooghly ...	7·93	45·93	4·16	58·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Jessore ...	10·73	44·72	5·62	61·07	78·4	96·6	...	79·2	89·8	...	50·8	77·3	...	N, N W, S & S E	S & S E	S E, N E & North	Ditto	Ditto.
Kishnaghur ...	8·46	33·35	3·82	43·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Ranaghaut ...	7·11	37·94	3·83	48·88		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Bongong ...	7·02	36·84	5·22	49·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Meharpore ...	2·80	37·79	2·21	42·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Choadangah ...	7·80	39·35	3·00	50·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Kooshteah ...	7·13	43·63	4·37	55·13	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Berhampore ...	3·95	48·01	4·68	56·64	79·7	105·0	...	79·7	91·6	...	55·1	76·8	...	N W, West & South	South, & S E	West & N W	Ditto	Ditto.
Fureedpore ...	27·68	66·96	5·64	100·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Burrisaul	13·46	46·50	6·81	66·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Perozpore	...	...	6·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Madaripore ...	...	...	5·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Bhaugulpore ...	1·57	34·07	4·70	40·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Mudheypoorah ...	...	40·97	17·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Banka	...	41·68	5·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Monghyr	1·01	61·12	8·59	70·72	77·0	102·8	...	79·1	89·8	...	52·4	73·3	...	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Jamooie	...	46·48	4·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Begoosari	...	39·0	9·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Purneah	...	...	9·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Gya	1·51	30·71	6·93	39·15		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Sherghotty ...	...	...	6·79	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Nowadah	...	...	6·17	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Behar	...	34·50	7·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Patna	1·05	27·04	7·61	35·70	74·4	106·8	...	78·7	91·6	...	46·0	75·1	...	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Bhubhooah ..	...	42·74	11·69	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Barh	...	39·93	7·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Arrah	2·00	35·67	10·66	48·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Buxar	1·37	36·09	10·92	48·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Chuprah	0·89	32·48	8·59	42·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		

Foregoing Statement.—(Continued.)

Places at which observations were taken, and year for which taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.			Remarks.
	January to May.	June to Sept.	October to Dec.	Total	May.			July.			December.			January to May.	June to Sept.	October to Dec.	
					Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.	Minimum	Maximum.	Sunset.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.				
Sewan	...	40·43	13·88	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Chumparun ...	3·60	47·56	11·72	62·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	... .	.....	
Mozufferpore ...	...	64·50	14·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.. ...	.....	
Dinapore	...	33·12	10·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Rampore Beauleah ...	3·01	42·51	1·58	47·10	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.	... .	
Nattore	...	43·26	4·54	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	.....	.....	.....	
Pubna	8·95	45·46	7·52	61·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.....	... ..	.....	
Coomercolly ...	...	40·70	5·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Serajgunge ...	...	42·58	8·55	...	...	...	...	...			...	...		.. ...	.....	.....	
Maldah	1·77	44·77	7·01	53·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Bograh	8·86	67·01	7·18	83·05	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	.....	...	
Dinagepore ...	6·78	77·44	12·71	96·93	.	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.....	.....	.....	
Rungpore	12·53	89·38	11·35	113·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.. ...	... ..	.. ...	
Julpigooree ...	...	132·78	19·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.		.. ...	.....	.....	
Fallacota	...	...	19·68	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
Boda	...	...	14·19	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.. ...	.....	
Titalya	...	...	16· 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Buxa	51·60	309·45	36·0	397·05	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Rungbee	22·20	135·92	18·93	177·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	.....	.....	
Darjeeling ...	17·75	101·25	27·72	146·72	54·2	63·8	...	59·5	69·3	.	35·2	55·1	...	.....	.....	.....	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise, and mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at 2 P. M.
Terai	...	...	8·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	... ..	
Goalparah ...	16·25	103·27	8·81	128·33	72·4	87·8	...	75·6	85·7	...	53·3	73·2	...	.....	... .	.....	Ditto Ditto.
Dhoobree	...	89·85	9·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.. .	.....	
Gowhatty	16·17	49·65	3·97	69·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.. ...	.....	... ..	

Tura (Garo Hills) ...	...	..	15·71	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	... ..	.....		
Shillong	11·17	57·17	4·15	72·49	63·3	76·4	...	66·3	74·6	...	41·9	60·4	...	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	Ditto.
Jaowa	...	...	7·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Nowgong	17·10	58·50	2·20	77·80	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Tezpore	25·09	61·54	3·10	89·73	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Dholebagaun ...	16·51	61·41	3·73	81·65	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Burpettah ...	...	..	9·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	..	.....	.....		
Seebsaugor ...	24·22	66·98	7·41	98·61	..	...	...	.		...	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Debrooghur ...	38·38	80·82	6·95	126·15	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Sudyall	..	...	7·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Samoogoodting ...	12·20	45·25	1·50	58·95	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	... ...	... ..	.....		
Dacca	7·25	54·20	3·80	65 25	78·8	94·3	...	77·1	88·5		55·0	77·1	...	N W to South & S S E	S, S W to S E	South, N W & North	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise, and mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at 2 P.M.	
Mymensingh ...	7·91	64·96	9·03	81·90	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	.....	.....	.....		
Jamalpore ...	...	...	8·54	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	.....		
Atteah	...	...	11·00	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	.....	.....		
Kishoregunge ...	...	...	5·53	...	...	...	...	.	...		...	..	..	....	.....	.....		
Sylhet	18·39	128·75	14·24	161·38	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....		
Cachar	15·01	82·48	9·77	107·26	73·8	91·1	...	76·6	88·5	...	52·3	76·4		W S W. to South & East	East & variable	Easterly	Ditto	Ditto.
Aenakhall Hylakandy	18·74	78·84	3·19	100·77	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...		.....	.....	.....		
Tipperah	13·22	60·59	3·70	77·51	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.....	.....	....		
Brahmanbariah ...	...	...	2·77	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	.....	.. ...	.....		
Noakhally ...	8·66	87·12	10·84	106·62	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...			
Chittagong ...	9 70	62·87	20·95	93·52	77·0	91·3	...	76·2	87·1	..	55·0	78·1	...	North to N W & South	South to East	North & N W	Ditto	Ditto.
Cox's Bazar ...	...	...	14·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.....	... ..	...		
Ramgamatee Hill ...	15·00	62·87	16·48	94·35	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	.....		
Akyab	23·59	137·25	17·48	178·32	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...		.....	.....	.....		

The difference in the range of the thermometer in the different months may be thus described. In January and February the temperature was highest at Ceylon and Port Blair, and lowest in North-Western India and Assam. The difference between Roorkee and Port Blair in January was 20° Fahrenheit. In the month of March, the temperature of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Orissa, rose to the level of Ceylon and the litoral country. In May, the sea level isothermal line of 90° Fahrenheit included Mongyhr, Hazareebaugh, and Barhampore in Bengal, all Central India, and the North-Western

Provinces stations. At most of the Central Provinces stations, and at Hazareebaugh the mean was above 95°. On the Coromandel Coast the mean temperature of May was about 90°, while for the same month it was about 80° in Ceylon and Port Blair. In June there was a great change in the distribution of the temperature; in Central India it fell below 90°, while it averaged about 85°, over the plains of Bengal. During July and August the temperature ranged highest in the North-Western Provinces and on the eastern coast. During September the temperature became nearly uniform all over the area under observation, but Ceylon remained the coolest part of the area up to November. The temperature over the greater part of the area under observation was lower during the hot season of 1869-70 than during the same part of the year 1869.

The entire province is divided into 36 regulation and 18 non-regulation Districts which are shown in the following Tables:—

Division.	District.	Sub-division.
Bhaugulpore ...	Bhaugulpore	Soopool.
		Mudheypoorah.
		Banka.
	Monghyr ...	Beego Serai.
		Jamooie.
	Purneah ...	Kudba.
		Kissengunge.
		Arrareah.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Cutwa.
		Culna.
		Bood-Bood.
		Raneegunge.
		Jehanabad.
	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	
	Hooghly ...	Serampore.
	Howrah	
	Midnapore	Tumlook.
		Gurbettah.
		Contai.
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar.
	Noakhally	
	Tipperah ...	Brahmunburiah
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Moonsheegunge.
		Manickgunge.
	Backergunge	Perozepore.
		Madareepore.
		Bowful or Patoakhally.
		Dukhin Shahbazpore.
	Furreedpore	Goalundo.
		Changa or Kassimpore.
	Mymensingh	Jamalpore.
		Attia.
		Netrokonah.
		Kishoregunge.
	Sylhet ...	Sonamgunge.
		Hubbeegunge.
		Kurreemgunge or Latoo.
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Jajipore.
		Kendraparah.
		Jugutsingpore.
	Balasore ...	Bhuddruck.
	Pooree ...	Khoordam.

Division.	District.	Sub-division.
Patna ...	Patna ...	Behar.
		Barrh.
		Dinagepore.
	Gya ...	Aurungabad.
		Sherghotty.
		Nowadah.
	Chumparun	Bettiah.
	Sarun ...	Sewan.
	Shahabad ...	Sasseeram.
		Buxar.
		Bhubooah.
	Tirhoot ...	Durbhungah.
		Hajeepoore.
		Mudhoobanee.
		Seetamaree.
		Tajpore.
Presidency Division...	Nuddea ...	Bongong.
		Meherpore.
		Chooadangah.
		Kooshtea.
		Ranaghat.
	Jessore ...	Nurrail.
		Khoolnah.
		Jenidah.
		Bagirhant.
		Magoorah.
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Busseerhaut.
		Baraset.
		Diamond Harbour.
		Barripore.
		Satkheera.
		Barrackpore.
		Dum-Dum.
Rajshahye.	Rajshahye ...	Nattore.
	Bograh	
	Dinagepore	
	Maldah	
	Moorshedabad ...	Jamooakandi.
		City Moorshedabad
		Jungypore.
	Pubna ...	Serajgunge.
	Rungpore ...	Bhowanigunge.

The non-regulation districts, as shown below, form three entire commissionerships, and portions consisting of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Cachar, belong respectively to the Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, and Dacca divisions. They contain 25 Sub-divisions. The native state of Cooch Behar is part of the Cooch Behar division, and Hill Tipperah is attached to the Chittagong division :—

Division.	District.	Sub-division.
Assam ...	Durrung ...	Mungledye.
		Sooteah.
	Nowgong	
	Seebsaugor ...	Golaghat.
		Jorehaut.
	Kamroop ...	Burpettah.
		Nulbarie.
	Luckimpore	Jeypore.
		North Luckimpore.
		Suddya.
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Jowye.
	Naga Hills	
Bhaugulpore ...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Pakour.
		Jamtarrah.
		Rajmehal.
		Doeghur.
		Doomka.
		Godda.

Division.	District.	Sub-division.
Chittagong...	Hill Tipperah	
	Hill Tracts of Chittagong ...	Sungoo.
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebaugh ...	Burhee.
		Puchumba.
	Lohardugah	Palamow.
	Maunbhoom	Gobindpore.
	Singbhoom	
Cooch Behar.	Julpigoree ...	Pallacotta.
	Gowalparah...	Dhoobree.
	Garo Hills	
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Terai.
	Native State of Cooch Behar	
Dacca ...	Cachar ...	Hylakandy.

PUNJAB.

During the year under review, Sir Donald McLeod, who had held the office of Lieutenant Governor for upwards of five years, retired, and was succeeded by Major General Sir Henry Durand. The Lieutenant Governorship, however, again fell vacant after seven months, by the mournful and untimely death of Sir Henry Durand, occasioned by a fall from an elephant while passing through the gateway of the town of Tonk, on the Dera Ismail Khan Frontier. Sir Henry was succeeded by Mr. Davies, Chief Commissioner of Oude. The following account of the sad accident we abridge from the Administrative Report for the year. On the 31st December Sir Henry Durand had left his camp in the evening for the purpose of visiting the outpost, gardens and town of Tonk. He was seated, with the Nawab of Tonk, on an elephant, and was accompanied by General Keyes, the Commissioner of the Division, and several other Officers. Having inspected the gardens, the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to the entrance of the town. This consisted of a rude gateway, leading into a square covered enclosure, out of which a second gateway, at right angles to the first, led into the main street. Both gateways were flat-topped, and al-

though the outer gateway was sufficiently high to admit the passage of an elephant with a howdah, the inner was considerably lower from a sudden rise of the ground. The Lieutenant-Governor's elephant passed the first gateway without difficulty, and was followed at a short distance by the second elephant, the Officers upon which saw that the inner gateway was too low to pass with safety. Sir Henry Durand's elephant was stopped for a moment, but, becoming frightened, rushed forward, and the top of the howdah catching the beam of the gateway, Sir Henry Durand was thrown on to the ground with great violence, and was taken up insensible. The Nawab of Tonk remained in the howdah, but was seriously bruised, and one of his ribs was broken. Sir Henry Durand remained unconscious during the greater part of the night, but recovered consciousness towards morning. His case, however, was from the first hopeless. The injury to the spinal chord had been so serious that almost complete palsy of all parts of the body resulted, and his death occurred at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 1st January. The body of the deceased was taken to Dera Ismail Khan, which was reached on the 5th of January; and the funeral took place with military honours on the evening of the same day all available troops being present. Under special authority of His Excellency the Viceroy, fifty-nine minute guns, being equal in number to the years of the deceased, were fired; and at Lahore, as a mark of respect, all public offices were during the day closed, and at the time of the interment minute guns were fired from the Citadel.

Sir Henry Durand's appointment to the Punjab had given the utmost satisfaction; for his ability, honesty and strength of character had been conspicuous during a long and brilliant career in India, and the news of his death, seven months after his assumption of office, was everywhere received with the deepest regret.

The territories under the Government of the Punjab and its dependencies include all British India north of Sind and Rajputana, lying between the River Jumna on the east and the Sulemanee Hills on the west. The extreme length is about 800 miles, and the extreme width about 650 miles. The total area included within these limits is over 200,000 square miles, more than half of which is territory of Feudatories. The British possessions in the Province are returned as 102,001 square miles; of which 31,513 square miles, or less than one-third, are cultivated; 25,333 square miles, or about one-fourth, are culturable; and the remainder is unculturable waste. The unappropriated waste at the disposal of Government is returned at 8,331,000

acres; but a very small portion of this area is really available for cultivation. The water communication is entered as 2,902 miles, and the length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, as 19,852 miles. The length of railway communication open within the Province at the end of the year was 412 miles.

The principal towns of the Province are—

	Population.
Delhi	154.417
Amritsar	135,813
Lahore	98.924
Peshawar	58.555
Multan	56,826

According to the last census, 9,581,292 of the total population were males, and 8,015,460 females;—10,210,805 were adults, 1,137,505 were youths and young women, and 6,248,442 were children under 12 years of age;—17,411 were Europeans, 2,044 were Eurasians, 2,513 were Native Christians, 1,141,848 were Sikhs, 6,094,759 were Hindoos, 9,331,367 were Mahomedans, and 1,006,810 were of other classes;—9,430,868 also were agriculturists, and 8,165,884 non-agriculturists.

The year 1870 formed a marked contrast to the previous year in the absence of severe epidemics or of widespread disease of any kind. The total deaths registered in 1870 were 418,926 against 453,821, the general death-rate for the province being 24 per thousand, against 26 in 1869. The rate is the same for both sexes; but the male death-rate was higher than the female up to the latter months of the year, when the female rate predominated. This would seem to be in a measure explained by the fatal effect on parturient women which the general sickness of the season appears to have had; the children born dead, as well as the deaths of women in child-birth, are greatly in excess in these months. The following are the ratios per thousand of the four principal classes of disease as compared with those of the previous year:—

	1869.	1870.
Small-pox	3·05	1·55
Cholera	0·53	0 03
Bowel complaints ...	1·77	1 56
Fevers	15·64	15·74
All causes	·26	·24

Deaths from child-birth numbered 1,859, against 2,355 in the previous year; deaths from suicide, wounding, snake-bite and wild beasts and accident did not vary much in number from those from like causes in 1869. There were 4,209 still-births registered, or 298 fewer than in 1869; of these 2,339 were males and 1,870 females.

The following table shows the area cultivated and uncultivated and the mileage of the differen communications for 1870-71 :—

District.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.			Communications, Mileage of.			
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water (navigable rivers.)	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
		Culturable.	Unculturable.								
Delhi	821	189	263	1,273	1,280	...	1,280	72	71	370	2
Gurgaon	1,513	175	293	1 981	...	...	...	15	31	678	...
Karnal	1,008	908	437	2,353	3,093	...	3,093	73	58	154	..
Hissar	2,105	1,167	268	3,540	...	..	...	...	29	471	..
Rohtak	1,415	231	166	1,812	...	..	...	...	44	516	...
Sirsa	366	2,490	254	3,110	..	...	...	20	6	445	..
Ambala	1,477	414	707	2,628	2,124	...	2,124	60	121	426	42
Ludiana	1,141	128	90	1,359	...	...	...	62	38	154	31
Simla	15	3	.....	18	1,715	...	1,715	...	..	43	...
Jullundhur	1,027	125	180	1,332	1,142	..	1,142	118	20	215	49
Hushiarpore	1,174	102	810	2,086	...	...	...	110	7	650	...
Kangra	909	432	7,649	8,990	...	...	...	74	..	552	...
Amritsar	1,449	280	307	2,036	5,347	..	5,347	109	61	201	44
Syalkot	1,290	289	376	1,955	1,236	...	1,236	75	9	693	...
Gurdaspore	961	92	289	1,342	309	...	309	38	43	838	..
Lahore	1,540	1,548	559	3,647	277,107	...	277,107	130	21	530	79
Ferozpore	1,767	704	225	2,696	...	...	..	112	23	474	...
Gujeranwala	651	1,401	510	2,562	149,946	...	149,946	84	55	1,269	...
Rawalpindi	1,496	325	4,391	6,212	521,600	...	521,600	92	128	1,133	...
Jhelum	1,193	407	2,310	3,910	937	.	937	85	3	993	...
Gujerat	1,022	398	524	1,944	64,652	...	64,652	115	6	650	...
Shahpore	662	3,249	787	4,698	369,631	...	369,631	112	.	811	...
Multan	976	1,118	3,788	5,882	1,880,489	...	1,880,489	150	59	1,430	81
Jhung	377	3,891	1,436	5,704	2,308,480	...	2,308,480	180	9	863	...
Montgomery	841	944	3,792	5,577	2,298,654	...	2,298,654	205	...	941	84
Mozuffurgurh	646	581	1,795	3,022	51,562	...	51,562	260	7	478	...
Dera Ismail Khan	846	2,078	4,172	7,096	376,811	...	376,811	120	3	696	..
Dera Ghazi Khan	367	1,220	732	2,319	13,082		13,082	200	5	1,217	...
Bunnoo	704	91	2,355	3,150	..	...	...	68	...	515	..
Peshawar	1,173	272	484	1,929	...	...	...	117	2	141	.
Kohat	251	40	2,547	2,838	1,878	...	1,878	...	..	249	..
Hazara	330	11	2,659	3,000	...	.	...	46	...	280	...
Total ...	31,513	25,333	45,155	102,001	8,331,075	...	8,331,075	2,902	859	19,036	412

Rainfall.—During the year, registers of rainfall were kept up, as in previous years, at the head quarters and sub-collectorates of each district. Observations of barometric pressure, temperature, hygrometre, direction of wind, &c., were also recorded at the stations of Lahore, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawur, Rawal Pindee, Murree, Syalkot, Dalhousie, and Loodiana, in the Punjab, as well as at Bhawalpore, and at Leh, in Foreign Territory. The distribution of rain throughout the Punjab will be seen by the following table, which shows the amount of rain-fall in 1870 at ten stations situated in various parts of the Province :—

Station.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches
Delhi	3·1	21·0	*Nil.*	24·1
Hissar	1·4	18·0	*Nil.*	19·4
Ambala	5·1	29·5	0·7	35·3
Simla	15·6	51·9	0·7	68·2
Gurdaspore	5·7	24·3	0·8	30·8
Lahore	0·4	8·2	0·6	9·2
Rawalpindee	1·9	26·6	1·7	30·2
Peshawar	3·5	4·4	0·4	8·3
Dera Ismail Khan	1·1	7·0	0·3	8·4
Multan	0·8	1·2	*Nil.*	2·0

The above statistics show that the rain-fall of the Punjab in 1870 was generally below the average of previous years. This was owing to the scanty fall in the first five months of the year. During the proper season, however, there were in most parts of the province abundant falls of rain, which ensured an excellent autumn harvest.

Temperature.—The following table shows the mean temperature of the Province for the past three years :—

Year.	May.	July.	December.
1868	87° Fah.	86° Fah.	57° Fah.
1869	94° „	91° „	56° „
1870	89° „	93° „	54° „

The monthly increase of temperature from January to June is greatest in April and May, and the monthly decrease from July to December is greatest in November. January is generally the coldest month throughout the Province, and June the hottest; April, May and June are the driest months of the year in the Punjab. The air during the colder months being denser

than during the warmer, shows a relatively higher humidity. During the rainy season, the month of August seems to possess the highest relative humidity. Of the stations in the Province in which meteorological registrations were kept, Mooltan is the driest at all times and seasons, and next to it in point of dryness is Rawalpindee. Judging from the observations recorded at Dera Ismail Khan, the humidity is greater in the Trans-Indus Districts during the last three months of the year than elsewhere in the Province, and to this greater humidity may possibly be attributed the continuance of cholera in that part of the country after it had mostly ceased in the more southern parts.

Political Affairs.—During the past year, the Political control of the three States of Puttiala, Jheend and Nabha, which had hitherto been vested in the Commissioner of Umballa was transferred to the direct management of the Lieutenant Governor. The construction of a line of Telegraph between Puttiala and Umballa was applied for by the Maharajah of Puttiala, and was sanctioned by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions which were agreed to by the Maharajah. The entire cost of construction was to be borne by the Puttiala State. The line will be open to the inspection and supervision of the Director-General of Telegraphs, or of any Officer deputed by him. The Telegraph officials employed in the State were to be Natives, and the power of dismissing them to rest with the Maharajah. The provisions of the Telegraph Act will apply to the line, as will also any rules and regulations applicable to the Government Telegraph. In October 1870, the Maharajah of Puttiala presided at the opening of the Sutlej Railway Bridge. In January 1871, he paid a visit to Calcutta, and was there installed by the Viceroy, the Grand Master of the Order, as a Grand Commander of the Star of India.

Nothing important occurred in connection with the Kapurthalla State during the year.

Afghanistan affairs during 1870-71 caused considerable anxiety all over India, but especially in the Punjab. The Ameer, Shere Ali, and his second son, Yakoob Khan, had a serious quarrel, the chief cause of which undoubtedly was the supposed intention of the Ameer to make a younger son, Abdoola Jan (the young boy who accompanied the Ameer to the Umballa Durbar) his heir, but of course other causes were put on the foreground of the dispute. The illfeeling at length culminated in the flight of Yakoob Khan to Candahar, on the 2nd September, 1870, in company with his younger brother, Ayoob Khan. He also took away with him a regiment of cavalry, and several important chiefs. The

Governors of Herat and Candahar were immediately ordered by the Ameer to hold themselves in readiness; General Feramoorz Khan, the Commander-in-Chief, was summoned from Turkistan, and Mohamed Aslum Khan was recalled from Khost to Cabul.

At one time the army of Yakoob Khan was 7,000 strong, but when he attempted to seize the Fort of Girishk he had only 1,500 horse. The Governor of Furrah, Meer Afzul Khan, endeavoured to reconcile him with the Ameer, and letters were exchanged, asking and promising forgiveness; but the arrival of Mohamed Aslum Khan and the Commander-in-Chief at Charrabia broke off the negotiations. They considered that Yakoob Khan was not sincere in his professions, and that the Governor of Furrah had been unaware of the views of the Ameer when he listened to the Sirdar's proposals. They requested Yakoob to dismiss his troops, and remain quietly at some convenient place till his affairs could be adjusted. This the Sirdar refused to do, and the Commander-in-Chief accordingly summoned his whole force from Girishk, and went to Boorbannah with the intention of attacking the rebellious Sirdar, in Washeer, at night. Yakoob Khan, informed of these movements, retreated, and on the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief and Aslum Khan at Washeer the following day, they found that he had escaped. Shortly afterwards, Yakoob, with 200 horse rode down to the Seistan Border, and, during the early part of 1871, caused much annoyance by his raids and intrigues. Afterwards he re-entered Afghanistan, and, having got together a considerable force, he took possession of Herat. A little later Feramoorz Khan was murdered, as afterwards appeared, by Aslum Khan, who eventually paid the penalty of his crime. After long and tedious negotiations father and son were reconciled, and Yakoob was appointed Governor of Herat.

Another important event of the year was the murder of three Native British subjects in the Kohat Pass by Afreedees of the Mulla Khel, Kargun Khail and Bassi Khail clans. The murdered men were muleteers, and one serving as bearer in the employ of Captain Stainforth, Commanding 2nd Infantry. On their way through the Pass to Peshawur they were enticed from the road and murdered in cold blood in a most cowardly and brutal manner, while the property they had in charge was plundered and carried away. Several of the most important men of the offending clans in Kohat territory, and all the property in the district belonging to the clans was seized. The result was the complete submission of the Afreedees and their acquiescence to the terms imposed —the entire destruction of the houses of the criminals, prohibition to rebuild them without first obtaining the consent of

Government, the expulsion of the criminals from the Pass for one year, and payment as fine and blood money of Rs 3,000. These terms were at once carried out.

Another very serious offence was perpetrated during June of the year under review by the Mahomed Kheyl Wazeerees. Early in June the whole of this clan abandoned their lands in British territory and went in a body to the hills. The reason assigned for this conduct was that they were much harassed by being made responsible for the safety of the Pass, that they had been grossly abused by the native officials of the Bannu District, and that they had not been allowed their fair share of water from the Kurram river. On the morning of the 3rd June a party of sowars of the 7th Punjab Cavalry, and sepoys belonging to the 4th Sikhs, left the Edwardesabad Cantonments before dawn for the purpose of relieving guard at the Kurram post. Before daylight the infantry, who were passing the old Kurram post which was in ruins, were fired upon by a number of Mohamed Kheyl Wazeerees from a distance of about 15 yards. The men were taken by surprise, and one naick and five sepoys were killed and the havildar wounded. During the whole of the year succeeding this attack, the Mohamed Kheyls remained in independent territory, wandering from village to village, receiving support from some tribes and sympathy from almost all. The account of the submission of this troublesome tribe belongs properly to the annals of 1871-72, but it may be recorded that a most satisfactory settlement was at length arrived at. The whole tribe, wearied of being hunted from place to place, with their names proscribed, and great pressure put upon other tribes to expel them, came in in a body to the Commissioner of the Derajat Division at Bannu, with their wives, children and cattle, and unconditionally surrendered. All the principal headmen, and all of those concerned in the attack on the military detachment surrendered themselves. No such unconditional surrender of an offending tribe had been recorded in the history of the frontier, and its effect on the border was very great. A heavy fine was imposed on the tribe, and the headmen were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment in the Lahore Central Jail. The tribe after this was permitted to resume the lands in British territory which they had abandoned. The clans and tribes who had assisted the Mohamed Kheyls during their rebellion also submitted and paid the fines imposed upon them; and the village of Gumatti, which had harboured them, was entirely destroyed, the Wazeerees themselves carrying out the order for its destruction.

The Survey and Settlement—Punjab—1870-71.

Survey.								Settlement.				
Nature of Survey.	Area previously surveyed in Square Miles.		Cost per Square Mile.			Surveyed during the Year, with cost per Square Mile.	Remarks.	Nature of Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue, by Villages	Topographical.	Revenue.		Revenue (approximate.)						
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								
Jhelum and Rawalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851-59 ...	10,555	...	20 5 1	...		...	The high rates of Revenue work in 1870-71 are due to the circumstance of the Survey parties having been moved to the Punjab from long distances, and of their having consequently effected each only half a season's work.	Settled in perpetuity ...	175	1,37,625	Various.	The column "date of expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up; seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.
								Settled for 30 years and upwards ...	27,542	99,65,962		
								Settled for 10 years and under 30 ...	42,259	82,90,757		
Military Reconnoissance of Hazara, 1847-49 ...	7,500	...	2 7 0	...		...		Settled for under 10 years	19,829	20,66,771		
								Settlements in progress ...	12,137	14,79,184		
								Total ...	1,01,942	2,19,40,299		
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	22,037	80,184	12 4 1	22 2 7		3,260 @ 60 per sq. mile		Settlements previously made, including full record of right ...	24,173	78,20,857		
								Ditto without such record.	17,589	66,59,619		

THE FOLLOWING SHOWS THE CIVIL DIVISIONS OF *Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its*

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population.
Delhi ...	Delhi ..	3	1,273	621,675	Delhi, 154,417; Sonepat, 12,176; Faridabad, 7,990
	Gurgaon ...	5	1,931	690,295	Riwari 24,503; Palwal, 12,629; Farraknaggar, 10,731.
	Karnal ...	5	2,353	608,942	Karnal, 29,000; Panipat, 25,276; Kaithal, 14,940.
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	5	3,540	484,681	Hissar, 14,133; Hansi, 13,563; Bhiwani, 32,254.
	Rohtak ..	4	1,812	531,227	Rohtak 14,153; Berie, 9,723; Jhajjar, 10,545.
	Sirsa ..	3	1,310	210,795	Sirsa, 11,000.
Ambala ...	Ambala ..	6	2,628	1,035,488	Ambala city, 24,040; Cantonments, 16,622; Jagadri, 11,676.
	Ludiana ..	3	1,359	583,245	Ludiana, 39,083; Gurgaon, 7,096; Raikot, 9,165.
	Simla ...	3	18	33,995	Simla 7,037.
Jullundhur	Jullundhur...	4	1,332	780,165	Jullundhur, 45,607; Rahun, 14,394; Kirtarpur, 16,953; Nurmahal, 8,866; Nakodar, 8,800; Philor, 7,535.
	Hushiarpore	4	2,086	939,972	Hushiarpore, 12,964; Oormur, 9,632; Hariana, 7,745; Miani, 7,706; Anandpore, 6,859.
	Kangar ..	5	8,990	743,882	Nurpore, 9,928; Kangra, 4,338.
Amritsar ...	Amritsar .	4	2,[illegible]36	1,088,514	Amritsa, 135,813; Patala, 28,725.
	Syalkot ..	5	1,955	1,005,004	Syalkot, 2[illegible],337; Pasrur, 8,527; Zaffarwal, 5,641.
	Gurdaspore -	4	1,342	655,362	Dinanagar, 7,622; Kalanaur, 6,121.
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	4	3,647	789,662	Lahore, 98,924; Muzang, 8,321; Mian Mir, 13,757; Kasur 15,209.
	Gujeranwala	3	2,562	550,576	Gujeranwala, 19,381.
	Ferozpore ...	4	2,696	559,253	Ferozpore, 20,592
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi-	7	6,212	711,256	Rawalpindi, 19,222; Pindigheb, 8,223.
	Jhelum ...	4	3,910	500,988	Jhelum, 5,140; Pind Dadan Khan, 13,340; Chakowal, 5,467; Tallagang, 5,647
	Gujerat ...	3	1,944	616,361	Gujerat, 15,907; Jalalpore, 15,626.
	Shahpore ...	3	4,698	368,796	Bhera, 14,514; Miani 6,857; Khushab, 8,509; Sainwal, 8,900.
Multan	Multan ...	5	5,882	471,563	Multan, 56,826.
	Jhung ...	3	5,704	348,027	Mughiana, 10,854; Chiusuti, 11,477; Jhung, 9,224.
	Montgomery	4	5,577	359,437	Kamalia, 5,695; Pak Pattan, 6,086.
	Mozuffurgurh	3	3,022	295,547	Kut Andu, 5,552; Jatohi, 4,812; Muzuffurgurh, 4,719.
Derajat ...	D. I. Khan ...	5	7,096	394,864	D. Ismail Khan, 24,906; Leia, 17,033; Kulachi, 9,921.
	D. G. Khan...	4	2,319	308,840	Dera Ghazi Khan, 17,164; Rampore, 7,796.
	Bunnoo ...	4	3,150	287,547	Esa Khail, 17,746; Kalabagh, 6,419; Edwardesabad, 3,185.
Peshawar ..	Peshawar ...	8	1,929	523,152	Peshawar, 58,555.
	Kohat ...	3	2,838	145,419	Kohat, 11,274.
	Hazara ...	2	3,000	367,218	Harripore, 4,646; Abottabad, 4,483.
	Total ...	132	102,001	17,596,752	Total ...

British Territory for 1870-71.

Dependencies, constituted 1st January, 1859.

No. of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrate of all sorts.	Maximum distances in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks
						Rs.	Rs.	
794	10	18	24	12	546	8,92,911	45,86,451	The column of gross Revenue is exclusive of Canal collections by the Irrigation Department, the returns of which have not yet been received.
1,264	9	9	52	8	359	10,86,207	11,61,216	
913	14	16	70	15	458	6,90,696	7,65,310	
658	12	19	36	26	393	4,34,348	25,52,872	
436	11	11	18	6	334	8,69,551	9,31,564	
654	8	11	4[illegible]	20	310	1,73,330	2,11,447	
2,324	20	24	28	10	736	7,45,588	10,05,827	
880	21	12	54	13	439	7,74,758	9,55,017	
27[illegible]	6	5	12	2	134	46,850	1,37,916	
1,257	13	11	20	5	376	13,28,145	15,84,998	
2,182	15	16	48	12	395	12,84,211	14,94,504	
731	16	17	34	10	384	7,31,571	8,30,763	
1,[illegible]74	15	29	27	12	413	8,29,910	11,03,415	
2,314	18	17	25	13	386	10,70,480	12,63,66[illegible]	
1,880	11	12	21	8	430	11,42,168	13,02,5[illegible]0	
1,455	13	23	30	10	769	5,77,595	10,07,855	
1,202	12	19	32	12	4[illegible]5	4,62,405	5,64,100	
312	15	15	44	16	388	4,82,[illegible]43	6,10,759	
1,658	16	16	36	8	784	7,04,548	9,03,632	
966	11	11	35	16	425	6,[illegible]5,103	7,08,518	
1,428	9	9	28	5	330	5,9[illegible],384	6,67,558	
667	8	8	54	19	367	4,41,654	42,01,960	
1,211	12	18	50	16	632	6,30,609	8,38,254	
786	9	7	46	39	428	3,80,158	4,74,027	
2,155	11	14	40	15	491	4,21,889	4,90,365	
552	9	9	45	19	312	5,85,448	6,62,715	
716	14	14	50	15	513	4,15,164	5,18,926	
354	17	18	30	8	392	3,31,266	4,03,294	
625	10	10	32	29	395	4,32,251	4,84,240	
654	17	17	38	9	760	6,36,963	7,84,127	
343	7	6	65	16	429	89,453	1,11,656	
1,251	15	11	87	20	524	1,67,595	1,9[illegible],997	
34,462	404	451	87	14	14,487	2,00,52,752	3,35,12,370	

Statement of Population

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Popu-	
	No. of masonry dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Delhi	59,666	111,678	171,344	193,296	175,783
Gurgaon ...	22,776	133,648	156,424	205,196	195,000
Karnal	43,839	81,482	125,321	186,958	160,677
Hissar	16,960	90,091	107,051	153,787	125,529
Rohtak	25,913	111,635	137,458	16[illegible],821	141,477
Sirsa	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Ambala	29,830	213,472	243,302	331,046	281,163
Ludiana	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,698	154,756
Simla	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundhur ...	25,884	216,948	242,832	247,724	208,682
Hushiarpore ...	17,030	192,139	209,169	281,406	253,678
Kangra	442	146,992	147,434	225,067	214,651
Amritsar ...	49,518	204,018	253,536	354,688	282,606
Syalkot	11,240	186,245	197,485	311,637	267,142
Gurdaspore ...	9,391	143,375	152,766	208,942	176,118
Lahore	56,797	144,739	201,536	260,892	206,405
Ferozpore ...	7,335	112,383	119,718	170,785	136,432
Gujeranwala ...	26,624	131,646	158,270	181,572	144,629
Rawalpindi ...	4,000	71,579	75,579	213,423	184,189
Jhelum	2,647	110,363	113,010	141,811	135,246
Gujerat	14,558	141,607	156,195	187,191	163,152
Shahpore ...	12,787	73,762	86,549	111,329	100,347
Multan	18,255	93,539	111,794	157,275	129,875
Jhung	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,209
Montgomery ...	7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,306
Mozuffergurh ...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,458	81,569
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,141	82,959	85,100	124,782	112,272
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	4,255	57,884	62,139	99,554	85,554
Dunnoo	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,733
Peshawar ...	4,848	116,6[illegible]8	121,456	166,090	143,779
Kohat	96	28,543	28,639	45,299	39,012
Hazara	300	75,000	75,300	95,162	92,567
Total ...	505,769	3,509,707	4,015,476	5,492,985	4,717,820

of the Punjab,—1870-71.

LATION.						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION		
						CHRISTIANS.		
Youths.	Young Women.	CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS		Total.	No. per Square Mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed Classes.	Natives.
		Males.	Females.					
27,545	17,698	112,345	95,008	621,675	490	648	233	1,362
28,706	17,052	133,298	111,043	690,295	348	17	1	1
29,276	18,941	113,137	93,953	608,942	259	58	33	...
20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	484,681	137	51	62	9
26,055	19,770	98,410	84,694	531,227	293	31	16	1
8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	210,795	68	12	33	...
45,212	26,044	191,672	160,351	1,035,488	394	1,195	111	80
26,935	17,820	108,709	91,327	583,245	429	81	31	127
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,885	2,312	285	87
35,276	20,701	146,449	121,373	780,165	586	631	14	101
38,878	24,629	181,470	156,911	939,972	450	39	22	5
37,940	21,236	130,564	114,424	743,882	83	248	3	26
41,402	19,510	211,220	174,088	1,083,514	532	358	37	139
33,508	18,784	201,014	172,919	1,005,004	512	1,535	62	214
20,845	1[illegible],021	129,224	108,21[illegible]	655,362	488	109	...	...
28,012	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	217	2,292	598	98
23,750	15,251	108,954	94,081	549,253	204	960	10	24
24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	550,576	207	19	25	57
27,591	17,785	144,213	124,055	711,256	115	2,072	64	61
19,591	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,988	128	42	16	3
20,367	14,823	124,370	106,458	616,361	342	25	21	3
13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	368,796	78	14	1	1
14,525	7,708	89,603	72,577	471,563	80	910	252	72
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,662	348,027	61	13	5	...
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	359,437	64	48	4	3
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	295,547	98	24	6	...
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,007	394,864	56	169	31	33
9,612	5,056	61,086	47,984	308,840	133	54	10	2
6,109	9,625	58,612	49,629	287,547	91	27	11	4
18,962	10,527	100,954	82,840	523,152	271	3,375	37	...
5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	145,419	51	53	7	...
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	367,218	122	49	5	...
698,827	438,678	3,389,480	2,858,962	17,596,752	173	17,411	2,044	2,513

Statement of Population

District.	Classification of Population.—(*Continued.*)				
	Sikhs.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
Delhi	582	447,079	133,912	37,859	621,675
Gurgaon ...	128	477,214	212,914	20	690 295
Karnal	9,236	355,816	151,213	92,586	608 942
Hissar	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,681
Rohtak ...	253	422,302	71,295	37 329	531,227
Sirsa	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Ambala ...	56 44	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035 488
Ludiana ...	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,619	583,245
Simla	410	24,794	5,175	934	33,995
Jullundhur ...	114 993	312,471	351 932	23	780 165
Hushiarpore ...	79,400	415 755	318,686	126,065	939,972
Kangra ..	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	743,852
Amritsar ...	262,639	191,321	502,348	126,672	1 083 514
Syalkot ...	50,289	218,771	601,959	132,174	1,050,004
Gurdaspore ...	39,967	249,813	297,083	68,390	655,362
Lahore	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	786,666
Ferozpore ...	160,487	68,406	245 659	73,767	549,253
Gujeranwala ..	38,911	104,156	357,550	49,858	550,576
Rawalpindi ...	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelum ...	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,791	501,988
Gujerat ...	20,653	53,174	537,701	4,784	616,361
Shahpore ...	3,122	53,590	305,507	6,561	368,795
Multan	907	87,009	360,190	22,223	471 563
Jhung	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery ..	12,286	69,805	277,291	... ..	359,437
Mozuffurghur ...	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Dera Ismail Khan	1,587	48,756	338 387	5,901	394,864
Dera Ghaz Khan ...	1,124	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
Bunnoo ...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Peshawar ...	2 014	27 408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Kohat	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Hazara	973	18,563	346,112	1,516	367,218
Total ..	1,141,648	6,094,759	9,331,367	1 026,810	17,593,752

of the Punjab, 1870-71.—*(Concluded.)*

Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	
277,491	344,184	Urdu.
399,826	290,469	Urdu and dialects of Hindi.
305,974	302,968	Pure Urdu.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Jatu, Punjabi, Bagri.
312,522	218,705	Urdu.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri, Bhutti.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Punjabi.
320,633	262,612	Ditto.
13,466	20,529	Urdu, Pahari.
405,041	375,124	Urdu, Punjabi.
518,201	421,771	Ditto.
540,634	203,848	Pahari, Urdu, Lahaoli.
417,747	665,767	Punjabi, Urdu, Persian, Cashmiri, English.
433,617	571,387	Punjabi, Hindustani.
371,581	283,781	Punjabi.
334,075	455,591	Urdu, Punjabi.
340,842	208,411	Punjabi.
213,514	337,422	Do. Urdu.
475,976	235,280	Punjabi, Urdu, Pushtu, Persian, Cashmiri, English, Goojerati.
302,874	198,114	Punjabi, Urdu.
363,664	252,697	Punjabi.
177,781	191,015	Do. Urdu.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Multani, Punjabi.
119,619	228,408	Punjabi.
153,401	206,036	Urdu, Punjabi.
205,799	89,748	Multani, Punjabi.
215,933	178,931	Punjabi, Pushtu.
173,420	135,420	Hindustani, Punjabi, Beluchi,
204,411	83,136	Pushtu, Punjabi, Hindustani.
267,736	255,416	Pushtu, Urdu.
100,257	45,162	Pushtu, Hindi, Urdu, Persian.
267,484	99,714	Punjabi, Hindi, Pushtu.
9,430,868	8,165,884	

Surveyed and Assessed

District.	Cultivated.				Uncult	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.
	By Government Works.	By Private Works.				
Delhi ...	122,173	84,680	318,402	525,255	168,197	12,044
Gurgaon ...	1,141	115,090	852,516	968,747	...	112,312
Karnal ...	108,460	134,385	402,275	645,120	3,093	578,027
Hissar ...	53,978	36,611	1,256,247	1,346,836	44,547	746,998
Rohtak ...	122,038	24,955	758,607	905,600	7,898	139,942
Sirsa ...	...	65,789	168,373	234,162	...	1,593,934
Ambala ...	9,272	122,410	813,844	945,526	...	283,989
Ludiana ...	...	23,148	706,742	729,890	22,495	62,525
Simla ...	...	640	10,284	10,924	...	511
Jullundhur ...	...	200,097	456,997	657,094	1,182	78,763
Hushiarpore	...	17,836	733,871	751,707	...	64,583
Kangra ...	...	118,075	463,267	581,342	...	276,655
Amritsar ...	117,309	186,193	624,228	927,730	5,275	173,664
Syalkot ...	...	402,508	423,366	825,874	97,908	131,022
Gurdaspore ...	36,721	51,217	527,176	615,114	...	58,704
Lahore ...	77,863	333,468	574,557	985,888	...	990,935
Ferozpore ...	...	79,679	1,051,371	1,131,050	253,418	227,970
Gujeranwala,	...	327,832	88,612	416,444	...	896,589
Rawalpindi ...	...	16,937	940,561	957,498	...	207,847
Jhelum ...	...	71,460	692,285	763,845	358,747	258,825
Gujerat ...	...	235,573	418,885	654,458	18,636	254,644
Shahpore ...	...	252,800	170,880	423,680	...	2,079,360
Multan ...	303,627	202,123	118,684	624,434	2,053	715,441
Jhung ...	...	174,743	66,582	241,325	1,504,481	985,601
Montgomery	66,495	158,700	313,045	538,240	...	604,667
Mozuffurgurh	253,500	145,000	15,083	413,583	265,707	106,371
Dera I. Khan	...	428,604	113,309	541,913	364,864	1,329,796
Dera G. Khan	100,410	69,732	64,826	234,968	...	780,818
Bunnoo ...	...	199,145	251,374	450,519	414,607	58,562
Peshawar ..	...	259,676	490,835	750,511	...	174,449
Kohat ...	...	40,108	120,792	160,900	132,510	25,430
Hazara ...	...	32,690	178,691	211,381	...	6,815
Total ...	1,372,987	4,611,904	14,186,667	20,171,558	3,665,618	14,017,793

Area in Acres.

VATED.		Total Area assessed.	ASSESSMENT.											
Unculturable.	Total.		Gross Amount.	Rate per Acre on cultivation.			Rate per Acre on culturable land.			Rate per Acre on total area of Settlement.		
			Rupees	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
109,176	289,417	814,672	9 39 669	1	12	6	1	7	3	1	2	6
186,867	299,179	1,267,926	10,98,818	1	2	2	1	0	3	0	13	10
279,680	860,800	1,505,920	8,68,580	1	5	6	0	11	4	0	9	3
127,047	918,592	2,265,428	4,30,044	0	5	1	0	3	2	0	3	0
106,240	254,080	1,159,680	8,97 572	1	2	11	0	13	7	0	12	4
162,670	1,756,604	1,990,760	1,82,343	0	12	6	0	1	7	0	1	6
452,415	736,404	1,681,930	12 94 954	1	5	11	1	0	10	0	12	4
54,877	159,897	869,787	9,59 383	1	5	0	1	2	10	1	1	8
...	511	11,435	14,109	1	4	8	1	3	9	1	3	9
115,259	195,204	852,298	12 91,131	1	15	5	1	12	1	1	8	3
518,955	583,538	1,335,245	13 70,680	1	13	2	1	10	10	1	0	5
4,895,537	5,172,192	5,753,534	8,08,430	1	6	3	0	15	0	0	2	3
196,519	375,458	1,303,188	12,85,749	1	5	6	1	2	5	0	15	8
196,520	425,450	1,251,324	12,12,804	1	7	6	1	2	5	0	15	6
184,752	243,456	858,570	9,08,412	1	7	8	1	5	7	1	1	0
357 402	1,348,337	2,334,225	6,33,890	0	10	3	0	5	1	0	4	4
113 217	594,605	1,725,655	5,94,278	0	8	5	0	6	0	0	5	6
326 647	1,223,236	1,639,680	5,83,040	1	6	5	0	7	1	0	5	8
2 810,640	3,018,487	3,975,985	7,31,744	0	12	2	0	10	1	0	2	11
1,120 873	1,738,445	2 502,290	6 15,050	0	12	10	0	9	8	0	3	11
316,690	589,970	1,244,428	6,12,133	0	14	7	0	10	9	0	7	2
503,680	2,583,040	3,006,720	3,95,310	0	14	11	0	2	6	0	2	0
2,422,260	3,139,754	3,764 188	5,33,404	0	13	6	0	11	11	0	2	3
919,460	3,409,542	3,650,867	2,84,237	1	2	10	0	4	7	0	1	3
2,426,839	3,031,506	3,569,746	3,26,785	0	9	8	0	4	7	0	1	5
1,148,515	1,520,593	1,934,176	5,21,271	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	4	3
2,305,227	3,999,887	4,541,800	3,72,275	0	10	11	0	3	2	0	1	8
468,546	1,249 364	1,484 332	3,31,039	1	6	6	0	6	9	0	3	7
1,092,498	1,565,662	2,016,181	4,05,108	0	14	5	0	12	9	0	3	3
309,514	483,963	1,234,474	8,18,131	1	1	5	0	11	2	0	10	7
1 497,760	1,655,700	1,816,600	1,75,409	1	1	6	0	15	2	0	1	7
1,701,804	1,708,619	1,920 000	2,13,506	1	0	2	0	15	10	0	1	9
27,428,081	45,111,492	65,283,050	2,17,09,288	1	1	3	0	10	2	0	5	4

The following shows the Register of Transfers of Land for 1870-71.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great zemindars complete	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto	22	...	34	65	...	50
Large zemindaris	...	...	...	..	...	...
Shares in ditto	109	...	245	2	...	22
Small zemindaris	170	...	1,278	35	...	28
Shares in ditto	11,387	27	3,629	3	9	9
Villages owned by cultivating communities...	227	...	1,041	21		32
Shares in ditto	858	1	6,388	25	477	12
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	3,249	70	21,680	20	113	38
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character	1,411	30	8,663	20	66	13
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	8	1	2,560	18	7	8
Ditto with right of occupancy	224	8	2,809	18	11	12
Revenue-free tenures	49	...	1,490	18	...	17
Total ...	17,714	137	49,817	10	78	24

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the various Municipalities of the Province for the past three years :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	16,08,806	17,40,839
1869-70	14,37,462	13,86,014
1870-71	15,29,513	14,67,104

The loss of Municipal (income arising from the operation of Home Department Resolution of 6th November, 1868, whereby the levy of Octori duty was restricted to certain specified articles, and all articles which had paid Customs duty were exempted from Municipal taxation) was, to a certain extent, made up during the past year, partly by direct taxation, and partly by increasing the duties on taxable articles; but both measures were unpopular and caused much distress to the poorer classes. In January, 1871, however, the Government of India was pleased so far to relax the Resolution of November 1868, as to add piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress, as well as metals and articles of metal, to the list of taxable articles.

Considerable attention was given, during 1870-71, to the question of preventing Municipal taxation impeding trade by operating as a transit duty. Towards the close of the year bonded warehouses were established in several of the principal towns,

and it was ruled that after the 1st April, 1871, no Municipality would be allowed to levy Octroi on articles of through traffic, till it had been certified that adequate arrangements had been made, by means of warehouses or otherwise, for exempting from duty articles declared to be in transit through a town, or which the owners had no immediate intention of selling for local consumption.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The territories usually called the North-Western Provinces are bounded on the North by the snowy range of the Kumaon Himalayas, Oude, and the Nepalese Terai; on the south by the Saugor district of the Central Provinces, and the Native States of Bundelcund and Rewah; on the west by the river Tonse; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholepore, and Bhurtpore, and on the east by the Sarun and Behar, and the Palamow districts of Lower Bengal. The "non-Regulation" divisions are Kumaon and Gurhwal to the extreme north, Jhansie to the south-west, and Ajmere, which is separated from the western boundary by several intervening Native States. This last Division from its isolated position, requires distinct demarcation. It lies to the west, extending between Latitude 22° 15′, and 27° 45′ north, Longitude 71° 45′, and 77° 22′ east. It is bounded on the east by the Rajpoot States of Kishengurh and Jeypore, on the north and west by Jodhpore, and on the south by the territory of Odeypore. The Ajmere division comprises Ajmere proper and Mairwarra. The Mairwarra tract belongs in unequal portions to the British Government, to Meywar or Odeypore, and to Marwar or Jodhpore. The administration of the Government of these Provinces extends to the territory of Kumaon and Gurhwal, the hilly Pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur, and the valley of the Dehra Doon. Of twenty-one villages assessed in the class over £10,000,5 belong to the district of Allahabad; 3 to Furruckabad, 2 to each of the districts of Muttra, Allygurh, Agra, and Benares.

The North-Western Provinces are divided into districts,—regulation and non-regulation. The regulation districts are those in which all the laws and regulations applicable to the Provinces generally have force; the non-regulation are those to which only certain portions of the law have been extended, and where the separation of administrative functions has not been so completely carried out. The non-regulation portions are the districts of Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Terai; the two first are administered by Senior and Junior Assistant Commissioners, and the last, which is occupied almost entirely by cultivating tenants holding direct from Government without the intervention of any proprietor, by a Superintendent, who, besides being

Statement of Population

District.	Classification of Population.—(*Continued.*)				
	Sikhs.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
Delhi	582	447,079	133,912	37,859	621,675
Gurgaon ...	128	477,214	212,914	20	690 295
Karnal	9,236	355,816	151,213	92,586	608 942
Hissar	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,681
Rohtak ...	253	422,302	71,295	37 329	531,227
Sirsa	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Ambala ...	56 44	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035 488
Ludiana ...	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,619	583,245
Simla	410	24,794	5,175	934	33,995
Jullundhur ...	114 993	312,471	351 932	23	780 165
Hushiarpore ...	79,400	415 755	318,686	126,065	939,972
Kangra ..	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	743,852
Amritsar ...	262,639	191,321	502,348	126,672	1 083 514
Syalkot ...	50,289	218,771	601,959	132,174	1,050,004
Gurdaspore ...	39;967	249,813	297,083	68,390	655,362
Lahore	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	786,666
Ferozpore ...	160,487	68,406	245 659	73,767	549,253
Gujeranwala ..	38,911	104,156	357,550	49,858	550,576
Rawalpindi ...	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelum ...	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,794	500,988
Gujerat ...	20,653	53,174	537,701	4,784	616,361
Shahpore ...	3,122	53,590	305,507	6,561	368,795
Multan	907	87,009	360,190	22,223	471 563
Jhung	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery ..	12,286	69,805	277,291	... ..	359,437
Mozuffurghur ...	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Dera Ismail Khan	1,587	48,756	338 357	5,901	394,864
Dera Ghaz Khan ...	1,124	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
Bunnoo ...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Peshawar ...	2 014	27 408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Kohat	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Hazara	973	18,563	346,112	1,516	367,218
Total ..	1,141,848	6,094,759	9,331,367	1 006,810	17,595,752

of the Punjab, 1870-71.—*(Concluded.)*

Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	
277,491	344,184	Urdu.
399,826	290,469	Urdu and dialects of Hindi.
305,974	302,968	Pure Urdu.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Jatu, Punjabi, Bagri.
312,522	218,705	Urdu.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri, Bhutti.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Punjabi.
320,633	262,612	Ditto.
13,466	20,529	Urdu, Pahari.
405,041	375,124	Urdu, Punjabi.
518,201	421,771	Ditto.
540,034	203,848	Pahari, Urdu, Lahaoli.
417,747	665,767	Punjabi, Urdu, Persian, Cashmiri, English.
433,617	571,387	Punjabi, Hindustani.
371,581	283,781	Punjabi.
334,075	455,591	Urdu, Punjabi.
340,842	208,411	Punjabi.
213,514	337,422	Do. Urdu.
475,976	235,280	Punjabi, Urdu, Pushtu, Persian, Cashmiri, English, Goojerati.
302,874	198,114	Punjabi, Urdu.
363,664	252,697	Punjabi.
177,781	191,015	Do. Urdu.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Multani, Punjabi.
119,619	228,408	Punjabi.
153,401	206,036	Urdu, Punjabi.
205,799	89,748	Multani, Punjabi.
215,933	178,931	Punjabi, Pushtu.
173,420	135,420	Hindustani, Punjabi, Beluchi.
204,411	83,136	Pushtu, Punjabi, Hindustani.
267,736	255,416	Pushtu, Urdu.
100,257	45,162	Pushtu, Hindi, Urdu, Persian.
267,484	99,714	Punjabi, Hindi, Pushtu.
9,430,868	8,165,884	

Surveyed and Assessed

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.
	By Government Works.	By Private Works.				
Delhi ...	122,173	84,680	318,402	525,255	168,197	12,044
Gurgaon ...	1,141	115,090	852,516	968,747	...	112,312
Karnal ...	108,460	134,385	402,275	645,120	3,093	578,027
Hissar ...	53,978	36,611	1,256,247	1,346,836	44,547	746,998
Rohtak ...	122,038	24,955	758,607	905,600	7,898	139,942
Sirsa ...	...	65,789	168,373	234,162	...	1,593,934
Ambala ...	9,272	122,410	813,844	945,526	...	283,989
Ludiana ...	...	23,148	706,742	729,890	22,495	62,525
Simla ...	...	640	10,284	10,924	...	511
Jullundhur ...	...	200,097	456,997	657,094	1,182	78,763
Hushiarpore	...	17,836	733,871	751,707	...	64,583
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Multan ...	303,627	202,123	118,684	624,434	2,053	715,441
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Total ...	1,372,987	4,611,904	14,186,667	20,171,558	3,665,618	14,017,793

Area in Acres.

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279,680	860,800	1,505,920	8,68,580	1	5	6	0	11	4	0	9	3
127,047	918,592	2,265,428	4,30,044	0	5	1	0	3	2	0	3	0
106,240	254,080	1,159 680	8,97.572	1	2	11	0	13	7	0	12	4
162,670	1,756,604	1,990,766	1,82,343	0	12	6	0	1	7	0	1	6
452,415	736.404	1,681,930	12 94.954	1	5	11	1	0	10	0	12	4
54,877	159,897	869.787	9,59.383	1	5	0	1	2	10	1	1	8
...	511	11,435	14,109	1	4	8	1	3	9	1	3	9
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2,422,260	3,139,754	3.764.188	5,33.404	0	13	6	0	11	11	0	2	3
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2,305,227	3,999,887	4.541,800	3,72,275	0	10	11	0	3	2	0	1	8
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1869-70	14,37,462	13,86,014
1870-71	15,29,513	14,67,104

The loss of Municipal (income arising from the operation of Home Department Resolution of 6th November, 1868, whereby the levy of Octori duty was restricted to certain specified articles, and all articles which had paid Customs duty were exempted from Municipal taxation) was, to a certain extent, made up during the past year, partly by direct taxation, and partly by increasing the duties on taxable articles; but both measures were unpopular and caused much distress to the poorer classes. In January, 1871, however, the Government of India was pleased so far to relax the Resolution of November 1868, as to add piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress, as well as metals and articles of metal, to the list of taxable articles.

Considerable attention was given, during 1870-71, to the question of preventing Municipal taxation impeding trade by operating as a transit duty. Towards the close of the year bonded warehouses were established in several of the principal towns,

and it was ruled that after the 1st April, 1871, no Municipality would be allowed to levy Octroi on articles of through traffic, till it had been certified that adequate arrangements had been made, by means of warehouses or otherwise, for exempting from duty articles declared to be in transit through a town, or which the owners had no immediate intention of selling for local consumption.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The territories usually called the North-Western Provinces are bounded on the North by the snowy range of the Kumaon Himalayas, Oude, and the Nepalese Terai; on the south by the Saugor district of the Central Provinces, and the Native States of Bundelcund and Rewah; on the west by the river Tonse; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholepore, and Bhurtpore, and on the east by the Sarun and Behar, and the Palamow districts of Lower Bengal. The "non-Regulation" divisions are Kumaon and Gurhwal to the extreme north, Jhansie to the south-west, and Ajmere, which is separated from the western boundary by several intervening Native States. This last Division from its isolated position, requires distinct demarcation. It lies to the west, extending between Latitude 22° 15′, and 27° 45′ north, Longitude 71° 45′, and 77° 22′ east. It is bounded on the east by the Rajpoot States of Kishengurh and Jeypore, on the north and west by Jodhpore, and on the south by the territory of Odeypore. The Ajmere division comprises Ajmere proper and Mairwarra. The Mairwarra tract belongs in unequal portions to the British Government, to Meywar or Odeypore, and to Marwar or Jodhpore. The administration of the Government of these Provinces extends to the territory of Kumaon and Gurhwal, the hilly Pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur, and the valley of the Dehra Doon. Of twenty-one villages assessed in the class over £10,000,5 belong to the district of Allahabad; 3 to Furruckabad, 2 to each of the districts of Muttra, Allygurh, Agra, and Benares.

The North-Western Provinces are divided into districts,—regulation and non-regulation. The regulation districts are those in which all the laws and regulations applicable to the Provinces generally have force; the non-regulation are those to which only certain portions of the law have been extended, and where the separation of administrative functions has not been so completely carried out. The non-regulation portions are the districts of Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Terai; the two first are administered by Senior and Junior Assistant Commissioners, and the last, which is occupied almost entirely by cultivating tenants holding direct from Government without the intervention of any proprietor, by a Superintendent, who, besides being

chief civil judicial and executive officer, is also the manager of the estate on the part of the Government. All three are under the direction of the Commissioner of Kumaon, who also has the immediate management of the tract at the base of the hills called the Bhabur. In the Meerut Division the district of Dehra Doon may be said to have been non-regulation till the 11th July, 1871, when its administration, with the exception of the outlying pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur, was assimilated by law (Act XXI. of 1871) to that of the rest of the Provinces. The pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur, once a portion of the Tehree Rajah's dominions, still retains the more primitive procedure. The Family Domains of the Rajah of Benares are in a certain sense non-regulation. In magisterial and civil (money) cases they are under the ordinary courts; but in revenue, settlement, and land suits they are subject to a special administration. The only remaining non-regulation tract is the Doodhee Pergunnah of the Mirzapore District, a wild region of hill and forest, inhabited by non-Aryan tribes, who as yet are but little civilized. According to the last census the population of the North-Western Provinces was 30,172,929, and the number of houses 6,211,695, or about 5 persons to a house. Of these, 10,180,292, or 33·7 per cent., were adult males; 9,2 3,244, or 30·5 per cent., adult females; 6,022,547, or 20·1 per cent., boys; and 4,746.846, or 15·7 per cent., girls. Classified according to religions, 25,656,198, or 84·7 per cent., were Hindoos; 4,205,544, or 13·9 per cent., Mahomedans, and the remainder Christians, Buddhists or Jains, and aboriginal tribes. According to occupation, 17,964,379, or 59·6 per cent., were agriculturists; 12,208,550, or 40·4 per cent., followed "other callings." The average population per square mile was 361. The most densely populated district is Benares, with 797 to the square mile. With the exception of the non-Aryan tribes in the south of the Mirzapore District, and the Bhotiyas, who live in the extreme north of the Kumaon Division, and act as carriers between Thibet and India, the language of the entire population of the North-Western Provinces may be said to be practically the same, although roughly divided into Oordoo and Hindee. These languages are identical in structure, and to a great extent in the words and idioms employed, but the former, in consequence of the mixture of population caused by the irruption of the Mahomedans into India, draws a large portion of its vocables from the languages of the conquerors, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. Its influence predominates in the towns, but is more or less felt throughout the agricultural population decreasing, however, as one advances further among the unmixed Hindoo classes of the cultivators. The following table gives the names and totals of the:—

Chief Hindoo Castes From the Census of 1865.

Brahmin, agriculturist, trader, and priest. ...	3,510,103	Lohar, blacksmith, ...	314,552
Rajpoot, ditto or servant, ...	2,816,815	Barhai, carpenter, ...	301,471
Jat, ditto	682,712	Kombar, potter, ...	453,614
Goojur, ditto or herdsman, ...	264,496	Hujjam, barber, ...	430,564
Aheer, ditto ditto, ...	2,196,786	Kuhar, bearer and water-carrier among Hindoos, ...	693,519
Keyth, writer, ...	351,463	Guduria, shepherd....	566,981
Koormee, agriculturist, ...	971,285	Lodha, cultivator, ...	585,932
Kachee, ditto, ...	1,348,316	Chumar, leather-worker, but very generally agriculturist and field-labourer, ...	3,580,385
Bunia, trader, ...	383,202	Mehter, sweeper, ...	310,795
Teiee, oilman, ...	427,857		

The following table shows the area, cultivated and uncultivated, &c., for 1870-71 :—

Principal geographical divisions of territory.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communications, mileage of.					
	Cultivated.	Waste. Culturable.	Waste. Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.		Made roads—1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.			Railroads.
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles. Rivers.	Miles. Canals.	Miles. 1st.	Miles. 2nd.	Miles. 3rd.	Miles.
The Kumaon Himalayas	845	412	11,749	13,006	218,322	814	217,508	...	15	569	399	1,081	...
Plains north of the Jumna and Ganges.	27,597	7,538	9,527	44,662	178,124	5,660	172,464	2,328	784	1,984	2,570	1,543	653
Tracts south of the Jumna and Ganges.	9,449	3,702	4,830	17,981	448,159	...	448,159	594	36	641	2,192	3,614	194
Ajmere,...	252	211	659	1,122	...	...	...	...	...	125	35	50	...
Total, ...	38,143	11,863	26,765	76,771	844,605	6,474	838,131	2,922	835	3,319	5,196	6,288	847
Lakhiraj square miles, ...	...	...	...	6,802									
Total, ...	...	...	...	83,573									

Civil Division of British Territory.

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population (above 5,000.)	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles, of villages from nearest courts.	Average of ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
						Souls.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon, ...	2	934	102,831	Dehra, ...	6,847	423	3	6	95	13	208	66,620	56,377	2,06,630
	Saharunpore, ...	4	2,227	866,48	Saharunpore, ...	44,119	1,916	13	20	42	29	593	2,36,816	11,64,920	14,09,478
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	6	1,630	682,189	Kyranah, .	16,954	1,0,9	12	15	24	12	376	57,175	11,27,029	13,32,910
	Meerut, ...	38	2,3[illegible]8	1,139,93[illegible]	ity & Cantonment.	79,378	2,061	17	28	18	17	1,184	3,22,667	21,08,92[illegible]	24,79,228
	Boolundshuhur, ...	28	1,910	860,481	Khoorjah, ...	24,584	1,596	11	26	112	28	523	1,53,497	15,56,751	17,64,225
	Allyghur, ...	39	1,555	925,78	Coel, ...	48,403	2,029	22	25	38	20	580	2,97,504	18,49,681	21,37,185
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	4	6,000	383,790	Almorah, ...	6,151	3,487	10	8	15	50	155	1,17,116	1,52,787	3,98,343
	Gurhwal, ..	1	5,500	248,742	... ...	...	4,417	3	3	103	57	26	35,734	95,801	1,34,874
Rohilkhund.	Bijnour, ...	7	1,884	690,977	Nujeebabad, .	19,557	3,028	11	9	24	8	456	1,72,269	12,73,165	14,39,588
	Moradabad, ..	12	2,277	1,095,506	Moradabad, ...	37,[illegible]	2,847	18	13	16	15½	603	2,89,658	12,05,226	16,42,693
	Budaon, ...	9	1,960	849,810	Budaon, ..	31,044	2,021	15	15	26	20	631	2,05,693	11,17,225	15,04,242
	Bareily ...	12	3,028	1,493,812	Bareilly,	105,64[illegible]	3,6[illegible]0	22	24	33	16	4,218	4,74,604	18,35,770	24,27,465
	Shahjehanpore,	34	1,719	918,8[illegible]	Shahjehanpore, ...	71,719	[illegible]	16	14	43	34	3,070	4,50,915	9,88,714	13,16,757
	Ferut, ..	1	651	136,16	Kasheepore, ...	14,[illegible]	5,0[illegible]	2	2	50	50	99	4[illegible]	2,73,042	2,88,790
	Muttra, ...	23	1,612	8[illegible]	Muttra, ...	51,[illegible]	1,102	13	12	133	19	640	2,21,425	16,61,900	19,06,104
Agra.	Agra ...	11	1,887	1,029,760	Agra, ...	142,067	1,1[illegible]	21	17	18	3	1,5[illegible]6	5,99,247	16,28,822	66,05,265
	Furruckabad, ...	10	1,7[illegible]2	918,2[illegible]	City of Furruckabad	7[illegible],110	1,065	17	12	21	19	2,9[illegible]	4,04,070	10,88,[illegible]	15,14,201
	Mynpoory, ...	5	1,656	700,22[illegible]	Mynpoory,	21,179	1,124	13	17	15	10	422	2,05,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	1[illegible],85,326
	Etawa, ...	23	1,631	626,41[illegible]	Etawah ...	27,[illegible]	1,5[illegible]	13	21	44	24	412	1,87,392	11,98,097	13,54,437
	Etah, ...	3	1,401	614,751	Kasganj, ...	15,107	1,417	11	12	34	12	327	4,82,58[illegible]	7,51,162	13,88,540
Jhansie.	Jalaun, ...	17	1,5[illegible]2	407,0[illegible]	Calpee, ...	1,514,	952	8	9	22	12	4[illegible]	1,67,120	8,82,577	9,95,016
	Jhansie. ...	4	1,610	357,774	Kow, ...	19,4[illegible]	693	10	10	20	14	631	1,[illegible]9,643	4,82,530	8,15,664
	Lullutpore, ...	2	1,947	248,146	Lullutpore, ...	9,2[illegible]	749	5	5	31	24	407	1,03,215	1,41,248	3,46,772
Allahabad.	Cawnpore. ...	49	2,[illegible]	1,188,862	Cawnpore. ...	113,601	2,272	20	25	45	29	864	3,22,2[illegible]1	21,[illegible]9,264	24,33,109
	Futtehpore, ...	6	1,5[illegible]	680,7[illegible]6	Futtenpore, ...	20,47	1,647	10	35	19	482	2,19,565	14,16,249	15,84,010
	Banda, ..	10	3,0[illegible]	724,572	City Banda, ...	27,[illegible]7	1,26[illegible]	15	13	40	21	571	1,75,164	1[illegible],25,940	14,00,172
	Allahabad, .	6	2,76	1,39[illegible],18[illegible]	Allahabad, .	105,920	3,594	15	18	24	8	1,3[illegible]4	3,75,558	20,89,191	25,65,431
	Humeerpore, ...	7	2,28[illegible]	52,941	Raat, ...	17,[illegible]	918	11	11	30	9	441	1,24,415	10,86,291	12,04,546
	Jounpore. ..	9	1,55	1,035,927	City Jounpore, ...	25,5[illegible]1	4,6[illegible]3	15	11	18	14	430	2,02,144	12,47,305	14,[illegible]0,260
Benares.	Goruckpore, ...	5	4,7[illegible]	1,983,816	Goruckpore.	50,[illegible]	8,[illegible]61	18	15	46	32	6[illegible]	9,71,261	16,59,[illegible]32	20,50,758
	Bustee. ...	5	2,797	1,455,71[illegible]	Mehnulawul, ...	7,349	7,[illegible]7	11	9	32	12	425	1,58,96	13,22,745	14,16,301
	Azimgurh. ...	6	2,570	1,385,872	Azimgurh, ...	14,54[illegible]	6,1[illegible]	14	9	27	...	487	1,97,744	14,87,864	18,14,330
	Mirzapore, .	13	5,200	1,054,413	Mirzapore, ...	71,849	5,07[illegible]	11	8	96	62	572	71,116	5,44,3[illegible]1	8,76,576
	Benares, ...	8	995	793,377	Benares, .	17[illegible]	2,299	10	19	20	19	997	2,07,987	8,92,364	14,66,176
	Ghazeepore, ...	6	2,226	1,312,455	Ghazeepore, ...	31,[illegible]5	5,115	17	11	28	10	798	3,09,089	14,88,27[illegible]	18,00,000
Ajmere.	Ajmere & Mhairwara.	5	2,672	426,268	Ajmere, ...	34,763	936	11	10	64	28	1,444	2,94,557	3,20,247	5,[illegible]0,270
	Railway, ...	...	...	14,444	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Military, ...	...	...	56,317		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total. ...	430	83,573	30,17[illegible],929	..	...	92,162	464	412	...	...	29,723	83,79,596	4,11,78,179	5,74,30,672

Population.

(The figures in this statement are based on the census of 1865.)

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.						Classification of population.		
						Children under 12 years.				*Christian.*		
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Native.
Dehra Doon, ...	1,238	18,976	20,214	41,380	26,256	19,908	15,287	102,831	110	791	120	..
Saharunpore, ..	19,148	224,746	243,894	295,887	250,493	179,954	140,149	866,483	389	1,126	110	111
Moozuffernuggur,	.....	.....	159,260	228,805	197,071	141,261	115,052	682,189	414	36	18	13
Meerut, ...	22,133	214,113	236,246	413,[illegible]	350,597	234,380	201,515	1,199,593	508	317	328	529
Boolundshuhur, ..	7,270	107,499	114,769	262,080	244,403	162,689	131,309	800,48[illegible]	424	43	90	23
Allygurh, ...	483,119	209,257	257,556	314,885	261,293	184,764	144,596	925,538	498	66	74	67
Kumaon, ..	.....	.....	86,3[illegible]	117,[illegible]	124,097	82,797	61,678	385,790	60	180	29	4
Gurhwal, ..	49,186	.....	49,186	75,891	79,952	51,995	40,904	248,742	50	26	.....	8
Bijnour, ...	.....	.....	149,967	227,279	212,005	141,713	109,948	690,975	357	17	17	120
Moradabad, ...	.....	.....	253,758	370,852	336,825	209,55[illegible]	178,9[illegible]6	1,095,306	450	33	21	107
Budaon, ...	.....	180,665	180,665	297,119	263,627	182,656	146,408	889,810	451	21	5	55
Bareilly, ...	7,631	73,593	81,224	506,547	436,813	293,182	257,270	1,493,812	582	713	.....	137
Shahjehanpore ..	2,441	180,193	182,640	313,867	274,573	178,574	151,836	918,850	434	71	6	98
Terai Pergunnahs	.....	34,663	34,663	49,231	40,319	26,229	21,329	136,108	209	[illegible]	.. ...	...
Muttra, ...	13,492	164,481	177,973	270,518	241,253	164,552	123,998	800,321	468	81	.....	69
Agra, ...	33,813	184,765	218,578	359,265	309,058	198,641	162,806	1,029,760	545	873	619	900
Furruckabad, ...	.. ...	261,064	261,064	315,987	277,203	187,590	137,447	918,227	539	700	172	278
Mynpoory, ...	.....	.....	148,910	244,071	208,225	147,814	100,110	700,220	420	58	11	104
Etawah, ..	2,562	132,046	134,608	220,668	187,219	128,329	90,128	626,444	384	52	9	13
Etah, ...	.....	.. ..	120,269	213,728	179,184	128,559	92,830	614,3[illegible]1	437	20	40	...
Jalaun, ..	9,565	80,966	90,531	144,298	130,778	76,912	53,042	405,030	262	14	13	...
Jhansie, ...	19,249	57,750	76,999	119,957	111,357	68,853	57,607	357,774	222	54	28	...
Lullutpore, ..	.....	.....	86,382	78,243	73,963	51,5[illegible]3	44,407	248,146	126	11	3	...
Cawnpore, ..	92,400	184,889	277,289	412,258	371,844	213,908	180,850	1,188,862	502	426	231	214
Futtehpore, ...	8,555	148,996	157,551	220,617	215,223	126,639	109,307	680,786	431	42	22	33
Banda, ...	.....	.....	169,15[illegible]	242,159	230,001	136,092	116,120	724,372	239	46	42	13
Allahabad, ...	7,344	292,258	299,602	476,509	443,[illegible]24	257,094	215,5[illegible]6	1,393,183	504	398	685	741
Humeerpore, ..	29,746	113,089	142,835	179,536	165,000	94,622	81,783	520,941	232	11	30	...
Jounpore, ..	1,065	195,514	196,579	558,151	315,833	197,716	143,647	1,[illegible]15,427	658	34	23	17
Goruckpore, ...	.....	.. ...	359,655	624,147	594,921	427,113	337,635	1,983,816	423	53	26	188
Pustee, ..	694	241,658	242,352	448,909	429,594	315,095	262,117	1,455,715	520	3	1	...
Azimgurh, ...	296	296,772	297,068	464,149	443,657	288,551	189,685	1,585,[illegible]2	545	20	35	..
Mirzapore, ..	3,275	174,521	177,796	345,236	344,196	197,541	167,440	1,054,413	202	117	112	189
Benares, ..	.....	.. ...	116,507	268,894	265,508	143,854	115,021	793,277	797	235	650	413
Ghazeepore, ..	.....	293,251	293,251	453,631	460,494	253,419	171,911	1,342,455	604	157	69	216
Ajmeer, ...	.. ...	... ..	83,117	146,943	88,426	122,540	70,360	4,6,268	160	558	.....	49
Rewah,	... ..	.....	..	10,046	2,418	1,123	817	14,444	.....	685	128	...
Mirzapore, ...	.....	.....	...	8,[illegible]61	8,405	5,086	3,865	56,317	.....	14,371	284	...
Total, ..	.....	.....	6,211,625	10,180,292	9,213,244	6,022,547	4,74,846	30,172,929	361	2,495	4,051	4,709

Population—(concluded.)

Districts.	Classification of population—*(concluded)*.					Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigrations or immigrations during the year.		Remarks.
	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Bhuddists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
Debra Doon, ...	91,073	10,823	24	.....	.....	49,583	53,248	Paharee and Oordoo,	...	...	
Saharunpore, ...	585,781	273,098	...	6,257	.....	470,954	395,529	Oordoo, ...	1,200	...	
Moozuffernuggur, ...	482,450	190,318	...	9,354	.....	280,849	401,340	Ditto, ...	...	...	
Meerut, ...	889,887	291,194	...	17,338	.....	521,890	677,703	Ditto, ...	Unknown.		
Boolundshuhur, ...	650,982	149,343	...	.....	.....	395,647	404,674	Oordoo and Hindee ...	...	...	
Allygurh, ...	829,295	93,757	...	2,479	.....	398,908	526,630	Ditto, ...	3,225	4,434	
Kumaon, ...	52,392	128,936	...	9	204,190	360,767	25,023	Ditto, ...	None.		
Gurhwal, ...	247,963	7 13	...	12	.....	262,591	40,151	Hindee, ...	8	...	
Bijnour, ...	468,566	222,255	...	.....	.. ...	278,080	414 895	Oordoo, ...	...	...	
Moradabad, ...	733,034	362,196	...	.....	.....	660,505	434,801	Oordoo, ...	...	...	
Budaon, ...	772,368	117 361	...	.....	.....	630,528	259,282	Hindee, ...	...	...	
Bareilly, ...	1,183,466	309,496	...	.....	.....	1,012,104	481,708	Oordoo.	Nil.		
Shahjehanpore, ...	797,910	120,759	6	... ..	.....	665 326	253,524	Hindee, ...	2,997	1,938	
Terai Pergunnahs, ...	81,475	54,638	...	.....	.....	81,251	54,857	Oordoo and Hindee,...	No data.		
Muttra, ...	729,804	63 802	...	3,565	.. ...	438,672	561,649	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	Ditto.		
Agra, ...	927,628	99,740	...	.....	.. ...	569 541	460,219	Ditto, ...	Ditto.		
Furruckabad, ...	813,913	103,202	...	862	.. ...	520,97[illegible]	378 249	Oordoo.	...	...	
Mynpoory, ...	662,597	37,470	...	.....	.....	446,316	254,994	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	None.		
Etawah, ...	589,220	37,150	...	.....	.....	394,415	252,429	Ditto, ...	1,902	1,303	
Etah, ...	558,290	56,091	...	.....	.....	372,157	242,214	Ditto, ...	...	...	
Jaloun, ...	365,881	39,622	...	.....	.....	217,536	187 494	Ditto.	None.		
Jhansie, ...	343 766	13,916	10	.....	.....	167 253	190,521	Hindee, ...	...	...	
Lullutpore, ...	231,781	5,073	...	11,278	.....	145,813	102 333	Hindee and Ordoo, ...	607	409	
Cawnpore, ...	1,114,870	73,121	...	.....	.....	717,813	471 049	Ditto, ...	14	...	
Futtehpore, ...	608,876	171,811	...	.....	.. ...	3 4,024	326,762	Hindee, ...	...	...	
Banda, ...	681,144	43,110	...	17	. ...	412,396	311,976	Ditto, ...	Nil.		
Allahabad, ...	1,207,559	183,335	...	465	.....	773,343	619,840	Oordoo and Hindee,...	432	221	
Humeerpore, ...	488,161	32,739	...	.....	.....	303 027	217,914	Ditto, ...	...	...	
Jounpore, ...	927,945	87,408	...	.. ...	.....	633,351	352,076	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	2,507	...	
Goruckpore, ...	1,792,489	191,046	14	.....	.....	1,555,478	428,338	Hindee, ...	...	...	
Bustee, ...	1,232,114	223,569	...	.....	.. ...	1,125,894	329,821	Hindee and Oordoo, ...	4,107	...	
Azimgurh, ...	1,204,642	181,175	...	.....	.....	901,049	484,823	Ditto, ...	188	...	
Mirzapore, ...	985,666	68,330	...	.....	.....	580,234	474,179	Hindee, ...	...	...	
Benares, ...	721,684	70,097	...	198	.....	370,414	422,863	Hindee and Oordoo,...	569	...	
Ghazeepore, ...	1,214,414	127,605	...	.....	.. ...	715,518	626,937	Hindee, ...	1,201	...	
Ajmere, ...	347,742	54,058	66	23,795	.....	223,594	202,674	Ditto, ...	...	...	
Railway, ...	10,706	2,925	...	.....	.. ...	...	14,444	.....	...	...	
Military, ...	30,154	11,508	...	.....	.....	...	56,317	.....	...	...	
Total, ...	25,656,198	4,205,544	120	75,629	204,190	17,964,379	12,208,550	.....	...	...	

The dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces are partly charitable and partly Government institutions. By the Resolution of June, 1864, the dispensaries are divided into sudder and branch, according as they are located at the head-quarters of districts or at outlying towns; and each of these is again divided into two classes, according to the amount of local contribution guaranteed. At first-class sudder dispensaries a sub-assistant surgeon is provided; at the others a Native doctor of higher or lower grade according to the class.

During 1870-71, 6 new branch dispensaries were established, and at the close of the year the number open was 137; of these 31 were first-class and 10 second-class sudder, and 48 first-class and 48 second-class branch, dispensaries. Every district now has at least one dispensary, and some (as Bareilly, Budaon, Cawnpore, Ghazeepore, Jaloun, Saharunpore) have a complete and well-arranged system of branches at the chief outlying towns. The relief provided at these dispensaries is chiefly in the form of medicines and advice given gratis to out-door patients. There were 19,635 in-door and 668,882 out-door patients treated during the year. The former number shows a decrease of 2,756, and the latter an increase of 66,153, as compared with 1869. The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 57,439. A list of the principal operations performed contains the following details:—

Operations.	Total number of operations.	Number successful	Number unsuccessful.	Number unknown.	Number died.	Number remaining under treatment.
Hip joint amputations ..	1	...	...	...	1	...
Thigh amputations ...	10	3	...	...	7	..
Leg amputations ...	25	13	...	...	9	3
Foot amputations ...	11	9	...	1	1	...
Shoulder-joint amputations ...	6	5	..	...	1	...
Arm amputations ...	26	19	...	...	6	1
Forearm amputations ...	13	11	1	...	1	...
Excision of knee joint ..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ditto elbow-joint ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Dislocations reduced ...	611	588	4	15	2	2
Fractures set up ...	1,987	1,748	8	125	40	66
Hernia, ...	50	33	2	12	3	...
Ligature applied to arteries ...	8	8	...	...	...	..
Large tumours removed ...	129	117	...	1	6	5
Cancers removed ...	55	45	2	1	2	5
Hydrocele tapped ...	3,136	5,729	32	229	30	39
Fistulas opened ...	975					
Other capital and important operations ...	1,948					
Total, ...	8,994	8,331	49	384	109	121
Lithotomy.						
Age up to 5 years, ...	124	109	1	1	13	9
" from 6 to 10 years, ...	144	130	1	1	5	7
" " 11 to 20 " ...	106	92	...	...	8	6
" " 21 to 30 " ...	76	63	...	1	7	5
" " 31 to 40 " ...	71	56	2	3	8	2
" above 40 " ...	112	79	...	4	21	8
Total, ...	633	520	4	10	63	37
Grand total,	9 627	8,851	53	394	172	158

The different classes of diseases treated at the dispensaries are shown in the following table:—

Names of diseases.		Total number treated during the year.	Number cured or relieved.	Number died.	Percentage of cures to total treat.
Class I.—General Diseases. Order A. Fever	In-door ...	2,399	2,012	246	83·86
	Out-door ...	105,207	86,956	170	82·65
Cholera	In-door ...	88	36	52	40·90
	Out-door ...	511	309	53	60·46
Other diseases of Order A.	In-door ...	126	93	25	73·81
	Out door ...	5,465	4,297	4	78·62
Order B. Rheumatism	In-door ...	619	495	22	79·96
	Out-door ...	42,723	31,365	8	73·41
Syphilis	In door ...	841	675	28	80·26
	Out-door ...	16,978	12,202	4	71·86
Scrofulous diseases of glands	In-door ...	57	29	7	50·87
	Out-door ...	2,002	912	3	45·50
Anæmia	In door ...	114	67	32	58·77
	Out-door ...	1,156	907	14	78.46
Other diseases of Order B.	In-door ...	715	362	142	50·62
	Out-door ...	7,719	3,658	31	47·39
Class II.—Local Diseases. Of the nervous system	In-door ...	596	298	70	50·00
	Out-door ...	17,461	12,852	30	73·54
" eye	In-door ...	272	204	2	75·00
	Out-door ...	28,490	26,277	2	92·23
" ear	In-door ...	40	37	...	92·50
	Out-door ...	24,008	17,717	...	73·79
" nose	In-door ...	69	54	9	78·26
	Out-door ...	2,049	1,566	...	76·57
" circulatory system	In-door ...	27	10	7	37·03
	Out-door ...	257	161	1	62·64
" absorbent "	In-door ...	15	13	1	86·66
	Out-door ...	562	401	1	71·35
" ductless glands	In-door ...	5	5	...	100·00
	Out-door ...	22,044	17,978	..	80·19
" respiratory system	In-door ...	499	347	110	69·53
	Out door ...	33,718	26,597	39	78·88
Of the digestive system. Dysentery	In door ...	1,020	536	396	52·54
	Out-door ...	16,200	12,766	146	78·80
Diarrhœa	In-door ...	869	473	338	54·20
	Out-door ...	19,852	15,533	221	77·85
Other diseases of the digestive system	In-door ...	1,341	994	129	74·12
	Out-door ...	95,598	76,549	69	80·07
Of the urinary system	In-door ...	1,269	1,000	85	78·80
	Out-door ...	18,023	13,449	6	74·62
Of the generative system. Male organs	In-door ...	101	84	2	83· 6
	Out-door ...	5,616	4,788	...	84·80
Female organs	In door ...	53	40	3	75·47
	Out-door ..	960	610	1	63·54
Affections connected with pregnancy ...	In-door ...	18	15	1	83·33
	Out-door ...	32	22	1	68·75
Do. do. with or consequent on parturition ...	In-door ...	7	5	1	71·42
	Out-door ..	18	17	1	94·44
Organs of locomotion ...	In-door ...	239	162	12	67·78
	Out-door ...	2,332	1,766	2	73·29
Cellular tissue ...	In-door ...	256	227	7	88·67
	Out-door ...	18,712	14,341	3	76·64
Of the cutaneous system ...	In-door ...	1,247	1,042	67	83 55
	Out-door ...	150,225	117,891	9	78·79
Class III.—Condition not general or local ...	In-door ...	303	140	114	46·20
	Out-door ...	3,888	2,227	4	57·28
Class IV.—Poisons ...	In-door ...	327	286	39	87·46
	Out-door ...	1,353	1,237	11	91·43
Class V. Injuries. General injuries...	In-door ...	169	111	44	65·68
	Out-door ...	3,727	3,092	6	82·96
Local injuries. ...	In-door ...	5,934	5,222	202	88·00
	Out-door ...	21,816	17,966	11	82·35
Total ...	In-door ...	19,635	15,074	2,193	76·77
	Out-door ...	663,882	526,409	851	78·69

The following is the recorded mortality of the past year.

Number.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1865.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Fever.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.
1	Dehra Doon	102,831	568	19	4	512	1,103	5·50	·18	·03	4·97	10·72
2	Saharunpore	866,483	19,906	1,977	113	7.048	29,044	22·97	2·28	·13	8·13	33·51
3	Moozuffernuggur...	682,189	16,855	2,9[illegible]6	160	4.901	24,882	24·70	4·34	·23	7·18	36·47
4	Meerut	1,199,593	20,263	2.218	118	4.315	26,914	16·89	1·84	·09	3·59	22·43
5	Boolundshuhur	800,481	11,464	1,585	57	3,638	16,744	14·32	1·98	·07	4·54	20·91
6	Allygurh	925,538	8,603	518	68	3,419	12,608	9·29	·55	·07	3·69	13·62
7	Bijnour	690,975	8.457	519	45	2,607	11,628	12·23	·75	·06	3·77	16·82
8	Moradabad	1,021,387	8,017	2,478	156	4,901	15,552	7·84	2·42	·15	4·79	15·22
9	Budaon	889,810	6.712	68[illegible]	74	2,411	9,877	7·54	·76	·08	2·70	11·10
10	Bareilly	1,493,812	15,013	1.913	197	6.440	23,563	10·05	1·28	·13	4·31	15·77
11	Shahjehanpore	918,850	8,705	1,953	23	4,659	15,340	9·47	2·12	·02	5·07	16·69
12	Kumaon	385,790	2.172	65	5	3,707	5.949	5·63	·16	·01	9·60	15·42
13	Gurhwal	248,742	2.134	1	6	2,679	4.820	8·57	...	·02	10·77	19·37
14	Terai	136,108	4.787	3	...	512	5,302	35·17	·02	...	3·76	38·95
15	Muttra	800,321	9,006	392	98	3.442	12,938	11·25	·48	·12	4·30	16·16
16	Agra	1,028,544	12,853	161	64	4,514	17,592	12·49	·15	·06	4·37	17·10
17	Furruckabad	915,943	11,744	36	14	2,797	14.591	12 83	·03	·01	3·05	15·93
18	Mynpoory	700,220	12.883	62	38	1,503	14.486	18·39	·08	·05	2·14	20·68
19	Etawah	626,444	8.390	201	30	1,896	10,517	13·39	·33	·04	3·02	16·78
20	Etah	614,351	7,941	60	56	2,032	10,089	12·92	·09	·09	3·30	16·42
21	Cawnpore	1,188,862	19,252	264	30	5,651	25,197	16·19	·22	·02	4·75	21·19
22	Futtehpore	680,786	7,694	22	10	4.014	11,740	11·30	·03	·01	5·89	17·24
23	Banda.	724.372	10.210	74	92	4.006	14.382	14·09	·10	·12	5·53	19·85
24	Allahabad	1,393 183	10,502	304	199	8.626	19,631	7·53	·21	·14	6·19	14·09
25	Humeerpore	520,941	7,021	334	7	6,114	13,476	13·47	·64	·01	11·73	25·86
26	Jounpore	1,015,427	7,953	532	678	2,449	11,612	7·83	·52	·66	2·41	11·43
27	Jaloun	405.272	5,140	73	9	3,002	8.224	12·68	·18	·02	7·40	20·29
28	Jhansie	357,774	3,717	10	...	2,677	6.404	10·38	·02	...	7·48	17·89
29	Lullutpore	248,146	1.275	7		1,428	2.710	5·13	·02	..	5·75	10·92
30	Goruckpore	1,983,816	10.882	163	2,720	3,163	16,927	5·48	·08	1·37	1·59	8·53
31	Bustee	1,455,697	5.980	461	4,997	1,525	12.963	4·10	·31	3·43	1·04	8·90
32	Azimgurh	1,345,872	8,007	1.829	1,311	2,507	13,654	5·77	1·31	·94	1·80	9·85
33	Mirzapore	1,054,413	7,825	339	937	2,437	11,538	7·42	·32	·88	2·31	10·94
34	Benares	793,277	7,992	206	434	2,177	10,809	10·07	·25	·54	2·74	13·62
35	Ghazeepore	1,332,403	12,990	1,139	373	3,070	17,572	9·74	·85	·28	2·30	13·18
	Total, ...	29,588,653	322,913	23,564	13 123	120,778	480,378	10·91	·79	·44	4·08	16·23

Compared with the two preceding years, the recorded death-rate for the Province was 16·2 per *mille*, against 17·9 in 1869 and 10·8 in 1868. The death-rate was, therefore, less by 1·7 in 1870 than in 1869.

The following table shows the number of deaths from three diseases during the last three years :—

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Fever	322,913	246,838	1,73,205
Small-pox	23,564	90,770	29,983
Cholera	13,123	69,542	10,398

Fever was the prevailing disease. The highest recorded number of deaths in any month was during November, when it reached 66,500. The death-rate was highest in the following districts :—

	Per mille.
Terai	35
Moozuffernuggur	24
Suharunpore	22

Vaccine operations are conducted in these Provinces only during the cold months, except in Kumaon and the hill pergunnah of Joonsar Bawur. The entire province is divided into six circles, each under the supervision of a European medical officer. The Kumaon and Rohilkhund Circles are, however, under the direct management of the Superintendent-General himself. Each district has a Native Superintendent who has the immediate control of the vaccinating staff, and each tehseel is provided with a vaccinator.

The result of the season's operations will be seen from the following table :—

Circle.	1870-71.					1869-70	
	Population.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of cases.	Successful.	Percentage to population.	Successful.	Percentage to population.
Kumaon and Gurhwal, ...	634,532	13	28 537	23,903	3·7	21,334	3·36
Rohilcund, ...	5,166,071	43	78,040	68,872	1·2	67,290	1·11
Agra and Meerut ...	9,262,911	89	87,836	72,239	0·77	76,467	0·82
Allahabad and Jhansie, ...	5,519,336	97	64,804	42,854	0·64	37,298	0 67
Benares, ...	9,030,736	35	43 672	36,488	0·4	28,745	0·32
Ajmere, ...	426,268	7	8,721	6,006	1 4	6,164	1 45
Total, ..	30,039,854	234	311,610	244,862	0·79	237,298	0·79

The total cost of the asylums during the year was £3 046, against £3,478 in 1869. The saving is entirely due to the cheapness of food, dieting having cost only £1,146, or £511 less than 1869. The average charge per head was Rs. 83, against Rs. 95 in 1869, of which cost of food made up Rs. 31-6-6, against Rs. 45-4-6 last year. The cost of establishment necessarily remained the same.

Climate for the year 1870-71.

Places of observation.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing Winds.		
					May.			July.			Decr.					
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean maxima.	Mean	Mean minima.	Mean maxima.	Mean	Mean minima.	Mean maxima	Mean.	Mean minima	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Roorkee, ...	4·48	33 84	·72	44 04	107	92	74	92	85	78	74	58	42	W. and S, W.	S. E. and N. W.	N. W. and S. E
Meerut, ...	3·53	34·14	...	37·67	108	92	76	93	86	79	75	60	44	W. and N W.	N. W.	N. W.
Bareilly, ...	4·1	45 70	1 50	51 30	107	91	75	92	84	78	75	59	44	W and N· W.	E. and S E.	W. and N. W.
Agra, ...	3·55	21 29	·27	25 11	108	96	81	94	88	81	77	63	50	W and N· W.	W. and S E.	W. and N. W.
Ajmere, ...	·25	22 20	·80	23 25	...	94	80	..	86	78	.	66	51	W., S. W., and S.	W., S. W., and S.	E in Oct., W. in Nov , and Dec. S. W. and W.
Goruckpore,	2·10	48·30	3 10	53 50	103	90	74	89	83	76	74	63	44	W. and N. W.	E.	...
Morar, ...		No re	turns	from	this	stat	on									
Benares, ...	·93	39 90	5·37	46·20	111	94	73	96	86	74	78	64	40	W. and N. W.	E and W. in equal proportions.	W. and N. W.
Jhansie, ...	1·30	26·30	1·70	29·30	111	97	82	93	86	79	79	67	52	W.	W.	W.
Nagode, ...	2 47	42·70	9·80	54 97	...	94	...	...	82	...	...	65	...	N., N. W., W.	W.	N.
General means,	2·52	35·49	2 58	40·59	108	93 3	77	93	85	78	76	63	46			

Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families.

Division.	District.	Name of individual, and family and State to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhund.	Bareilly (Rampore State).	Nawab Mahomed Kulb Ally Khan Bahadoor, descendant of Nawab Ally Mahomed Khan Bahadoor, deceased, Nawab of Rampore.	Jagheerdar; has criminal and civil powers within his own territory.	Pathan, Mussulman.	37	Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindee. Privately educated.	In the management of his territory.	Yes.	Yes.	Has two sons.	The Rampore Jagheer has an area of about 890 square miles, a population of 485,000 souls, and a gross revenue of about Rs. 10,00,000. The Nawab keeps up a military force of about 1,700 men.
Benares.	Benares.	Maharajah Ishree Pershad Narain Singh Bahadoor, Rajah of Benares, Goutum Buns family.	Rajah of Benares.	Brahmin; (Bhoinhar*)	52	Privately.	In the management of his estates.	Yes.	Yes.	A male heir.	The zemindaree of the whole province of Benares, comprising the districts of Benares, Mirzapore, Ghazeepore, and Jounpore, was bestowed on Rajah Muheep Narain Singh (grandson of Bulwunt Singh), on the rebellion of Cheyt Singh in 1781, on payment of 40 lakhs of rupees. In 1794, the Regulations were introduced into the Benares Province, by an agreement under which the present Rajah now holds. In 1861, the Governor-General granted the Rajah the right of adoption.
Kumaon.	Gurhwal.	Bhawanee Shah, Rajah of Tehree.	Rajah of Tehree.	Rajpoot Sooraj Bunsee, Hindoo.	49	Privately.	In the management of his estate.	Yes.	Yes.	Has two sons.	The present incumbent, the Rajah Dheeraj, of Shahpoora, is the only Chief of Ajmere who governs his own territories. He is descended from Sooruj Mull, younger son of the Rajah of Oodeypore. The title of Dheeraj was conferred by the British Government. Sooruj Mull received as his portion the pergunnah of Khyrar in Meywar, and his son also obtained from the Emperor Shah Jehan of Delhi a grant (in reward for his gallant services) out of the Khalsa, Crown-lands of Ajmere, of the pergunnah of Phoolia, and founded the present town of Shahpoora. The Rajah holds Khyrar under the Sovereign of Oodeypore, and Shahpoora under the British Government. In 1847 he received a sunnud from Government fixing the amount of his tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum. His estate is ancestral.
Ajmere.	Ajmere.	Rajah Luchmun Singh, of Shahpoora, of the family of the Rana of Oodeypore.	Rajah of Shahpoora.	Seesodia Rajpoot.	27	Privately educated; knows a little Hindee.	In the management of his estate	Yes.	Yes.	No.	

* The Bhoinhars or Bhoonhars, of whom the Rajah of Benares is the head, are a tribe of Hindoos found in great numbers in the Goruckpore and Azimghurh Districts and throughout the whole Province of Benares. They sometimes call themselves Brahmins, sometimes Thakoors. They were originally Brahmins of the Surwurea stock; but from having, as they say, received the Purgunnah of Kouswar from Rajah Bunar and become addicted to agricultural pursuits and cultivators of *bhoon* (land) they lost their rank as Brahmins, though they frequently receive marks of respect due only to that privileged class. Others say that when *Parasurama* destroyed all the *Kshatriyas*, he introduced Brahmins to occupy their place, and hence they became proprietors of land.

OUDE.

There are no mountains or other elevated tracts in the Province of Oude. It lies between Nepal and the North-Western Provinces, and consists of 12 districts in four divisions, with a total of 11,207,412 inhabitants, and an area of 23,992 square miles. Each Commissioner may be said to rule over, in round figures, 6,000 square miles, and nearly 3 million persons, and each Deputy Commissioner over 900,000 persons, and 2,000 square miles. Of the area there were, during the year under review, exclusive of revenue freeland, 12,985 square miles of cultivated land, and of the waste 6,577 square miles were culturable, and 4,168 unculturable. The Province of Oude is a part of the alluvial valley of the Ganges, and of some of its tributaries. The rivers descend from the hills, first in a southerly direction and then turn eastward. Fine belts of forest come down between the water-courses on the high land. The forest generally terminates in an abrupt ridge, below which on each side there is low ground forming the courses of the rivers and streams. Below the region of the forest comes the terai, of which these lower plains on the banks of the streams may be said to be off-shoots. The terai stretches all along the frontier of the province immediately below the forest, and is low and moist. It is more or less settled and cultivated, but the crops are poor and the country is unhealthy; there are great difficulties in bringing the soil under cultivation. Throughout the district there are large grassy plains on which numerous herds of cattle are kept, and the country is interspersed with old water-courses, the beds of former rivers, now forming jhils, and swarming with alligators. The country between the rivers Sohelee and Chowka is higher and less moist, and produces to a certain extent the same class of crops which grow only on the high lands. This country extends for some distance to the south of the Chowka in the Kheree district, and about the head waters of the Ul, Barauncha, and other streams which rise in a series of swamps, where forest and terai are mingled together. In the Baraich and Gondah districts, the rivers run in a less easterly direction to meet the Gogra, and the terai gradually merges into the drier land; the beds of the streams become deeper and more marked, the jhils disappear or assume a totally different character, become in fact, mere collections of rain water instead of spring fed reservoirs as before, and the country assumes the ordinary appearance of the plain of the Ganges. The land is now better cultivated, villages are more numerous, groves of fine trees abound, and everything has a

comparatively civilized and settled appearance. North of the Gogra, the soil is for the most part of a sandy character. It is, however, fertile, and the yield is proportionate to the amount of moisture received. The rainfall of this part of Oude is greater than on the south side of the river, though the crops are but scantily irrigated. The irrigation is chiefly from streams and jhils; well irrigation has hardly made any progress. The population in these districts is comparatively scanty. There are large waste tracts in both districts, and no doubt the people are holding back, in many instances, for the conclusion of the settlement before undertaking to break up the land. South of the Chowka and Gogra the province is divided by the Gumti (which runs through it in an east-south east direction,) into two nearly equal portions. The general character of the country south of the Gumti is superior to that on the north. The upper part of the tract between the Gumti and the Gogra, consisting of the main part of the district of Kheree, the whole of Seetapoor, a part of Lucknow, and the upper part of Barabunkee, is generally sandy; the crops are slightly irrigated. In the centre of this tract there are a few jhils, especially in the lower part of Seetapoor, in Lucknow, Barabunkee, where the soil is more clayey and the crops finer and more irrigated. The lower part of the Barabunkee district and Fyzabad, are better; there are more jhils and more irrigation, and better crops are produced. The best part of this tract is in the district of Barabunkee between the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad and the river Gumti. Here the population is dense, the soil excellent, and kacha well-irrigation general.

Forests.—The Oude forests are divided into three divisions. The 1st, or Kheree division, lies between the rivers Sohellee and Mohana; at the north west end it is bounded by an arbitrary line which goes through the forest, and is the limit towards Nipal, and at the east end by the river Kaurialee. There is some forest land south of the Sohellee, but with little sal (Shorea robusta), which is the most valuable of the woods these forests produce. In this division also, about the head waters of the Ul and Barauncha, there is forest land consisting partly of stunted sal. The trees here are not large enough for log timber. The total area of the 1st division of forest lands is 263 square miles, of which 149 square miles produce sal. In the 2nd, or Baraich division, the country between the rivers Kaurialee and Girwa is partly covered with sissu forest and partly with a dense jungle comprising different trees. No sal is to be found here, the land

lies too low, and is very little elevated above the banks of the Moila, which is a river during the rains, but half stream half swamp at other times. It runs about midway between the other two rivers. East of the Girwa there is a sal forest nine or ten miles wide, and here the Babai river is met with. There is no sal forest on the east bank of the Babai, which is low terai land, but after crossing the Bhada there is a considerable belt of forest. There is also a belt of sal forest from the Nipal frontier on the left bank of the Rapti down to Bhinga. The area of the forest lands in this division is 269 square miles, of which 176 square miles produce sal. In the 3rd, or Gondah division, the wood is less valuable. The sal tree is here stunted, and the forest tracts are less extensive, occupying a less breadth of land under the hills, and are more tangled and of the nature of a thicket. The forest area in this division is 170 square miles, of which 100 produce sal.

The tract to the south of the Sohelee, though not producing much sal, is full of fine large trees and is bordered by a belt of khair. The tracts about the head waters of the Ul and the Barauncha produce sal only fit for "bullies." There is in British territory only a small tract under sissu which is reserved for the use of the gun carriage agency at Futtehgurh. The bulk of the Oude forests were given to Nipal by Lord Canning, in reward for the services of the Durbar, during the mutiny.

Rivers.—The principal rivers of Oude are the Rapti, the Babai, the Girwa, the Kaurialee, the Mohana, the Sohelee, the Sarda, the Ul, the Katna, the Gumti, the Sye and the Ganges. Of these all, except the Ul, Katna, Gumti and Sye, are hill streams descending from the Himalayas, and subject to sudden freshes.

The length of water communication is 1,678 miles; of made roads, 4,764; of railroads, 42 miles complete, and 244 under construction.

During the year the average temperature in the shade was, in

	1868.	1869.	1870.
MAY.			
Sunrise,	81·6	83·3	85·1
2 P. M.,	94·	104·	102·5
Sunset,	91·	100·3	97·5
JULY.			
Sunrise,	85·8	83·7	82·7
2 P. M.,	93·6	91·5	83·3
Sunset,	90·3	87·7	85·2
DECEMBER.			
Sunrise,	55·5	54·6	54·5
2 P. M.,	70·4	72·6	69·7
Sunset,	66·5	65·4	64·7

The executive divisions of the Province comprise four Commissionerships, each containing three districts with an average area of 1,999 square miles and a population of 935,019. There are 43 sub-divisions or tahsils, each averaging 557 square miles in area. The number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all classes is 167, and of Magistrates 150. The average distance of villages from the nearest court is 13½ miles. The total number of Police is 7,411, and the total cost of officials of all kinds Rs. 18,60,125. The land revenue for the year under review was Rs. 1,29,12,789, and the gross revenue Rs. 1,55,58,856.

The population of Oude contains a Mahomedan element of 10·3 per cent.; and the proportion of agriculturists and non-agriculturists is respectively 58·4 and 41·6. Of the total Hindoo population 61·1, and of the total Mahomedan population 36·1 per cent. are engaged in agriculture. There were, in February 1869, 1,774,355 inhabited houses, or one house for every 4·5 persons. Of these, however, only 21,902 were returned as masonry buildings.

During 1870-71 the number of emigrants from the province of Oude was 1,137. With the exception of thirteen men, three women, and one child from Barabunkee, they seem to have been confined to the districts of Oonao, Lucknow, and Fyzabad.

Comparative Statement of Emigrants registered in the Province of Oude, in years 1869-70, 1870-71.

District.	Year.	Adults.		Children.		Total	Remarks.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Lucknow, ...	1869-70,	279	72	17	4	372	To Demerara and Jamaica principally Mahomedans, Koris, Ahirs and Brahmins.
	1870-71,	457	106	14	3	580	
Oonao, ...	1869-70,	124	56	39	23	242	To Demerara, mainly Mahomedans
	1870 71	290	81	2	1	374	
Barabunkee,	1869-70,	...	...	...	...	...	To Trinidad, Jamaica and St Vincent, mainly Thakurs, Lodhs, Koris and Dhobis.
	1870-71,	13	3	1	...	17	
Fyzabad, ...	1869-70,	...	...	...	...	...	To Trinidad, Jamaica and St. Vincent, mainly Koris, Kahars and Chamars.
	1870-71,	144	14	5	3	166	
Total, ...	1869 70,	403	128	56	27	614	
	1870 71,	904	204	22	7	1,137	

Rainfall.—The total rainfall in 1868 was 28·037 inches, 38·03 in 1869, and 59 7 in 1870. In 1870, 2·15 fell from January to May, 55·12 from June to September, and 2·53 fell from October to December. Considerable damage was done by floods in August.

The following tables show the rainfall, temperature, winds, &c., during the year:—

Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing wind.									
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	May.			July.			December.			January to May.									
					Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	N.	N. N. E.	N. E.	E. N. E.	E.	E. S. E.	S. E.	S. S. E.	S.	S. S. W.	S. W.	W. S. W.	W.	W. N. W.
1870. Lucknow Observatory,	1·16	61·0	2·44	64·6	82·2	110·3	100·7	81·5	91·2	85·6	45·6	75·0	61·4	181	137	63	130	342	110	37	38	50	57	108	485	424	838
														N.		N. E.		E.		S. E.		S.		S. W.		W.	
Oonao Dispensary, ...	1·2	51·05	5·45	57·7	92·8	113·0	103·3	85·9	94·1	85·8	52·8	73·3	66·0	2		...		50		...		...		...			99
Barabunkee, ...	2·85	57·25	2·0	62·1	84·6	105·3	99·4	82·1	87·5	83·7	53·3	70·4	64·0	...		1		37		...		...		...			111
Seetapoor, ...	2·5	53·5	...	56·0	86·3	96·3	94·9	83·0	86·9	86·1	56·7	65·0	62·9	1		...		43		...		...		...			102
Hurdui, ...	1·8	44·3	0·2	46·8	83·5	106·5	99·2	82·3	90·9	86·4	52·5	71·7	68·1	4		1		45		3		4		5			84
Kheree, ...	2·0	62·2	0·4	64·6	81·9	104·5	98·0	80·9	88·0	85·3	51·6	67·7	64·0	44		3		30		...		5		3			60
Fyzabad, ...	1·3	55·1	2·4	58·8	87·5	91·8	93·9	83·4	84·7	84·8	58·5	64·8	65·3	...		...		48		...		...		...			103
Baraich, ...	1·5	66·8	0·3	68·6	84·9	95·7	94·9	83·3	86·4	84·3	57·3	66·5	64·7	...		...		66		...		...		...			85
Goudah.	2·6	69·5	1·5	73·6	85·9	90·1	90·0	81·6	83·5	83·5	61·6	64·4	64·9	5		6		46		1		...		1			78
Roy Bareilly, ...	3·8	39·2	2·9	45·9	83·8	101·6	96·2	84·7	90·4	86·4	56·6	68·0	64·0	3		2		33		5		2		3			87
Sultanpore, ...	2·3	46·3	6·2	54·8	84·5	106·5	100·1	82·3	90·3	86·0	54·5	74·0	68·2	...		14		30		...		2		10			8[illegible]
Pertaburgh, ...	2·6	54·8	6·6	64·0	84·1	103·7	99·9	82·3	91·7	85·0	53·1	75·8	63·8	19		6		32		19		11		5			45
General average ...	2·13	55·12	2·53	59·7	85·1	102·5	97·5	82·7	88·8	85·2	54·5	69·7	64·7														

The following shows the area cul-

Principal geographical divisions of territory.		Total area in square miles.			
Divisions.	Districts.	Cultivated.	Waste. Culturable.	Waste. Unculturable.	Total.
Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	757	317	329	1,403
	Oonao ...	766	276	359	1,341
	Barabunkee ...	830	250	205	1,285
	Total ...	2,293	843	893	4,029
Seetapoor ...	Seetapoor ...	1,438	497	280	2,215
	Hurdui ...	1,320	550	422	2,292
	Kheree ...	1,254	1,370	295	2,919
	Total ...	4,012	2,417	997	7,426
Fyzabad	Fyzabad ...	1,287	484	551	2,322
	Baraich ...	1,309	1,070	258	2,637
	Gondah ...	1,789	626	268	2,683
	Total ...	4,385	2,180	1,077	7,642
Roy Bareilly ...	Roy Bareilly ...	669	96	285	1,350
	Sultanpoor ...	788	99	383	1,570
	Pertabgurh ...	838	342	533	1,713
	Total ...	2,295	1,137	1,201	4,633
		...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	12,985	6,577	4,168	23,730

N. B.—The areas, &c., are according to

Lucknow.—Cawnpore, ..	...	48
Ditto.—Fyzabad, .	...	78
Ditto —Seetapoor,...	...	52
Fyzabad.—Allahabad, ..	..	96
Ditto.—Gondah, ...	...	29
Barabunkee.—Byramghat,	...	22
Seetapoor.—Luckimpoor,	...	21
		346

tivated and uncultivated, and communications.

Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communications—mileage of.			
Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads—first, second, & third class.	Railroads.	Remarks.
...	...	...	(*a*) 140	1st 60 2nd 47 3rd 142	15 (*k*)	(*a*).—73 Miles of Gumti navigable, 67 miles of Sye navigable during the rains only.
...	...	...	(*b*) 59	1st 106 2nd 109 3rd 174	26	(*b*).—The Gumti, navigable.
...	..	..	(*c*) 160	1st 0 2nd 6 3rd 692	(*l*)	(*k*).—37 Miles were under construction. (*c*).—48 Miles of Ganges and 84 of Gumti navigable, 28 of Chauka navigable during the rains only.
...	...	...	359	1,336	...	(*l*).—78 Miles under construction.
..	...	...	(*d*) 174	1st 0 2nd 151 3rd 86	(*m*)	(*d*).—29 Miles Gogra, 97 of Gumti navigable, 48 of Chauka navigable during the rains only.
3,337	...	3,337	(*e*) 261	1st 0 2nd 329 3rd 50	..	(*e*).—33 Miles Ganges, 64 Garra, 42 Ramganga, 75 Sye, 47 Saketa, the last two navigable during the rains only.
443,099	...	443,099	(*f*) 229	1st 0 2nd 106 3rd 179	...	(*f*).—61 Gogra, 132 Sarda, 36 Gumti, all navigable.
446,436	..	443,099	664	901	...	(*m*).—63 Miles under construction.
F1,216	175	1,031	(*g*) 310	1st 148 2nd 286 3rd	(*n*)	(*g*).—95 Gogra, 141 Gumti, navigable ; 74 tons navigable during the rains.
...	...	...	(*h*) 41	1st 135 2nd 108 3rd 87	...	(*h*).—Rapti navigable in the rains only.
...	...	...	(*h*) 37	1st 132 2nd 75 3rd 115	...	(*n*).—66 Miles under construction. (*i*).—54 Ganges navigable ; 55 Sye navigable in the rains only.
1,216	175	1,031	388	1,086	..	(*j*).—44 Ditto 114 ditto.
...	...	...	(*i*) 109	1st 52 2nd 24 3rd 446	...	GENERAL REMARKS. Portions of the Gogra, Sarda, Gumti and Sye bound two districts, and are therefore available for both. Thus the Gogra skirts Baraich, for 114 miles, Gondah for 55 miles, the Sarda skirts Seetapoor for 43 miles, the Gumti skirts Hurdui for 115 miles, Roy Bareilly for 18 miles, Sultanpoor for 198 miles, Pertabgurh for 4 miles, and the Sye skirts Oonao for 114 miles. Their lengths are already included.
...	...	...	...	1st 58 2nd 97 3rd 159	...	
...	...	...	(*j*) 158	1st 71 2nd 188 3rd 0	...	
...	...	...	267	1,095	..	
...	..	Under	Ex. Engr.	346		
447,652	175	447,647	1,678	* 4,674		

Settlement division of districts.

*

1st class	762
Do. under Executive Engineer	346
2nd class	1,383
3rd class	2,273
	4,764

Return showing Area and Boundary of Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, Sub-Divisions, &c., in the Province of Oude, for the year 1870-71.

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with population.	Number of villages.	Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of Ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
												Rs. A. P.		
Lucknow.	Lucknow ...	3	988	789,460	Lucknow, 2,84,779 Amethi, 7,128 Kakori 8,343 Malhabad, 7,333	979	11	13	25	10	1,768	2,84,540 0 0	7,48,849	7,55,188
	Oonao ...	4	1,766	1,070,337	Oonao, 7,277 Bangarmau, 7,621 Purwa, 10,880 Morawan, 7,997	1,677	11	11	10	5	..... Dist. 462 Town, 18	63,332 0 0 55,991 0 0 696 0 0	Local Funds	17,00,265 38,661
												1,20,019 0 0	12,96,693	17,33,926
	Barabunkee,	4	1,735	1,101,954	Nawabganj, 10,466 Zaidpur, 10,680 Ramnagar, 5,714 Fatehpur, 7,494 Daryabad, 4,999 Radauli 12,517	2,065	15	15	28	13	.....	47,462 0 0	...	17,03,168
											Dist. 428 Town, 61	61,802 0 0 3,564 0 0	Local Funds	86,176
												1,12,828 0 0	15,48,289	17,89,344
Seetapoor.	Seetapoor, ...	4	2,206	932,959	Seetapoor, 5,780 Khyrabad, 15,677 Laharpur, 10,989 Mahmudabad, 6,312 Paentipur, 5,127	2,359	12	8	25	12	.....	77,573 0 0	11,48,354	12,76,589
											Dist. 558 Cantt. 18 Town. 31	71,962 0 0 1,182 0 0 2,509 0 0		
												1,53,226 0 0		

Seetapoor.	Hurdui, ..	4	2,292	931,377	Shahabad,	19,477	1,961	21	22	25	9	.. ...	98,645	0	0	14,61,546	14,65,148
					Lingram,	11,578						Dist 458	56,462	0	0		
					Sandila,	15,511						Town, 90	5,799	0	0		
					Hurdui,	6,415											
					Hallaur	11,670							1,60,906	0	0		
	Kheree, .	3	3,046	737,732	Lakhimpur,	3,802	1,779	8	9	50	36	..	1,29,853	0	0	Local funds,	7,51,758
					Mahamdi,	6,061						Dist 391	45,510	0	0	... ..	50,541
					Gola	2,248						Town, 15	751	0	0		
					Kheree,	7,001										5,70,119	8, 2,299
					Palia,	4,458							1,75,914	0	0		
Fyzabad.	Fyzabad. ...	4	1,644	922,3[illegible]	Fyzabad,	37,804	2,569	14	14	23	7	...	2,[illegible]0,506	0	0	11,38,565	16,05,704
					Sudhia,	9,949						Dist. 562					
					Jalalpur,	6,275						Cantt 17					
					Banda,	15,545						Town, 169					
					Rajhote,	5,614											
	Baraich ..	3	2,710	774,64[illegible]	Baraich,	18,889	1,9[illegible]	10	12	25	16		45,191	0	0	Local funds,	11,672
					Bhinga ..	4,541						Dist. 393	55,116	0	0		22,082
					Nanpara,	6,858						Town, 47	[illegible],167	0	0		
					Jarwal,	4,510										7,65,521	11,33,754
													1,01,474	0	0		
	Gondah ...	3	2,683	1,200,000	Gondah,	11,764	2,893	9	7	35	27	...	63,464	0	0	9,66,677	11,29,850
					Colonelganj,	10,009						Dist. 579	73,596	0	0		
					Utraula,	5,988											
					Jalalpur	14,026							1,37,[illegible]	0	0		
					Nawabganj,	6,151											
Roy Bareilly.	Roy Bareilly,	4	1,741	938,63[illegible]	Roy Bareilly	11,544	1,768	20	20	16	10		1,72,356	0	0	12,21,814	14,96,801
					Dalmau,	[illegible]						Dist. 449					
					Jaes,	11,689											
	Sultanpoor...	4	1,702	1,070,594	Perkinganj,	14,975	2,524	16	11	48	9		63,915	0	0	Local funds,	11,96,057
												Dist 509	75,[illegible]85	0	0		64,[illegible]
												Town, 10	418	0	0		
												519	1,39,718	0	0	10,86,510	12,61,035
	Pertabgurh, .	3	1,423	784,154	Pertabgurh, ..	3,758	2,209	20	9	24	9		1,01,578	0	0	9,59,848	11,09,218
					Manikpur,	4,[illegible]4						Dist 378					
		43	23,73[illegible]	11,220,747			24,748	167	150	50	13,58	7,411	18,60,125	0	0	1,29,12,789	1,55,58,856

Popu

District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Ditto of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years. Male.	Children under 12 years. Female.	Total.	No. per square mile.
Lucknow ...	4,090	130,602	134,692	347,667	319,176	170,462	144,974	982,278	766
Oonao ...	4,972	119,767	124,739	236,511	234,199	136,207	118,237	725,154	538
Barabunkee ...	925	147,271	148,166	283,364	283,512	166,857	141,854	875,587	650
Total ...	9,987	397,640	407,629	867,542	836,886	473,526	405,065	2,583,019	631
Seetapoor ...	1,456	161,169	162,625	317,113	282,676	180,372	153,284	933,445	419
Hurdui ...	3,495	175,024	178,519	316,210	278,859	184,744	151,564	931,377	406
Eheree ...	129	119,042	119,171	263,803	222,952	136,079	115,770	738,604	242
Total ...	5,080	455,235	460,315	897,726	784,487	501,195	420,618	2,603,426	356
Fyzabad ...	3,283	276,567	279,850	456,382	465,859	283,681	235,106	1,441,028	618
Baraich ...	52	121,853	121,905	256,146	237,337	150,779	130,378	774,645	286
Gondah ...	...	...	...	354,414	354,627	250,210	209,211	1,168,462	425
Total ..	3,335	398,420	401,755	1,066,942	1,057,892	684,670	574,695	3,384,130	442
Roy Bareilly ...	1,544	160,865	162,409	236,132	260,892	153,567	132,655	783,246	580
Sultanpoor ...	1,221	155,568	156,789	281,647	312,794	184,895	151,327	930,663	593
Pertabgurh ...	735	184,725	185,460	286,944	301,664	188,477	159,178	936,263	542
Total ...	3,500	501,158	504,658	804,723	875,350	526,939	443,160	2,650,172	572
Grand Total ...	21,902	1,752,453	1,774,355	3,636,333	3,554,546	2,186,320	1,843,538	11,220,747	465

Gation.

Classification of population.						Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Aborigines. Budhists and Jains. Parsees.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			
European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.								
4,222	760	...	783,036	187,589	.....	398,342	583,936	Urdu and Purbia dialect of Hindi.	1,093	The totals of the figures given in columns 5 to 9, do not correspond with the totals given in columns 11 to 13. The former include and the latter do not include the prison and military population, of which no detail in cases was given.
10	2	...	673,019	51,930	.....	408,076	317,078		600	
67	9	...	748,061	127,315	.....	471,989	403,598		...	
4,292	771	.	2,204,116	366,834	... ..	1,278,407	1,304,612		1,693	
430	35	...	812,776	117,448	.....	53,377	399,698		...	
39	9	.	845,293	85,684	.....	599,696	331,681		...	
78	18	...	664,610	73,637	.....	474,810	263,794		...	
547	62	...	2,322,679	276,769	.....	1,608,253	995,173		...	
426	41	...	1,301,756	135,253	.....	946,140	494,888		23	
34	6	...	676,313	98,124	.....	495,751	278,889		...	
32	7	...	1,050,433	117,383	.....	753,720	414,742		...	
492	54	...	3,028,502	350,760	.....	2,195,611	1,188,519		23	
47	35	.	749,148	33,726	.....	399,634	383,612		...	
43	40		838,467	91,556	.....	521,357	409,306		...	
18	23	..	859,819	76,234	.....	540,034	396,229		...	
108	98	...	2,447,434	201,516	.....	1 461,025	1,189,147		...	
5,446	985	...	10,002,731	1,195,879	.....	6,543,296	4,677,451		1,716	

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Survey.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed, in miles.			Cost per mile.		Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.	
	Topographically.	Revenue. By Villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.
					Rs. As. P.		
Lucknow ...	.....	1,372	1,403	...	45 10 6	.....	
Oonao ...	...	1,331	1,353	.....	24 1 0	.....	
Barabunkee ...	.....	1 295	1,285	.....	33 7 3	.....	
Seetapoor ...	.....	2,226	2,207	...	37 7 9	.....	
Hurdui ...	.....	2,318	2,292	.....	37 1 9	.....	
Kheree ...	.....	2,753	2,362	.....	53 8 2	.....	
Fyzabad ...	.....	2,592	2,337	.....	38 12 1	.....	539 square miles of Khas-rah survey carried on at 33-3-11 per 1,000 acres.
Baraich ...	.....	2 486	2,395	.....	30 6 11	.....	
Gondah ...	.....	1,228	1,241	.....	.....	.....	
Roy Bareilly ...	.....	1,342	1,350	.....	86 5 2	.....	
Sultanpoor ...	.....	1,568	1,570	.....	39 15 11	.....	
Pertabgurh ...	.....	1,723	1,713	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	22,234	21,508	.....	42 10 10	.....	.....

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.
Settled in perpetuity, ...	464	1,46,702	...
" for 30 years or upwards, ...	18,538	1,25,07,192	Between the years * 1895 and 1900.
" for 10 years and under 30, ...	32	4,238	Between the years 1877 and 1879.
" under 10 years, ...	32	26,576	Various.
" in progress, ...	3,577	10,82,029	...
Total, ...	22,635	1,37,66,737	...
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights, ...	16,015	1,11,87,891	...
Ditto without such record, ...	3,577	10,82,029	..
Settlements during the year, Detailed, ...	3,043	14,96,817	...
Settlements during the year, Summary, ...	...	...	...

* To pay punctually Government Revenue, and the wages of Patwaris and Chaukidars; to assist the police in keeping order; to level all forts; to give up arms; and to act loyally.

Surveyed and Assessed Area, in Acres.

Districts.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By Government work.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By private individuals.	Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Total.	Uncultivated. Grazing land culturable.	Uncultivated. Unculturable waste.	Total area assessed.	Assessment. Gross amount.	Assessment. Rate per acre on cultivation.	Assessment. Rate per acre on culturable land.	Assessment. Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Lucknow, ...	...	209,754	272,108	481,862	184,995	211,325	666,857	11,62,869	2 6 7	...	1 11 11	
Oonao, ..	...	209 629	239 151	448,780	185 956	228,920	634,736	10,62,992	2 5 10	...	1 9 6	
Barabunkee, .	...	155,777	378,517	534,294	96,627	192,019	630,921	12,25,210	2 4 7	...	1 15 1	
Seetapoor, ..	...	153,407	610 310	763,717	243,197	184,210	1,006,914	11,55,520	1 8 3	...	1 2 4	
Hurdui, ...	...	258,220	586 340	844,560	352 724	269,830	1,197,284	14,31,063	1 11 1	...	1 3 1	
Kheree, ...	...	68 200	170 050	238,250	157,793	61,959	396,043	3,55 666	1 7 11	...	0 14 4	
Fyzabad, ...	...	480,573	344,707	825,280	239,053	417,354	1,064,333	16,73,045	2 0 5	...	1 9 2	
Baraich, ...	...	41,342	585,778	627,120	378,986	126,165	1 006 106	8,27,749	1 6 5	...	1 2 5	
Gondah, ...	...	73,854	157,466	231,320	84,468	63,634	315,788	4 84 670	2 1 0	...	1 8 6	
Roy Bareilly,	...	303,624	119,742	428,366	203,697	232,323	632,063	10,33,615	2 6 7	...	1 10 2	
Sultanpoor, ...	...	393,459	110,875	504,334	185 478	315,001	689,812	10,94,098	2 2 8	...	1 9 4	
Pertabgurh, ...	...	409,303	124 970	534,273	163 676	405,195	697,949	11,77,209	2 3 3	...	1 11 0	
Total, ...	...	2,762,142	3,700,014	6,462,156	2,476,650	2,708,006	8,938,806	1,26,83,708	2 0 7	...	1 7 1	

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government, for the year ending 30th September 1870.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Great zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture, ...	25	5,090	29	1,850,777	74,031	90,746 15 10	1 3 7	1 2 3
Great zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law, ...	37	1,411	16	946,212	25,573	20,632 10 4	0 12 10	0 14 1
Large zemindaries paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture, ...	268	5,637	214	3,352,472	12,509	12,434 5 9	0 15 11	1 1 2
Large zemindaries paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law, ...	136	2,195	1,061	1,294,921	9,521	10,210 12 3	1 1 1	1 1 11
Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities, ...	2,231	4,106	16,456	2,191,657	982	1,764 4 4	1 12 8	1 0 1
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common, ...	3,484	6,060	40,218	3,218,480	923	772 9 5	0 13 6	0 15 8
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100 ..	462	358	5,524	187,428	405	324 4 3	0 12 9	0 10 4
Holders of revenue-free tenures. — In perpetuity, / For life, ...	1,074	1,341	2,904	371,563	345	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue, ...	5	4	12	2,426	485	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Purchasers of waste land. — Grantees, ..	50	90	250	75,631	1,513	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Purchasers of waste land. — Purchasers, ...	20	76	20	58,518	2,926	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total. ...	7,792	26,368	66,604	13,550,085	1,738	19,562 0 0	1 1 2	0 15 8

Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenures.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per area.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Intermediate holders between zemindars and ryots, ... On permanent tenure,...	30,069	218 0 0	230 15 7	1 10 2
Intermediate holders between zemindars and ryots, ... On farming leases, ...	243	233 0 0	382 1 11	2 5 6
* Ryots holding at fixed rates, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Holders of service grants, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	30,312	225 0 0	356 8 9	2 0 1

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Taking the Central Provinces as a whole, they extend from the 18th to the 24th degree of North Latitude, and from the 76th to the 86th parallel of East Longitude. They are bounded on the north by the Independent States of Bundelkund, of which the principal are Tehree and Punnah; on the west and north-west by the British district of Chundeyree, Lullutpore (belonging to the North-Western Provinces), by the Bhopal State, by Sindia's dominions, by Berar and by the Nizam's dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, and by the Madras district of Rajahmundry; on the east by the Jeypore State under Madras jurisdiction, by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mahals, by the North-West Frontier Agency and by the Rewa State. Of the total area under British Government little more than one-fourth is cultivated, and of the remainder not quite one-half is culturable. Two thousand and ninety miles of made roads traverse the Provinces in various directions. The Central Provinces are divided for administrative purposes into 4 Commissionerships and 19 Districts. The districts differ considerably in size and population. The average is 4,430 square miles, but the Raipore district has an area of 12,036 miles, while the district of Narsinghpore has only 1,916. There are 128 Civil and Revenue Judges, and 216 Magistrates. The Police force numbers 7,799 men for a population of 7,985,411, and the total average cost of officials and Police of all kinds is Rs. 22,32,727 (£22,372.)

* Data cannot be furnished till completion of settlement.

The largest towns are—

	Population at last Census
Nagpore	85,661
Jubalpore	55,704
Kamthee	50,930
Saugor	43 312
Burhanpore...	34,137

Only seven other towns have each a population over 10,000.

Concerning the Chanda Coal Fields a considerable amount of valuable and interesting matter is given in the Administration Report for the year. When the year opened borings were going on in three different places—at Lohara, close to Chanda, a steam borer was at work, and hand borings were being carried on at Nandori and Panjuri. These borings were made with a view to ascertain the nearest point to Hinganghat at which coal could be found. Before the beginning of the rains it was intended to move the steam borer from Lohara to Warora, where shelter might be provided for the workmen, and borings still be continued. This was done, and one of the hand borers (which at Aikona, about 5 miles north-west of Warora, was making slow progress through hard grey rock) was removed and put to work at Warora in connection with the steam borer. The rains also stopped the second hand boring at Nandori. The first coal was reached at 102 feet by the hand borer about half a mile east of Warora, and other borings were put down to the north-west and west. In one, coal was found at 68 feet, and another boring was then made to the south-east where coal had first been struck. Other holes were carried down in various directions for the purpose of ascertaining the dip of the strata (which is here towards the east) and the borings were stopped before reaching coal as soon as the important fact of the dip was ascertained. The general result of the borings at Warora tends to show the existence of an extension of coal towards the east of the bed known to exist at that place. The coal was first found by the hand borers, but eventually the steam borer passed into coal at a depth of 176 feet 6 inches. These operations were carried on during the rainy season by a party under the direction of Mr. Fryar, who confined themselves to proving the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Warora, without attempting anything like a general survey of more distant localities. At the beginning of the cold weather further examination of the country to the north of the area at Warora covered by trappean rocks, was made by the officers of the Geological Survey, and coal bearing rocks were discovered at Khandala, about 5½ miles to the north of the town of Warora. The existence of a considerable coal bearing area round Warora having been proved by four borings, a pit was

sunk where the steam borer had first struck coal, the quality of which was deemed fully equal, if not superior, to that at the Mayo Colliery near Ghugus. Borings were also continued at places to the north-west and north of Warora, but were afterwards abandoned.

At Khandala, to the north of Warora, coal would probably have been met with, but it was considered more important to go on with the pit at Warora. A sample of the coal brought up by the steam borer at Warora was sent to Bombay for analysis. The following statement compares the Mayo pit coal with the Warora specimen :—

Description of test.	"Mayo" Pit Coal, as per analysis dated 12th August 1870.	Warora specimen, analyzed 10th Feby. 1871.
Specific gravity	1·25 ...	.. 1·51
Hygroscopic moisture per cent. ...	19·82 ...	... 11·42
Coke per cent.	44·02 ...	... 66 59
Ash per cent.	5·31 ...	... 16·09
Sulphur	·22 ...	... ·75

The approximate calorific value by Berthier's method :—

Pounds of lead reduced by 1lb coal	13·86	18·31
Hence—		
Pounds of water raised from 32° to 212° by 1lb coal	31·41	41·38
Pounds of water evaporated by 1lb coal from 212°	5·85	7·70

During the working season of the past year an investigation into the existence of coal beds on the Godavery was made by Mr. W. T. Blanford, of the Geological Survey, and Mr. Vanstavern, Executive Engineer. About 12 miles above Dumagudem the Tal river joins the Godavery from the north, and it was originally conjectured that the fragments of coal which had been found came from this stream. Mr. Blanford, however, on geological grounds thought that coal would not appear in the Tal, but only near its junction with the Godavery, and suggested that the coal came from a seam buried beneath the sand of the river. He accordingly advised that the sand should be dug away and the rocks examined. This was done, and the result was the discovery of coal in four different places, all a little below the junction of the Tal with the Godavery. The quality of this coal was inferior. Two of the seams were found close to the left or British bank of the river near the village of Lingala, and they both thinned out and disappeared within a few yards. A third seam found about the middle of the river, was 5 feet thick, and of a superior quality. The fourth was on the right or Nizam's bank of the river.

Subsequently, coal was found farther down the river, below Bhadrachallam, at a village called Madhavaram, in the Nizam's territory. After a geological examination of the country a bore hole was made and carried down 192 feet. Other

borings were made to explore the section not exposed by the river banks to the west of Madhavaram, and were carried to various depths, but this exploration was stopped.

Mr. Blanford thus sums up the results of the season. Coal has been proved over a small area, which contains probably 25,000 tons, or rather more; of the quantity it is as well not to assume that more than one half can be profitably extracted, owing to the great admixture of shale. It is probable that the seam may be traced for some distance to the south, because the amount of coal, so far as is known, increases in that direction, but it is hardly likely that a seam which thins out and disappears within so short a distance as 200 yards can be depended upon for any long distance. The quality has not yet been accurately ascertained. If on cutting into the coal it is found to burn fairly a considerable quantity may be extracted, far more than sufficient to well repay the expenditure incurred in boring; but, except in the improbable case of the coal continuing for a distance to the south and east, no premanent supply can be depended upon from this locality. After this small tract has been thoroughly explored Mr. Blanford thinks there is little "chance of good from any further exploration of the north bank."

Iron ore exists in twelve districts of the Central Provinces; but it is best in the Nurbudda valley, Chanda, Bhandara, and Seoni. Of the iron ores at Gunjewahi, Lohara, and Dewalgaon, in the Chanda district, Mr. Mark Fryar, the Mining Geologist, gives the following account. I.—The village of Gunjewahi is 50 miles E.N.E. from Chanda, and the mines or small diggings for iron are one mile south of the village. At the foot of a hill, holes from two to six feet in depth have been dug in Muram, or ferruginous earth, for small pieces of ore, which from appearance would seem to be fragments of a larger mass. From these diggings I ascended the hill and found in the ascent, a distance of about 50 yards, that every piece of stone I could pick up from the grass and shrubs of the thick jungle were pieces of weighty iron ore highly magnetic. At the top of the hill the wall of a lode of this rich ore was clearly discernible, consisting of a finely laminated gneissose sandstone, and the lode itself I found to be traceable for about 50 yards and to be full of iron ore in large masses. The Native smelters dig at the bottom of the hill, in order that they may obtain small pieces of the ore and thereby save themselves labour in breaking fragments of suitable size for their smelting furnaces. What I have said about the quantity of ore to be seen exposed is a fact which speaks for itself, as to the, practically speaking, inexhaustible yield to be anticipated. The ore is highly mag-

netic, and is, in my opinion, equal in quality to the rich magnetites of Norway and Sweden. If so, it is one of the richest ores that can be met with, and surpasses in yield of metallic iron any ore which has yet been discovered in useful quantity in the mining districts at home.

Samples of the iron ores were submitted by Major Lucio Smith to Mr. David Forbes, F. R. S., &c., who stated the percentage of chemical composition in these ores to be as follow :—

	I.	II.	III.
	Lohara.	Dewalgaon.	Gunjewahi.
Iron, metallic	69·208	70·066	70·134
Oxygen, in combination	29·376	28·670	28·739
Sesquioxide of manganese	0·090	0·084	0·108
Silica	0·823	0·813	0·545
Alumina	0·432	0·387	0·396
Lime	0·054	0·026	0·055
Magnesia	trace	trace	trace
Sulphur	0·012	0·013	0·020
Phosphorus	0·005	0·001	0·003
Total ...	100·000	100·000	100·000

The characters of the ores are as follow :—*Lohara.*—Very compact crystallized hematite or specular iron, containing some admixture of the magnetic oxide of iron, as was evident from its being in some parts very faintly magnetic. The sample was nearly pure oxides of iron, containing no admixture of rock or other mineral matter visible to the eye. *Dewalgaon.*—A granular admixture of magnetic oxide of iron with some specular iron ore and rusty oxide, strongly magnetic, and showing no appearance of rock or other admixture. *Gunjewahi.*—A granular mass of crystalline hematite or iron glance, containing some admixture of magnetic oxide and rusty oxide of iron, in parts very faintly attractable by the magnet ; free from admixture of stony matter. *Ambagarh Chauki.*—A coarsely crystallised magnetic oxide of iron, containing 72 per cent. metallic iron nearly pure, and quite free from other mineral matter, as far as could be detected by the eye. A glance at the results of the chemical examination of these ores will show that they are not only extremely rich in iron, but also that the amount of the deleterious ingredients, sulphur and phosphorus, contained in them, is the minimum known in even the best iron ores of Sweden and Russia.

The following table shows the districts in which the Mines and Quarries of the Central Provinces are to be found:—

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	Remarks.
				Mds.	
Nagpore...	...	...	...	...	
Bhundara	Tahsils Bhundara, Sakoli, and Tirora	Iron ore and various kinds of stones	156	12,769	
Chanda ...	Tahsil Chanda	Iron ore and coal	20	24,235	
Wardha	...	...	...	...	
Balaghat	Dhansua, Lanji, Hatta, Badra, Kenhi, and Paraswara	Iron ore	21	430	
Jubbulpore	Tahsil Bijeraghogurh, Jubbulpore, Sihora, and Sleemanabad	Do.	41	11,055	
Saugor ...	Amarmau, Bareta, Tigora, Chirola, and Hirapore	Do.	5	1,814	
Dumoh ...	...	...	...	...	
Mundla ...	Tahsils Mundla and Ramgurh	Iron ore	40	576	
Seonee ...	Loha, Agri, and Jatama	Do.	89	536	
Hoshungabad	Tahsils Hoshungabad, Sohagpore, and Seonee	Building stone	24	852	
Betul ...	Sonadha, Kotmi, Mardanpore, Pandra, and Dori	Coal	...	...	
	Chiklar	White ochre	...	...	
Nursinghpore	Mohpani and Sihora	Coal	*1	...	* Leased to Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company.
	Tendukhera, Umarkheri, Umarpani, Kishanpur, Latgaon, Nadia, and Jhirri	Iron ore	...	...	
	Khaini, Bamheri, and Bichua	Limestone	...	...	
	Nagwara and Pagaspore	Sandstone	...	...	
Nimar ...	Beri, Shara, and Chira Khan	Building stone	3	...	
Chindwara	Parkoi, Senda, and 38 other places	Coal, iron, and slate	...	...	
Raipore	Kondkasar, Bhindo, and Lohara Dalli, and Magarkund	Iron	4	...	
	Mahadeo Ghat	Blue limestone	...	...	Worked out by D. P. W.
	Gandai	Red ochre	...	...	
	On the hills 3 miles from Chichola	Galena or sulphate of lead	...	...	
Bilaspore	Lapha, Pendra, Kenda, Korba and Kawarda Zemindaries	Iron	7	...	
	Bilaspore and Seonarain	Building stone	2	...	
	Korba	Coal	1	...	
Sumbulpore	...	...	...	...	
Upper Godavery	Bastar and Sironcha Taluk	Iron ore	...	...	

The following table shows the extent to which vaccination has been carried out during the year :—

	Number of children vaccinated.	Percentage of successful cases.
Government Special Vaccination Establishment...	49,204	84 5
Civil Surgeons, Native Medical Officers at Dispensaries, and Municipal and local vaccinators...	76,133	80·

The Government special vaccination establishment consists of 3 superintendents and 30 vaccinators. These were divided into three equal parties, and worked during the season under the Civil Surgeons of Betul, Chindwara and Seoni. In these districts the expenditure was Rs. 6,218, and the number of successful cases 37,234 ; the cost of each successful operation was 2 annas 8 pie.

In 1870 small-pox as an epidemic was almost confined to the districts of the Satpuras, and among them principally to the district of Chhindwara, where the average rate of mortality from this cause amounted to 2 per 1,000 of the population. The number of deaths registered from small-pox in 1870 out of a population of 6,991,618 was 2,348 ; in 1869 out of a population of 4,862,516, 16,489 deaths were registered.

Temperature.—The following table gives the mean temperature at three selected stations in the Province for the years 1869 and 1870:—

		May.	July.	December.
Jabalpore ..	1869	96·7	80·	66.3
	1870	89·7	80·6	62·3
Nagpore ..	1869	98·8	82·1	71·3
	1870	9 6	80 1	66·3
Raipore ..	1869	97·2	80 2	67·6
	1870	94·2	81·2	64·6

The mean temperature of the Province during 1870 was-

May.	July.	December.
92·4	80·9	64·1

During the first half of the year the temperatures of 1870 were very much below those of 1869. The months of October and November were, however, hotter than in the preceding year. The weather did not clear as it usually does when the north-east monsoon set in; there was more cloud, and falls of rain were frequent. In December the temperature was everywhere lower than in 1869.

Rainfall.—The average rainfall during the year was as follows :—

From January to May.	June to Septr.	Octr. to Decr.
Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
2·58	41·60	3·76

Area cultivated and uncultivated, and Communications.

Principal geographical divisions of territory.		Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.			Communications, mileage of—				
		Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water—distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads.			Railroads.
			Culturable.	Unculturable.						1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
British Possessions.													
Trans-Nerbudda districts.	Saugor ...	1,086	1,770	1,229	4,005	442,391	3,447	438,944	...	...	...	...	...
	Dumoh ...	736	758	1,306	2,800	545,598	...	545,598	...	...	80	160	...
Nerbudda valley districts.	Jubbulpore ...	1,335	1,295	1,288	3,918	186,611	...	186,611	...	...	303	...	66
	Nurshinghpore ...	899	307	710	1,916	117,639	1,637	116,002	224(a)	...	...	3	70
	Hoshungabad ...	1,401	802	2,019	4,222	1,002,884	33,633	969,251	150(b)	...	...	498	163
	Nimar ...	531	969	1,200	2,700	855,932	7,694	848,238	...	...	40	100	75
Satpura hill districts.	Mandla ...	510	2,576	1,633	4,719	1,429,634	5,700	1,423,934	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	328	556	1,724	2,608	181,803	39,222	142,581	99(c)	...	...	...	...
	Seonee ...	1,059	780	1,770	3,609	466,189	2,633	463,556	...	...	90	...	...
	Chindwara ...	960	651	2,241	3,852	465,055	601	464,454	120(d)	...	46	114	...
	Betul ...	1,040	1,359	1,710	4,118	611,288	2,176	609,112	...	...	95	138	..
Nagpur plain districts, in valleys of Wardha and Waingunga	Nagpore ..	1,785	782	1,167	3,734	197,369	908	196,461	...	...	174	33	21
	Bhundara ..	1,290	1,123	1,509	3,922	329,406	...	329,406	245(e)	...	58	..	...
	Chanda ...	1,096	5,094	3,510	9,700	718,257	4,086	714,171	194(f)	...	47	..	...
	Wurdha ...	1,307	544	528	2,379	128,759	1,160	127,599	...	...	74	...	47
Chattisgarh districts	Raipore ..	3,281	4,160	4,439	11,880	872,303	...	872,303	..	...	26	...	...
	Bilaspore ...	1,904	2,094	3,800	7,798	406,430	...	406,430	25(g)	...	...	...	..
Sumbulpore district on the Mahanadi...		2,520	1,080	600	4,200	.....	...	.....	90(g)	...	...	...	..
Upper Godavery district ...		293	546	1,087	1,926	817,374	17,109	8,100,265	395(h)	...	...	...	...
Total British ...		23,281	27,246	33,479	84,006	9,774,922	120,006	9,654,916	1,542	...	1,033	1046	442
											2,071		
Native States.													
Baster		316	3,141	9,605	13,062	.....	...	.....	—	...	...	...	...
Karond		1,800	250	750	2,800	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Raigarh Bargah		600	100	300	1,000	.....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...

Sarangarh	400	25	75	500	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	1,680	205	615	2,500	.....	...	.....	50(g)	...	...	...	...
Sanpore	600	125	275	1,000	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Rairakhol	500	75	225	800	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Bamra	1,500	250	750	2,500	.....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Sakti	41	47	27	115	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Kawarda...	176	172	539	887	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	...
Kondka or Chhuikhadan ...	104	60	10	174	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Kanker	154	445	40	639	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Khairagurh	451	336	153	940	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	..
Nandgaon	447	303	155	905	.....	.	.....	..	...	...	...	...
Makrai	104	53	58	215	.....	...	.....		...	...	11	...
Total Native States ...	8,873	5,587	13,577	28,037	.....	...	.....	50	...	..	11	...
Grand Total ...	32,154	32,833	47,056	1,12,043	9,774,922	120,006	9,654,916	1,592	...	1,033 / 2,690	1,057	442

(a) During rains by Narbudda, Dudhi, Shakar, and Sher: (b) by Nerbudda, Tawa, Denwa and Ganjal; (c) by Banganga, Bagh, Deo, and Son; (d) by Pench and Kanhan river; (e) during rains by Winganga, Baghnadi and Chulban; (f) by Wainganga and Wardha rivers at certain season; (g) by Mahanadi; (h) by Godavery and Pranhita.

Climate.

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall, inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
	January to May 1870.	June to September 1870.	October to December 1870.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	January to May 1870.	June to September 1870.	October to December 1870.
Trans-Nerbudda Districts.																
Saugor.—Civil station ...	·20	47·3	3·65	51·15	97·05	103·4	...	79·60	82·56	...	70·7	75·3	..	W	W & S W	N, N E, & E.
Kurai ...	1·05	37·55	1·1	39·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	... ..	.....	.....
Rehli ...	·6	49·3	11·4	61·3	...	...	...	..	...	..	....	...	...	.....	....	.....
Banda ...	1·4	35·4	5·	41·8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	.....	..	.....
Dumoh.—Civil Station ..	1 7	39·4	6·9	48·0	86·9	104·	98·61	75·55	80·58	80·6	59·97	65·77	65·	W & N	W & S	W, N, & NE
Hatta ...	1·6	46·1	5·8	53·5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	... ..	.....	.....
Tejgarh ...	1·0	57·2	6·2	64·4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	... ..	.....
Patharia ...	1·4	35·0	7·3	43·7	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Bhatiagarh ...	1·4	31·7	7·2	40·3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	... ...	.....

Foregoing Statement continued.

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall, inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
	January to May 1870.	June to September 1870.	October to December 1870.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	January to May 1870.	June to September 1870.	October to December 1870.
Nerbudda Valley Districts.																
Jubbulpore.—Civil Station ...	2·31	72·93	2·48	77·72	83·1	110·2	90·6	...	...	...	47·0	76·3	70·	NE,N,S,SE, NW, & W.	W & S W.	N,NE,& S.
Sihora ...	3·45	54·37	7·25	65·07	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.....	.....	...
Murwara ...	1·49	56·55	6·15	63·99	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	.....	...
Nursingpore.—Civil Station	1·8	42·6	2·8	47·2	85·	107·54	99·02	78·	84·03	79·19	52 25	71·81	65·48	Variable.	Variable.	Variable.
Hoshungabad.—Ditto ...	·63	31·8	·39	32·82	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	N,NE,&NW.	W,N,&NW.	N,N,E,&E,
Hurda ...	·67	39·09	2·77	42·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E & W.	W.	W & E
Sohagpore ..	1·85	38·38	3·74	43·97	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	—	E & W.	W.	W & E
Seonee ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Pachmarhi ..	...	45·30	·28	45·58	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	NW, & W.	W, & NW.	NE,E, & SW.
Nimar.—Civil Station ...	..	27·73	...	27·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E & NE, W & NW.	W & SW.	E & NE.
Burhanpore ...	...	25·56	...	25·56												
Mortakka ...	...	31·18	...	31·18												
Asirgurh ...	...	25·24	...	25·24												
Satpura Hill Districts.																
Mandla.—Civil Station ...	4·3	44·7	1·8	50·8	86·	97·	...	79·09	81·09	80·	52·32	71·32	69·16	North-Westerly.		
Balaghat.—Ditto ...	3·5	69·5	2·475	75·475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....
Lanji ...	1·1	63·9	9·2	74·2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		.....	.....
Paraswara ...	·325	62·475	1·8	64·6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		SW, NW, NE,	NW.
Mau ...	·3	60·9	2·1	63·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....
Bhiri ...	...	51·1	5·2	56·3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....
Seonee.—Civil Station ...	3·13	51·07	5·7	59·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NE,SE,NW, & SW.	NW NE, SW.	NE & NW.
Chindwara.—Ditto ...	6·06	33·24	6·77	46·07	80·	102·	93·	72·	80·	73·	55·	79·	70·	W.	SW.	NW.
Betul.— Ditto ...	4·18	36·1	4·48	44·76	76·	100·	93·	76·	78·	77·	52·	72·	70·	NE, & NW.	NW.	NW.
Multai ...	6·18	26·83	3·15	36·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Atner ...	4·5	26·59	4·2	35·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Shahpore ...	8·02	31·76	5·72	45·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Chicholi ...	9·29	28·88	2·43	40·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Bordihi ...	4·25	37·63	3·44	45·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Nagpore Plain Districts.																
Nagpore.—Civil Station ...	3·7	35·25	5·36	44·31	83·5	108·	100·4	74·6	82·1	79·	54·7	82·6	76·9	N,NE,SE, &W.	N,W, NW, & SW.	NE, & E.

Bhundara.—Civil Station ...	6·4	40·7	2·6	49·7	...	...	...	77·	92·	82·	49·	75·	60·	N by NE	Variable.	North.
Sakoli ...	5·8	52·6	3·8	62·2	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Tirora ...	1·26	52·5	10·6	64·36	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Kamtha ...	1·8	62·4	7·	71·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Pauni ...	2·1	38·7	3·3	44·1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Chanda.—Civil Station ...	1·6	53·28	4·48	59·36	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	N, NE, SW, & NW.	NW, & W.	NE, & W.
Warora ...	2·48	36·56	4·61	43·65	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.	W.	E.
Mul ...	2·17	45·82	4·06	52·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...			
Brahmapuri ...	3·14	42·34	6·87	52·35	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...			
Wurdha.—Civil Station ...	4·6	33·49	5·58	43·67	86·	109·	98·	78·	85·	79·	61·	78·	71·	NE, & W.	W.	NE, & W.
Hinganghat ...	4·46	40·74	5·92	51·12	84·	109·	...	72·	82·	...	55·	79·	74·			
Arvi ...	4·55	28·5	6·15	39·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			
Chuttisgurh Plateau Districts.																
Raipore.—Civil Station ...	3·24	46·43	4·83	54·50	86·2	103·5	98·8	76·8	82·7	77·2	57·6	75·7	67·	N, NE, S, & W.	W, SW, NE, & W.	N, & NE.
Belaspore.—Civil Station ...	·96	45·94	4·22	51·12	80·	110·	92·	76·	84·	78·	54·	65·	70·	NE, & W.	W, & SW.	Variable.
Mungeli ...	1·36	35·42	3·87	41·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Saragaon ...	·63	39·35	4·29	44·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seorinarain ...	2·55	45·56	2·83	50·94	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumbulpore in the Mahanuddy Valley.—Civil Station...	2·42	48·37	4·67	54·46	83·	107·	100·	75·	97·	79·	50·	70·	51·	NE.	NW.	SW.
Upper Godavari District.																
Sironcha ...	1·64	40·82	9·09	51·55	97·45	103·80	...	82·51	83·16	...	68·12	77·	...	N, S, & W.	Variable.	N, & E.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
		Rs.		Rs.			
1. Bastar ...	Feudatory	3,056	269,684	36,102	Except a few sepoys, the Raja has no Military force.	None.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, ral, dammer, koss, lac, galls, fibres. Some iron, gur, horns, hides, wax, and honey.
2. Karond ...	Do.	3,550	107,872	20,000	None.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures, and no mines.

Foregoing Statement.—(Concluded.)

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
		Rs.		Rs.			
3. Raigurh-Bargurh.	Feudatory	400	51,400	7,500	None.	None.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, and cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked, though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangurh ..	Do.	1,350	45,372	8,000	do.	do.	Do. do.
*5. Patna ...	Do.	600	90,000	11,000	do.	do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpore ...	Do.	5 000	60,000	18,000	do.	do.	Do. do.
7. Rairakhol ...	Do.	580	11,405	6,000	do.	do.	Do. do. also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
8. Bamra ...	Do.	350	32,558	6,000	do.	do.	Do. do.
9. Sakti ...	Do.	350	11,784	8,131	do.	do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds, and cotton; also some forest produce but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum and mhowa fruit.
10. Kawarda ...	Do.	16 000	69,077	53 560	do.	do.	Do. do.
11. Kondka or Chhuikhadan.	Do.	11,000	48,753	35,467	2 elephants, 20 horses, 4 camels, 80 bullocks, 303 foot-men.	do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12. Kanker ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	36,144	7,234	3 elephants, 15 horses, 177 foot men.	do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
*13. Khairagurh ...	Do.	47,000	115,650	1,65,428	10 elephants, 75 horses, 10 camels, 50 sowars, 500 foot men	do.	Cotton, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore.
14. Nandgaon ...	Do.	46,000	132,561	1,40,346	5 elephants 60 horses, 7 camels, 825 foot-men.	do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, and kodo. Coarse cloth.
15. Makrai ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	13,015	22,000	None.	do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c. Gum, mhowa, chironji, achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note.

* Under British management.

Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families.

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sunad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1 Raja Bhairaw Deo of Baster ..	Feudatory.	Rajpoot	32	Indifferently.	In administering his territory.	Has sunad.	Follows primogeniture.	No male heir.
2 Raja Udet Pratap Deo of Karond ...	Do.	do.	33	Knows Ooria and Oordu well.	do.	do.	do.	do.
3 Raja Ghanasham Singh of Raigurh	Do.	Gond.	48	Knows Hindee.	do.	do.	do.	Has sons and 1 brother.
4 Raja Sangram Singh of Sarangurh	Do.	do.	43	Knows Hindee well.	do.	do.	do.	No male heir.
5 Maharaja Sur Pratap Deo of Patna	Do.	Chauhan Rajpoot.	28	Fair knowledge of Ooria and Oordu.	Resides in Karond territory.	do.	do.	Has 2 brothers.
6 Raja Niladri Singh Deo Bahadoor of Soupore	Do.	do.	33	Fair knowledge of English, and well acquainted with Ooria.	In administering his territory.	do.	do.	Has male heir.
7 Raja Bishnu Chunder Janamuni ..	Do.	Janamuni Rajpoot.	53	Fair knowledge of Ooria	do.	do.	do.	do.
8 Raja Sudhal Deo of Bamra ...	Do.	Gangabansi Rajpoot.	23	do.	do.	do.	do.	No male heirs.
9 Raja Runjit Singh of Sakti ...	Do.	Gond.	38	Privately educated.	do.	do.	do.	Has 2 sons.
10 Rajpal Singh of Kawarda ...	Do.	do.	21	Under Tutor appointed by Deputy Commissioner.	Under guardianship of Deputy Commissioner.	do.	do.	Has just married.
11 Lachhman Das Mahant of Kondka	Do.	Bairagi.	60	Knows Hindee.	In administering his territory.	do.	do.	Has 1 son and 1 grandson.
12 Narhar Deo of Kanker ...	Do.	Rajpoot.	22	do.	do.	do.	do.	Has 3 brothers.
13 Lal Fateh Singh of Khairagurh ...	Do.	do.	43	do.	Absent from his territory.	do.	do.	Has 5 sons.
14 Ghasidas of Nundgaon	Do.	Bairagi.	51	do.	In administering his territory.	do.	Does not follow primogeniture.	Has 1 son and 3 chelas or disciples.
15 Raja Lachchu Shah, *alias* Bharat Shah, of Makrai ..	Do.	Gond.	22	Knows Hindee and a little Oordu.	do.	do.	Follows primogeniture.	No male heir.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The chief executive authority in the Central Provinces is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, a Judicial Commissioner, Sanitary Commissioner, a Commissioner of Customs, and four Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, an Inspector General of Police and Inspector General of Education, an Inspector General of Jails and Dispensaries, a Conservator of Forests, and a Registrar General of Assurances.

The following is a Statement of the Area, Population, Revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Territory.

Names of Commissionerships	Names of the Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PORE.	Nagpore ..	5	3,734	639,341	Nagpore	85,661	2,291	13	24	42	21	930	2,16,098	8,14,346	14,22,835
					Kamthi	50,930									
					Umrer	12,050									
					Khapa	7,877									
					Ramtek	7,933									
					Narkher	7,317									
					Mohpa	5,509									
					Kalmeswar	5,339									
					Bela	5,092									
	Bhundara ...	3	3,922	608,480	Bhundara	13,383	1,772	6	9	38	13	387	99,637	4,03,778	5,80,949
					Mohari	7,622									
					Tumsar	7,604									
					Pauni	11,265									

NAG	Chanda ...	...	4	9,700	537,295	Chanda	18,706	2,598	8	10	80	23	504	1,32,460	2,45,976	4,26,190
						Armori	5,672									
	Wurdha...	...	3	2,379	343,485	Hingunghat	8,361	1,372	8	10	26	19	406	1,32,595	5,09,897	14,94,701
						Arvi	8,256									
						Deoli	6,332									
						Sindi	5,368									
						Ashti	5,224									
	Balaghat	...	2	2,608	170,934	Hatta	2,655	1,021	4	4	65	30	116	42,329	69,719	1,23,456
						Lanji	2,116									
JUBBULPORE.	Jubbulpore	...	4	3,918	599,217	Jubbulpore	55,704	2,527	7	13	40	18	612	1,76,326	5,64,563	8,05,052
						Garha	5,580									
						Seora	4,780									
						Panagur	4,433									
						Murwara	3,918									
						Katangi	3,353									
						Bilihri	2,628									
						Bijeraghogurh	2,516									
						Patan	2,667									
	Saugor	...	5	4,005	498,642	Saugor	43,312	2,107	11	21	28	26	684	1,59,082	4,43,102	9,97,853
						Garhakota	9,316									
						Rehli	4,545									
						Kurai	4,469									
						Deori	3,953									
	Dumoh	...	2	2,800	283,625	Dumoh	7,911	1,344	4	7	60	31	413	1,17,101	2,66,180	3,28,940
						Hatta	6,432									
						Hindoria	3,360									
						Raneh	3,071									
	Seonee	...	3	3,609	421,650	Seonee	10,621	1,695	6	10	40	20	314	87,246	2,21,867	3,34,550
	Mundla	...	2	4,719	202,549	Mundla	4,166	1,618	4	8	61	...	291	90,873	72,617	1,45,220
						Bahmani	2,576									
	Hoshungabad	...	4	4,222	440,433	Hoshungabad	13,070	1,364	9	20	53	13	418	1,37,976	4,17,440	8,09,305
						Hurda	7,735									
						Seonee	7,497									
						Sohagpore	7,090									
						Babai	3,205									
NERBUDDA.	Nursinghpore	...	3	1,916	336,796	Nursinghpore		1,084	6	18	32	10	396	1,13,232	4,18,142	5,76,973
						Kandeli	9,604									
						Gadarwara	5,641									
						Singhpore	3,382									
						Kauria	3,158									
						Tendukhera	2,670									
	Betul	...	2	4,118	258,335	Betul	4,466	1,261	4	6	52	22	328	1,03,942	1,93,225	3,44,003
						Badnur	3,437									
						Multai	3,320									

Foregoing Statement.—(Concluded.)

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of the Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all sorts.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NERBUDDA.—(Contd.)	Chindwara ...	2	3,852	294,818	Chindwara	9,185	1,810	4	7	64	29	363	99,323	2,14,839	3,40,706
					Lodhikhera	5,298									
					Pandhurna	5,084									
	Nimar ...	3	2,700	190,561	Burhanpore	34,137	645	14	14	40	6	371	1,21,916	1,61,199	4,17,847
					Khandwa	9,708									
					Asir	2,731									
					Pandhana	2,544									
					Borgaon	2,095									
CHUTTISGURH.	Raipore ...	4	12,036	952,754	Raipore	16,645	4,669	8	15	69	13	470	1,29,265	6,50,005	9,31,668
					Dhamtari	4,632									
					Rajim	2,571									
	Belaspore ...	3	7,798	699,468	Ratanpore	6,910	3,437	6	11	15	10	310	1,12,989	2,89,266	3,73,043
					Belaspore	6,190									
					Mungeli	3,542									
	Sumbulpore ...	2	4,200	452,348	Sumbulpore	9,450	1,240	4	5	60	25	355	88,001	87,973	1,31,547
	Upper Godavari ...	1	1,926	54,680	Dumagudem	1,800	417	2	4	85	48	131	72,336	37,599	76,116
					Sironcha	1,500									
					Bhadrachallam	1,590									
	Total ...	57	84,162	7,985,411	.....		34,274	128	216	85	19	7,799	22,32,727	60,81,233	1,06,60,997
													Total revenue of Reserved Forests ...		2,87,264
													Grand Total ...		1,09,48,261

The Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically	Topographically.	Revenue.
...	24,180	45,832	...	...	...	R. A. P. 45.4 1	...	1,587 square miles, at Rs 26-14-6 per mile.	2717·59 square miles, at Rs. 45 12·0 per mile.

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity ..	...	...	.....	
,, for 30 years or upwards ...	27,641	... 45,90 486	30th June 1897.	
,, for 10 years and under 30 ...	26.213	12,02,944	30th June 1888	
,, under 10 years ...	1,432	9,597	30th June 1874	Zemindary wastes.
,, in progress ..	...	...	.. ...	
Total ...	55.286	58,03,027	.....	Exclusive of Feudatories.
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights	...	...	.....	
Do. without such record	..	...	... ..	
Settlement during the year. Detailed	...	...	.....	
Summary	4,206	87,973	.....	Extension of the present Summary Settlement of the Sumbulpore district.

The area on which the land revenue has been settled is 55,286 square miles; on 27,641 it has been settled for 30 years; on 26,213, comprising the districts of Belaspore, Raipore, Nimar, the Upper Godavari and Mundla, and portions of Chanda and Jubbulpore for 20 years; and on 1,432, which are Zemindary wastes in the Bhundara and Balaghat districts, for 3 years. The Settlement of three districts, Nimar, Chanda and Mundla, has not yet been finally confirmed by Government, and in Sumbulpore a summary Settlement is about to be made.

Surveyed and assessed area, in acres.

Districts.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By Govt. works	Cultivated. Irrigated. By private individuals.	Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Cultivated. Total.	Uncultivated. Grazing lands.	Uncultivated. Culturable.	Uncultivated. Unculturable waste.	Total area assessed.	Assessment. Gross amount.	Assessment. Rate per acre on cultivation. Rs. A. P.	Assessment. Rate per acre on culturable lands. Rs. A. P.	Assessment. Rate per acre on total area of Settlement. Rs. A. P.
Nagpore ...	...	9,326	968,917	978,243	112,204	270,591	587,429	1,948,467	812,325	0 13 3	0 10 0	0 7 5
hundara ...	...	14,721	811,550	826,271	30,845	545,363	613,425	2,015,903	409,831	0 8 0	0 4 9	0 3 3
handa ...	...	193,666	492,908	686,574	312,983	2,402,492	1,090,917	4,492,966	227,251	0 5 4	0 1 2	0 0 10
Wurdah ...	...	4,106	768,822	772,928	20,782	259,540	230 326	1,283,576	485,226	0 10 0	0 7 6	0 6 0
Balaghat ...	...	1,723	208,039	209,762	...	390,046	345,403	945,211	70,917	0 5 6	3 1 11	0 1 3
Jubbulpore ...	...	2,407	737,299	739,706	4,116	634,896	467,256	1,845,974	547,831	0 12 0	0 6 5	0 4 9
Saugor	...	6,913	579,208	586,121	231,657	514,307	330,610	1,662,695	443,102	0 12 1	0 6 5	0 4 3
Dumoh	...	1,395	454,971	456,366	177,171	204,590	370,247	1,208,374	264,896	0 9 3	0 5 0	0 3 6
Seonee	...	79,526	536,258	615,784	...	365,866	430,499	1,412,149	220,326	0 5 8	0 3 7	0 2 5
Mundla	...	1,441	324,959	326,400	...	772,060	381,057	1,479,517	63,772	0 3 1	0 1 3	0 0 8
Betul	...	14,750	627 021	641,771	177,827	548,871	307,353	1,675,822	190,692	0 4 9	0 2 7	0 1 10
Hoshungabad ...	...	2,166	889,421	891,587	279,619	235,758	251,410	1,658,374	437,469	0 7 1	0 6 2	0 4 2
Chindwara ...	...	6,266	516,825	523,091	286,053	205,820	257 595	1,272,859	197,858	0 6 10	0 4 4	0 2 6
Nursinghpore ...	...	7,612	549,083	556,695	...	171,813	289,445	1,017,953	413,123	0 11 10	0 9 1	0 6 6
Nimar	485	8,839	328,853	338,177	...	202,825	161,726	702,728	173,573	0 7 10	0 4 11	0 3 9
Raipore ...	...	6,416	2,039,394	2,045,810	...	2,647,590	1,382,032	6,075,433	544,456	0 4 3	0 3 3	0 1 5
Pe a-pore ...	...	196,161	864,802	1,060,963	...	1,176,585	2,243,438	4,480,986	268,836	0 4 0	0 1 9	0 1 2
Sumbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavari ...	..	10,731	33,502	44,233	...	99,402	59,662	203,297	31,543	0 11 5	0 3 8	0 2 6
Total ..	485	568,165	11,731,832	12,300,482	1,633,257	11,648,415	9,800,130	35,382,284	5,803,027	0 7 7	0 3 10	0 2 7

Among Hindoos resident in the Central Provinces the following are the most important agricultural clans;

Rajpoots, numbering...	2,41,748
Konbees ,, ...	6,76,270
Teylees ,, ...	4,90,606
Lodhees ,, ...	2,34,767
Chumars ,, ...	5,18,389
Korees ,, ...	1,39,776
Powers ,, ...	91,586
Ooriyas ,, ...	2,145

Of the whole population 4,879,431 are agricultural; 1,55,740 are landholders; 3,750,457 tenants; 795,805 farm servants and 177,429 other agriculturists. The remaining commercial and mechanical classes are :—

Coolies	949 867	Bankers	52,405
Servants	537.564	Oilsellers	50,350
Weavers	414,124	Goldsmiths	48,591
Shoemakers	122,148	Washermen	47 855
Barbers	79 945	Potters	47,097
Iron-workers	79,491	Carriers (Brinjarees) ...	41,823
Cloth & English goods sellers	75 126	Masons	14,023
Grain dealers	70 652	Tobacconists	6,767
Carpenters	55 148	Others	875,775

The figures show that 57 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture. There seem to be 5½ inhabitants to each of the 1,734,721 houses. Owing to the Mahratta system, under which there was an official establishment in every small "pergunnah" or hundred, the population used to congregate in small towns; our centralized administration is now breaking down this system in many places.

BRITISH BURMA.

This Province, under a Chief Commissioner, has an area of 93,879 square miles and a population of 2,395,958 in 3 Divisions containing 13 districts. It extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from the Chittagong Division of Bengal to the kingdom of Siam in 10° N. Lat. British Burma is geographically divided into four portions: Arakan stretching from the Nâf Estuary, which separates the Province from Chittagong, to Cape Negrais, and consisting of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain: the valley of the Irrawaddy which, divided from the Sittoung valley by the Pegu Yoma range, unites with it in its southern portion: to the eastward the chain of hills which forms the watershed between the Sittoung and the Salween rivers, and on the west the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng, literally "the high western range of mountains," sometimes called the Arakan Yoma range, the valley of the Salween, and Tenasserim, a narrow strip, like Arakan, reaching down to the Pakchan stream in 10° N. Lat. and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running from north to south nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 40 miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity.

Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, has an area of 18,529 square miles, and lies between the Nâf Estuary and Cape Negrais. The coast is studded with fertile islands the largest of which are Cheduba

and Ramree. Owing to the nearness of the range which bounds Arakan, there are no large rivers. The principal ones are the Nâf Estuary on the extreme west; the Mroo River, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth and extending more than 50 miles inland; and the Koladan or Arakan River rising somewhere near the Blue Mountain in about 23° N. and navigable for 50 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden. On the right bank close to its mouth, is situated Akyab the head quarter Town of the Akyab district and of the Arakan Division. The approach to Akyab is dangerous and difficult. Beyond this the rivers are of little importance; they are the Talak and the Aeng, navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Tounggoop and the Gwa streams, the latter of which has a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The entrance to the Koladan or Arakan River is dangerous for ships of heavy draft; the channel is narrow, not more than 2 miles in breadth, and there are only 3½ fathoms of water over the bar at low water springs. There are no lakes properly so called in Arakan, but there are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom. They are formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former kings, but are now out of repair and have become marshes rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown and grey clay slate. Towards the southern portion, basalt is plentiful. Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone there are no mineral productions of any value.

The *Valley of the Irrawaddy* at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung, and together the valleys form an extensive plain stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries of the tract of country which compose these two valleys are the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng on the west, and the Poungloung range, rising to an estimated height of 7000 feet, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the king of Ava and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "The ever visible peak," and running due east passes the Irrawaddy at its 50th mile and 43 miles farther reaches the Pegu Yoma range; then after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or

14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy Valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is then so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier the Hills which bound it recede so far that it becomes a broad flat level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. The *Irrawaddy* rising in about latitude 28° N. and longitude 97° 30′ E., flows for 660 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a network of tidal creeks. A little above Henzadah, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch, which, flowing to the westward past Bassein, receives the waters of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglaygalay, which enter the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths, the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung Rivers. The Bassein branch is navigable for large ships for 30 miles, that is as far as Bassein which is a port of some importance. After passing Henzadah it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The main river then divides and subdivides till it empties itself into the sea by 10 mouths, the Yuay Dayaybhyoo, Pyamaloo, Pyengazaloo Dalla, Phyapon, Donyan, Thanhteat and China Buckeer Rivers, and the Irrawaddy which is between the Pyengazaloo and Dalla mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy begin to rise in March and continue to rise till September when, or in October, they begin to fall again, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for steamers as far as Bhamo, 500 miles beyond the British Frontier. The velocity of its waters when the river is full is 5 miles an hour. The *Hleing* rises close to Prome where it is called the Myitmakat stream and flowing in a southerly direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy, it gradually assumes the name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon River, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Irrawaddy through the Nyungdon stream. Below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung Rivers flowing from the east and north-east. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but owing to the Hastings shoal formed at the junction of the Pegu, the Poozoondoung and Rangoon Rivers, vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide. The *Pegu* and the *Poozoondoung Rivers* rise close together in the Yoma range about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom conquered by

the Burmese under Alompra and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. Here the Pegu River, which is almost dry during the hot season at low tides, is 105 yards broad: in its further course of 60 miles to the Rangoon River it rapidly increases in breadth, but narrowing at its mouth. A bore goes up it, and the effects are felt at Pegu. The Poozoondoung River which empties itself into the Rangoon River at the same spot as the Pegu River is a much smaller stream, being only 50 yards wide at a distance 35 miles from its mouth. Throughout the whole of the lower portion of the valley the Rivers intercommunicate so much that it is almost impossible to say that they are distinct; the waters of the Irrawaddy are partially poured out through the Rangoon; the Poozoondoung and the Pegu Rivers are connected by many small streams; and the Rangoon River itself returns some of its waters to the eastern mouth of the Irrawaddy. The *Sittoung River* rises far north of British territory which it enters just above Toungoo. Here it is narrow, and the navigation difficult for large boats during the dry season. Below Shwe-gyeen, where it receives the waters of the Shwegyeen River from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is half a mile broad. Thence it curves backward and at last flows into the Gulf of Martaban through a funnel-shaped channel widening so rapidly that it is impossible to tell where the river ends and the gulf begins. Owing to the meeting in this Gulf of the great tidal wave of the Indian ocean, arriving from the south-west, and of other portions which come along the Tenasserim coast from the south-east, a bore with a curling crest 9 feet high sweeps up the Sittoung River, its effect, though broken by the serpentine curve below Sittoung, being felt at Shwe-gyeen. The *Beeling* river rises in the Pounglong hills and flows southward to the sea, entering the gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung.

The *Valley of the Salween* is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that river is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams the most important of which is the Yonzaleen; but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyen River on the east bank, there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran Rivers. The Salween though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the town of Moulmein, the head quarter town of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim Division. The *Attaran* rises in the chain of hills which forms the boundary between the kingdom of Siam and British Burma, and flows in a South-westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The *Gyne*, which flows

in a somewhat similar direction passes through a more open country, and there are numerous villages on its banks; it is navigable for 180 miles for small boats.

Tenasserim is that tract of country lying beween 17° and 18° N. latitude along the Eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and between it and a high chain of Hills about 40 miles inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is the chain of Islands along the coasts 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the River Tenasserim. The grand range is in some places 5,000 feet high: its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but farther south, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles, near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle, and may be said without exaggeration to be without a human habitation of any kind. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands. The *Tenasserim*, which rises in about 16° N. latitude, flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed to the southward, when, after passing the ancient towns of Tenasserim which gives its name to the Division, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of which is the easier navigable for large ships; although in 1825 the cruiser "Thetis" sailed up the southern entrance as far as old Tenasserim. The river is navigable for boats for 100 miles.

Of the total area of the Province or 93,879 square miles, 18,528 are in Arakan, 36,454 in Pegu, which includes the Valley of the Irrawaddy and the whole of the valley of the Sittoung on the right bank of that river; and 38,897 in the Tenasserim Division which includes the left bank of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween *i. e.*, the country to the eastward drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal. Of this total area of 93,879 square miles 3,044 are cultivated. This is a falling off of from 1867-68 when 3,175 miles were under cultivation and is due to a decrease in Akyab, Bassein, Myanoung and Shwe-gyeen. It is only 31 per cent. of the total area and 7 per cent. of the culturable area, which is 38,195 square miles. In Pegu alone there are no less than 17,076 square miles of culturable uncultivated waste land, which merely requires population to become as fertile as any in the world. The unappropriated culturable waste in acres was 28,212,936, which is more than last year, owing to the smaller area under cultivation, and of

this only 10,857 acres were granted during the year. Last year the grants and sales amounted to 44,025 acres out of 20,089,685 or about 0·2 per cent. The largest amount of land was disposed of again this year as last in the Rangoon District, the lower portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy, where there are only 634½ miles of cultivated land and 7,939½ miles of culturable waste. Notwithstanding the comparatively large revenue of the Province there are but 655½ miles of road altogether, of which 124 are first class and 374½ second class.

During the year 1870-71 the trade of British Burma recovered to a certain extent the falling-off shown in the statistics of the previous year; the gross increase was rupees 73,08,977, (£730,897), to which the seaborne exports contributed rupees 29,11,952 (£291,195), the seaborne imports, rupees 28,75,900 (£287,590), the exports to Ava, rupees 4,26,513 (£42,651) and the imports from that country, rupees 10,94,612 (£109,461.) The grand total of the trade by sea and land in 1869-70 was rupees 940,81,505 (£9,408,150) and in 1870-71 rupees 1,013,90,482 (£10,139,048) of which the following are the details :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Goods exported by sea	3,02,89,909	3,41,34,375	38,44,466	...
Treasure Do.	57,47,080	48,14,566	...	9,32,514
	3,60,36,989	3,89,48,941	Net Inc. 29,11,952	... ...
Goods imported by sea	2,73,12,579	2,76,02,386	2,89,807	...
Treasure Do.	88,42,968	1,14,29,061	25,86,093	...
	3,61,55,547	3,90,31,447	28,75,900	...
Total seaborne ...	721,92,536	7,79,80,388	Net Inc. 57,87,852	... ...
Exports to upper Burma and Shan States...	1,28,35,889	1 32,62,402	4,26,513	...
Imports from Do.	90,53,080	1,01,47,692	10,94 612	...
Total inland ...	2,18,88,969	2,34,10,094	15,21,125	...
Grand total sea and land ...	9,40,81,505	10,13,90,482	Net Inc. 73,08,977	... ...

Of course much of the produce imported and exported by land is also shown as imported and exported by sea. The violent fluctuations shown in the trade of British Burma from official year to official year, are almost entirely due to the greater or lesser quantity of rice shipped within January, February and March in each year. Various causes affect these shipments—a lateness of crop, a paucity of tonnage, an expected reduction of duty, This latter cause interfered in a large degree with the shipments towards the close of the financial year 1869-70, as explained in

the report for that year; for had it not been anticipated that on the bringing in of the budget for 1870-71 the duty on grain would have been reduced or abolished altogether, many shipments which took place in April 1870 would have been made in the previous month, and the returns for 1869-70 would have exhibited a much more satisfactory result than they did, but at the expense of those for the year under report. The increased shipments of rice in the latter year were 110,360 tons, the gross tonnage having been 440,001, or only 6,108 tons less than that of 1868-69, which was considered an extraordinarily good year.

The increment in the seaborne imports was caused almost entirely by the demand for treasure, consequent on the increased trade in rice. The transactions in specie are another cause of fluctuation, as they vary much year by year The following have been the imports and exports during the last five years :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1866-67	83,80,318	90,30,574	1,74,10,892
1867 68	1,03 51,436	50,37,421	1 53,88,857
1868 69	94,64,575	78,09,976	1 72,74,551
1869 70	88,12 968	57,47 080	1,45,90,048
1870-71	1,14,29,061	48,14,566	1,62,43,627

In timber, the staple second in importance in the exports of the Province, there was a diminished trade, the shipments having been about equal to those of 1867-68, but far below those of 1868-69 and the following year. The falling-off was still in the Tenasserim division, from whence the exports were less by about 11,000 tons than in 1869-70. This is no doubt due in a great measure to the continued disturbed state of the Salween and Thoungyeen frontiers, and also to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the interior of Zimme. Grave complaints have been made by the foresters of the bad faith of the Chief of that country, and his subordinates, in the matter of advances for timber, and of the unsatisfactory state of the law administered there. The country is to a great extent, controlled from Bangkok, and the teak forests are transferred from one Chief to another by the Court of Siam without notice, and without arrangement, as regards confirming permits, which may have been granted to Thitgoungs. Now that an export to Europe of sawn timber has begun, the Chief Commissioner has hope that the timber trade will to some extent recover, as logs not worth exporting for themselves will when sawn, meet the requirements of the home market.

Since January 1871, a regular weekly steamer service has been established between Rangoon and Mandalay, with a monthly continuation from the latter place to Bhamo, by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company under contract with the Local Administration. The India General Steam Navigation Company from Calcutta have also placed two steamers on the Rangoon and Mandalay line. This improved communication has tended to foster trade between British and Upper Burma, especially in grain. The increase in the traffic via Thayetmyo in 1870-71, over the previous year was seventeen and half lacs of rupees. But on the Sittoung there was a decrease of rupees 2,30,000. The monthly communication with Bhamo is also improving the trade prospects in that direction, large quantities of piece goods, cotton, salt, &c., being now conveyed to that town from Mandalay and other stations on the river. This trade is, however, in a great degree in the hands of Chinese and Burmese.

Statement showing the Principal Articles of Import, entered at the Inland Custom Houses in the Province of British Burma, during the year 1870-71.

Number.	Articles.	Unit of weight or number.	Thayetmyo.		Toungoo.		Total.		Grand total of Exports & Imports.
			Quantity.	Value Rupees.	Quantity.	Value Rupees	Quantity.	Value Rupees.	
1	Cotton raw	Maunds ...	72,712	9,71,296	...		72,712	9,71,296	.....
2	Cutch	do. ...	8,980	2,92,977	34,864	1,11,751	117,844	4,04,728	.....
3	Grain	do. ...	104,358	2,12,271	683	556	105,041	2,12,827	.....
	Wheat	do. ..	31,923	85,108	...	...	31,923	85,108	.....
4	Hides, Bullock and Buffaloe ...	Number ...	108,955	37,817	...	..	108,955	37,817	.....
5	Jaggery and Molasses	Maunds ...	212,843	5,98,615	3,329	22,529	216,172	6,21,145	.....
6	Lacquered Ware	Rupees ...	..	3,46,443	...	15,784	..	3,62,227	.....
7	Metal-ware of sorts	do. ..	...	1,15,842	...	6,341	...	1,22,183	.....
8	Petroleum	Maunds ..	174,785	3,19,614	40	283	174,825	3,19,897	.....
9	Piece Goods, Cotton	Pieces	314,220	3,43,785	29,952	27,403	343,172	3,71,188	.....
10	Do. Silk	do. ...	58,162	4,94,916	7,218	55,028	65,380	5,49,944	.....
11	Ponies	Number ...	80	7,448	649	76,475	729	83,923	.....
12	Rough Jade Stone	Maunds ...	1,515	69,110	1	8	1,516	69,118	.....
13	Sessamum oil	do. ...	39,256	3,53,606	1,543	16,921	40,834	3,70,527	.....
14	Stick-lac	do. ..	3,815	37,326	8,689	1,07,027	12,004	1,44,353	.....
15	Stones, precious	Rupees ...	...	33,000	..	5,679	..	38,679	.....
16	Tea, dry and pickled	do. ...	16,572	1,36,224	920	7,636	17,492	1,43,860	.....
17	Timber	Tons ...	1,363	72,526	5,585	1,57,375	6,947	2,29,901	.....
18	Tobacco	Maunds ...	7,503	21,367	356	3,113	7,859	24,480	.....
19	All other articles not enumerated above	Rupees ...	...	48,30,936	...	1,53,555	...	49,84,491	.....
	Total Rupees ...		...	93,80,228	..	7,67,464	...	101,47,692	234,10,094

Comparative Statement of Inland Trade for 1869-70 *and* 1870-71.

EXPORTS.

Number.	Articles.	Unit of weight or number.	1869-70 Quantity	1869-70 Value Rupees	1870-71. Quantity.	1870-71. Value Rupees.	Increase. Quantity.	Increase. Value Rupees.	Decrease. Quantity.	Decrease. Value Rupees.
1	Betelnut	Maunds ...	39,256	3,54,864	42,024	4,92,328	2,768	1,37,464	...	...
2	Cotton Twist and Yarn	lbs. ...	1,901,706	14,10,432	2,019,036	14,44,561	117,330	34,229	...	...
3	Crockeryware	Number ...	...	6,42,714	...	2,20,188	...	77,474	...	...
4	Ngapee, dried fish, &c	Maunds ...	471,177	16,01,744	495,187	15,88,162	24,010	...	...	13,582
5	Piece Goods, cotton	Pieces ...	575,459	19,92,873	434,869	17,73,681	...	...	140,590	2,19,192
6	Do. Silk	do. .	86,204	7,77,369	89,985	7,26,827	3,781	...	...	50,542
7	Do Woollen	do. ...	81,549	3,47,705	52,341	4,27,768	...	80,063	29,208	...
8	Rice and Paddy	Tons ...	75,041	24,28,007	96,307	35,82,332	21,258	11,54,325	...	...
9	Salt	Maunds ...	321,548	3,40,744	201,532	2,29,241	...		119,516	1,11,503
10	Silk, raw	lbs. ...	68,443	5,21,837	106,871	7,55,235	38,428	2,33,398	...	...
11	All other Articles not enumerated above	Rupees ...		29,17,600	...	20,21,979	.	...	.	8,95,621
	Total Rupees...			1,28,35,839	...	1,32,62,402	...	17,16,953	...	12,90,449

Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated Communications.

Division.	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in square miles. Cultivated.	Waste. Culturable.	Waste. Unculturable.	Total.	Unappropriated Culturable waste in Acres. Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Communication—Mileage of Water distinguishing navigable Rivers and Canals.	Made Roads 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class. 1	2	3	Railroads.
	British Possessions. *Districts.*												
Arracan.	Akyab	440	455	9,689	10,784	274,731	1,264	273,467	2,000 *a*	...	2	5	None.
	Ramree	141	308	3,631	4,080	198,089	2,302	195,787	884 *b*	...	...	152	
	Sandoway	58	68	3,541	3,667	34,057	528	33,529	130	8	...	..	
Pegu.	Rangoon	652½	7,921½	1,226	9,800	5,786,627	3,955	5,782,672	1,000	80	...	...	
	Bassein	344	770	7,840	8,954	5,494,001	1,422	5,492,579	387 *c*	...	...	...	
	Myanoung	398¼	2,986¾	775	4,150	1,891,965	3,158	1,888,807	170	..	...	...	
	Prome	428¼	1,261¼	3,815¼	5,500	814,559	1,161	813,398	92 *d*	138	...	...	
	Toungoo	58	4,093	3,899	8,050	2,620,160	640	2,619,520	400	...	...	...	
Tenasserim.	Amherst	318	4,917	9,909	15,144	3,167,847	1,960	3,165,887	500	54	4	...	
	Tavoy	98	3,560	3,542	7,200	2,277,639	492	2,277,147	140	24	Class not given.		
	Mergui	66	3,000	4,694	7,760	1,919,540	24	1,919,516	178	16			
	Shwe-gyeen	118	5,772	2,904	8,794	3,696,731	721	3,696,010	200	130			
	Total ...	3,105	35,112½	55,665½	93,883	28,175,946	17,627	28,158,319	6,081	400	6	157	

(*a.*)—2000 miles rivers and creeks; (*b.*)—884 Sea and Rivers; (*c.*)—Bassein, Pyemalaw and Dugga Rivers; (*d.*)—The Irrawaddy from the Frontier to the boundary of Tarophmaw.

The following important Tables are from a memorandum on British Burma by Major General A. Fytche, late Chief Commissioner :—

Amount demand of land and other imperial revenue, omitting fractions for the three Divisions of British Burma, for the year 1865-66 *to* 1869-70 *inclusive.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Divisions.	Years.	Area of paddy land paying revenue.	Amount of assessment on each paddy land.	Area of garden and orchard land paying revenue.	Amount of assessment on such garden and orchard land.	Area of miscellaneous cultivation paying revenue.	Amount of assessment on such miscellaneous cultivation.	Total area of assessed cultivation.	Amount of assessment on toungya or hill cultivation.	Total land revenue.	Capitation tax.	Number of persons paying cultivation tax.	Customs, including dues, confiscations, &c.	Fisheries.
		Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Number.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Arracan.	1865-66 ...	357,345	703,424	23,863	46,609	11,861	20,440	393,069	8,663	779,136	469,629	106,320	3,79,735	11,426
	1866-87 ...	365,636	678,972	24,049	46,127	11,487	19,754	401,172	8,288	753,135	442,520	105,826	2,94,337	11,447
	1867-68 ...	358,642	649,091	24,729	47,151	11,021	18,678	394,392	9,092	715,012	448,340	107,656	4,42,722	10,039
	1868-69 ...	346,964	625,844	25,045	47,630	11,398	19,280	382,507	8,326	701,082	454,814	109,148	5,50,008	10,304
	1869-70 ...	352,123	637,304	25,322	48,147	11,854	19,984	389,299	8,174	713,611	444,565	108,439	2,97,858	9,867
Pegu.	1865-66 ...	963,183	1,493,018	41,093	118,576	41,881	62,051	1,046,157	24,818	1,698,463	1,340,403	299,505	14,10,745	4,36,359
	1866-67 ...	1,012,188	1,604,950	42,109	110,352	44,851	66,612	1,069,118	26,603	1,808,517	1,403,462	308,311	7,91,955	4,29,962
	1867-68 ...	1,033,930	1,637,545	42,723	113,833	44,519	66,326	1,122,172	25,407	1,843,111	1,438,180	313,364	14,21,606	4,40,872
	1868-69 ...	1,033,268	1,653,249	44,706	106,492	42,514	58,524	1,120,488	25,676	1,853,941	1,479,498	322,079	21,78,902	5,07,564
	1869-70 ...	1,050,882	1,682,419	45,383	117,606	47,164	67,529	1,143,429	26,889	1,894,543	1,521,648	331,688	16,24,651	5,15,986
Tenasserim.	1865-66 ...	247,808	360,267	40,613	83,723	6,928	7,806	295,349	36,022	487,818	300,134	83,804	1,20,243	75,839
	1866-67 ...	264,637	380,004	43,738	88,841	6,511	7,923	314,886	21,443	497,371	305,717	85,326	1,17,861	85,858
	1867-68 ...	275,007	411,432	43,808	90,020	5,958	6,455	324,773	21,081	529,538	315,903	87,961	1,48,328	88,128
	1868-69 ...	271,218	412,431	44,567	91,773	7,241	8,168	323,026	20,198	532,576	322,826	89,543	1,70,815	93,150
	1869-70 ...	281,347	432,711	45,393	94,435	6,171	7,504	333,411	22,095	556,745	330,231	91,499	1,48,480	94,144
Total for B. B.	1865-66 ...	1,568,336	2,556,709	65,569	248,928	60,670	90,297	1,734,575	63,503	2,965,417	2,101,216	489,629	19,10,725	5,23,624
	1866-67 ...	1,642,431	2,662,986	109,896	245,320	62,849	93,389	1,815,176	56,334	3,059,023	2,151,200	499,403	12,04,153	5,26,267
	1867-68 ...	1,667,579	2,689,068	112,260	251,004	61,498	91,459	1,841,337	56,180	3,087,711	2,202,423	508,381	20,12,656	5,39,027
	1868-69 ...	1,650,550	2,691,524	114,318	255,895	61,153	85,972	1,826,021	54,200	3,087,593	2,257,138	520,770	28,09,725	6,11,178
	1869-70 ...	1,684,352	2,752,434	116,598	260,188	65,189	95,017	1,866,139	57,158	3,164,799	2,296,444	531,606	20,70,988	6,19,997

Amount demand of land, &c.—(Continued.)

1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Divisions.	Years.	Excise.	All other items of imperial revenue.	Grand total.	Amount recommended for remission.	Amount value of grain exports by sea and land.	Amount value of timber exports by sea.	Amount value of all other exports by sea and land, including treasure.	Amount value of all imports by sea and land, including treasure.	Population.	Tonnage of vessels cleared out.	Total Local Funds.	Grand Total Imperial and Local.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Number.	Number.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Arracan.	1865-66	1,29,630	1,02,543	18,63,099	279	60 70,606	1,07,307	21 52,375	76 35,730	428,042	155,062	1,11,172	19,74,271
	1866-67	1,09,945	1,11 860	17,22 244	14,090	37,4 ,860	78,429	16,04,904	51,34,916	434,768	94,576	77,284	17,99,528
	1867-68	1,00,6 6	1,62,294	18 79,104	1,422	39,62 961	69 498	6,69,577	72,93,021	445,483	124,867	1,00,758	19,79,862
	1868 69	1,26,423	1,53,639	20,01,390	27 557	45,87,180	1,06,943	26,23 118	57,33,086	452,303	127,178	1,00,910	21,02,300
	1869-70	1 27,314	1,62,803	17,55,017	4,573	26,53,212	70,855	13,44,853	45 62,365	447,104	97,358	1,09,286	18,64,303
Pegu.	1865 66	4,15,000	9,04,477	62,05 447	38 947	182,92,101	14,45,416	175,12 180	356,12,180	1,838,421	375,412	6,38,054	68,43,501
	1866-67	4,45,054	8,38,456	57,17,405	35 928	84,18 677	10,94,495	273,60,737	273,60,737	1,379,469	243,516	6,59,019	63,76,424
	1867 68	4,68,651	14,47,648	71,60,063	1,19,635	140,16,657	9 48,8 8	211,11,348	211,..1,318	1,419,014	294,917	6,28,446	77,88,509
	1868-69	6,91,677	17,10,122	84,21,704	85,617	168 82,900	10,38 845	231,77,716	231 77,716	1,480,581	379,793	6,87,830	91,09,534
	1869-70	5,35,753	20,21,280	81,13,752	82,733	123,96,486	16,90,735	330,93,112	330,93,112	1,538,505	349,184	7,15,443	81,43,574
Tenasserim.	1865-66	2,94,439	6,55,375	19,33,906	3,025	11,68 059	73,70 005	15,65,809	85,08,909	443,965	226,107	1,69,418	21,03,318
	1866-67	3,21,853	4,39,049	17,67,209	3 637	14,63,207	30 91,336	19,71,224	66,64,925	445,379	147,395	1,60,566	19,27,775
	1867-68	3,60,745	2,17,506	16,60,195	23,781	11,64,567	35,74,620	20,90,294	79,59,562	454,217	153,514	1,62,533	18,22,728
	1868-69	2,93,743	2 40,431	16,53,635	30,185	11,37,091	59,54,818	20,39,828	73,79,016	462,099	188 474	1,75,556	18,29,191
	1869-70	2,91,969	2,60,533	16,82,102	8,987	11,91,320	39,89,197	19,83,277	66,10,594	482,022	157,018	1,92,709	18,74,811
Total for P. B.	1865-66	8,39,069	16,62,395	100,02,416	42,491	255,30,766	89,22,728	212,30,364	517,69,459	2,210,428	756,581	9,18,644	109,21,090
	1866-67	8,76 842	13,89,365	92,07,058	53,665	136 25,744	42 64,310	309,36,385	395,66 677	2,259,516	485 487	8,96,869	101,03 727
	1867-68	9,30,002	18,27,443	106 05,417	1,44,838	191,44,185	45,92,946	238,71,189	519,13,521	2,318,804	573,293	8,91,737	114,97,154
	1868-69	11,11 841	21,09,322	120 76,136	1,43,559	229,11,171	71,00,609	278,40,662	497,85,624	2,394,974	695,445	9,64,296	130,40,432
	1869-70 ...	9,55,036	24,44,616	115,50,871	96,292	162,46,018	57,50,787	364,21,272	452,06,827	2,462,631	603,555	10,17,438	125,68,309

The number of schools in Burma receiving support from the State at the end of the year was 81, and the number of pupils attending them 2,418. Last year 182 schools with 6,347 pupils were reported; a reduction is thus shown of 101 schools and 3,929 pupils. This large reduction in the numbers reported is explained by the withdrawal, as noticed in the previous year's report, of the annual grants-in-aid from the Karen Primary schools, under the several Missionary bodies. These schools are now conducted independently of Government aid, excepting where they may be included in the general system of Primary education.

The usual annual statistics are shown below :—

Districts.		Number of Schools.				Pupils attending.			
		Government.	Private.		Total	Private Schools.			Total.
			Missionary.	Others.		Government Schools.	Missionary.	Others.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pegu ...	Rangoon	1	5	12	18	34	762	29	825
	Bassein	...	3	27	30	.	231	54	285
	Myanoung	...	4		4	..	103		103
	Promo	1	2	...	3	63	26	..	89
	Thayetmyo ...	...	1		1	...	36	...	36
Tenasserim ...	Moulmein	1	3	13	17	207	286	117	610
	Tavoy	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	1	...	...	1	20		...	20
	Shwe-gyen	1	...	...	1	.	...	..	...
	Toungoo	...	1	...	1	...	154	...	154
Arakan ...	Akyab	1	..	2	3	157	.	4	161
	Ramree	1	...	1	2	85		50	135
	Sandoway	...	.		...	..	...	.	...
Total ...		7	19	55	81	566	1,598	254	2,418

It will be seen that three Government institutions have been added to the list, and that the number of Missionary and other private schools under Government supervision has decreased from 178 to 71. The assignment from the general revenues of the Province for education, science and art in the year 1870-71 was rupees 1,09 978, or £10,997-16, and the expenditure rupees 72,894, or £7,289-8. The receipts from school fees were rupees 4,026-8, or £402-12-1, and the savings under other heads (principally grants-in-aid and the estimates for the Training school) rupees 33,057 8-0, or £3,305-14, leaving the net public expenditure of the year rupees 72,894-11-4, or £7,289-8,—604 per cent. on the revenue of the Province. The private expenditure to meet this outlay amounted to rupees 78,891-15-4, or £7,889-3, making the total expenditure in-

curred under the supervision of the Department rupees 1,51,786-10-8, or £15,178-13.

The prescribed summary of expenditure was as follows :—

Charges.	Expenditure during 1870-71.								
	Imperial Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Direction	16,351	11	9	...	...	...	16,351	11	9
2. Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Instruction (including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above heads) ...	56,542	15	7	78,891	15	4	1,35,434	14	11
	72,894	11	4	78,891	15	4	1,51,786	10	8

The following is an abstract of the expenditure under each head :—

Source of Charges.	From Imperial Funds			Expenditure. From Local Funds. Fees and Fines.			Other Local Sources.			Total.			Total Expenditure from Imperial and Local Sources.			Percentage on Total.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Direction ...	16,351	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16,351	11	9	10·77
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Higher class Schools.																
Government ...	17,157	8	0	4,026	8	0	...	...	...	4,026	8	0	21,184	6	0	13·95
Aided ...	5,000	0	0	12,442	10	3	797	0	0	13,239	10	3	18,239	10	3	12·01
Middle Class Schools.																
Government ...	9,241	15	5	812	15	0		...	...	812	15	0	10,054	14	5	6·62
Aided ...	14,353	0	0	30,816	7	9	6,848	1	0	37,664	8	9	52,017	8	9	34·27
Normal Schools.																
Government ...	2,297	11	11	...	...	.		...	...	...	..	...	2 297	11	11	1·51
Aided ...	4,641	10	8	965	7	6	12,927	14	9	13,893	5	3	18 534	15	11	12 21
Female Schools.																
Government ...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...
Aided ...	3,060	0	0	6,656	6	4	1,403	9	9	8,060	0	1	11,120	0	1	7·32
Literary Society ..	300	0	0	...	...	..	1,195	0	0	1,195	0	0	1,495	0	0	·98
Prize and Rewards ...	300	0	0	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	.	300		0	·19
Miscellaneous	191	1	7	...	...	..	...	...		...	..	..	191	1	7	·12
Total ...	72,894	11	4	55,720	6	10	23,171	8	6	78,891	15	4	1,51,786	10	8	

INLAND TRADE.

Imports :—Jaggery and Molasses are the produce of the Palmyra palm which abounds in Upper Burma. The increase in the trade in these articles during 1870 71 by way of Thayetmyo was small, but there was a considerable comparative decrease through Toungoo. The following are the statistics :—

		Mds.	Rs.
1869-70	...	212,891	6,13,407
1870-71	...	216,172	6,21,145
Increase	...	3,281	7,738

In *Lacquered ware* there was a heavy decrease of rupees 99,568, due probably to the markets in British territory having been over-stocked in the previous year ; but the value of the imports of *Metal ware* of all kinds was considerably larger than the value in the previous year. The quantity of Petroleum imported was 174,825 mds. against 161,938 in 1869-70, 140,112 mds. in 1868-69, 156,422 maunds in 1867-68, and 118,235 maunds in 1866-67. The trade in this substance is a monopoly of the King of Burma, who has disposed of the privilege to the Governor of Yaynankhy young. This official "sells the oil only to persons who contract to take the quantity they may buy to certain places before they sell it. By keeping the sale of the oil at other places higher up the river in the hands of his own men he forces up the prices at such places to a point just short of that which would make it profitable to bring the oil up the river again," thus the price of the oil at Rangoon is about rupees 20 per 100 viss and on the frontier about rupees 30 per 100 viss. The trade in *cotton* piece goods showed a considerable decrease as compared with that of the previous year ; and that in *silk* goods increased both in quantity and value. A great decrease took place in the number of *ponies* brought down, especially by way of Toungoo, the number imported during 1869-70 having been 1,122 and in 1870-71, 729. In the imports of *Jade* there was a small increase in quantity, but a considerable improvement in value ; and in that of *sessamun oil* and *sticklac* there was also a large increase. The chief portion of the latter article is brought into Toungoo by Shans, and sold to Chinamen, among whom during the year there was much competition, and this increased the price from between rupees 25 and rupees 30 the 100 viss to from rupees 70 to rupees 80 for that quantity. The trade in *precious stones* was slightly in excess of that in 1869-70 ; in *dry tea* nearly double ; in *pickled tea* considerably less ; in *Timber* a decrease in quantity but an increase in value ; in *tobacco* a very large comparative increase in both quantity and value ; and in *miscellaneous* an increase of nearly of 9 lacs of rupees.

On the Irrawaddy a great development of steam traffic took place during the year, and although the number of boats slightly decreased, the gross tonnage of those employed was considerably greater than in 1869-70, when the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co.. made 33 trips up and the same number down the river. In 1870-71, 44 trips were made upwards, and 42 downwards, and during the same year, also, the steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Co., made 8 trips up and 7 down. The King of Burma's steamers also made 8 voyages up and 7 down. The following statement gives particulars of the boat traf-

fic, on the Irrawaddy, as recorded at Thayetmyo during the last two years, and shows that notwithstanding the great increase in the steamer traffic the boat traffic rather improved than retrograded, the increment in tonnage being 14,813 or 6·15 per cent.

Years.	Export.		Import.		Total.	
	No. of boats.	Tonnage.	No. of boats.	Tonnage.	Boats.	Tonnage.
1869-70	12,350	117,244	13,071	123,405	25,421	240,649
1870-71	12,641	122,122	11,814	133,340	24,455	255,462
Increase... ...	291	4,978	Dec. 1,267	Inc. 9,935	Dec. 966	Inc 14,813

The number of persons who died from cholera during the year amongst the inhabitants of the seventeen principal towns, in which registration was carefully conducted, amounted to 250. During 1870 steps were taken to introduce throughout the whole Province the system of registration directed by the Supreme Government of India. No special agency was organized for the purpose, as such a course must have entailed a large expenditure of public money, and would not in the beginning at all events have produced much better results than the employment, in the carrying out of the scheme, of an existing machinery. The Thoogyees and Yua-goungs were made primarily responsible for the correct record from day to day of every birth, death, and marriage which might take place in their circle, and for the transmission on the first of each month, to the Myo-okes of their townships of a list in the vernacular language of these occurrences. The statements contained in this document had then to be tabulated and sent without delay to the District officers, who had to satisfy themselves of its general accuracy, and to prepare a return containing the results of the month's registration for the whole district, for transmission through the Civil Surgeon of the head-quarters station to the Sanitary Commissioner. When the Civil Surgeon received this monthly return it was necessary for him to carefully examine it, taking steps for the correction of any errors or discrepancies which he might find before sending it to the Sanitary Commissioner. Finally, the Sanitary Commissioner was to prepare for publication in the local *Gazette* a monthly return containing for the whole Province, the information furnished by Civil Surgeons of each district. The total number of deaths recorded in the chieftowns, where it was alone possible to obtain accurate knowledge on the subject, amounted for the year to 8,295; and that

of the Births was for the same period 9,222. They were distributed through the various towns as follow:—

	Deaths.	Births.
Akyab ...	493	669
Kyouk Phyoo	94	106
Sandoway	93	111
Rangoon ...	2,088	1 445
Bassein	721	848
Myanoung ...	123	163
Henzada	412	871
Kyangheen ...	166	303
Zaloon ...	110	175
Prome ...	1,353	1,408
Shwe-doung	443	688
Thayetmyo ...	299	289
Moulmein	911	925
Tavoy ...	225	285
Mergui ...	158	332
Shwe-gyen ...	195	195
Toungoo	351	399

It will be seen that in only two towns—Rangoon and Thayetmyo, did the number of deaths exceed the number of the births, and in only two, Tavoy and Shwe-gyen did they correspond with each other. In the different towns both the death rate and the birth-rate showed a surprising diversity; the former varying from 54·9 per thousand at Prome to 14·6 at Moulmein, and the latter from 65·9 at Shwe-doung to 14·8 at Moulmein. Shwe-gyen had a birth-rate of 28·8, and a death-rate of 27·3; and Shwe-doung had a birth-rate of 65·9 side by side with the terrible mortality of 42·4 per thousand. The following table will make this more evident:—

Towns.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio of Births per 1,000.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000.
Akyab	16,136	669	493	176	...	41·4	30·5
Kyouk Phyoo ...	3,820	106	94	12	...	27·7	24·5
Sandoway	2,479	111	93	18	...	44·7	33·0
Rangoon	87,553	1,445	2,088	...	643	16·6	23 8
Bassein	18,753	848	721	127	...	45·2	38·4
Myanoung	5 583	163	123	40	...	29·1	22·0
Henzada	15,174	871	412	459	...	57·4	27·1
Kyangheen... ..	8,346	303	166	137	...	36·3	19·8
Zaloon	4,675	175	110	65	..	37.3	23·5
Prome	24,616	1,408	1,353	55	...	57 1	54·9
Shwe-doung ..	10,439	688	443	245	...	65 9	42·4
Thayetmyo... ...	9,053	289	299	...	10	31·9	33·0
Moulmein	62,237	925	911	14	...	14·8	14·6
Tavoy	14,254	285	285	...	...	19 9	19·9
Mergui	9,488	332	158	174	...	34·9	16·6
Shwe-doung ...	7,118	205	195	10	...	28·8	27·3
Toungoo	9,638	399	351	48	...	41·4	36·4
Total ...	305,742	9,222	8,295	1,580	653	29·8	26·8

BERAR.

Berar, including the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is permanently assigned by the Nizam to the Government of India in payment of treaty obligations, subject to the condition that the surplus revenue shall be paid to Hyderabad.

The province of Berar is divided into two divisions—East and West Berar. Hence the origin of the common expression "the Berars," which has, however, no warrant either in the history or the geography of the country. Five districts, and one sub-division of a district, with an average area of 2,833 square miles, are comprised in the two divisions. These are again sub-divided into 20 tahseelees, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions, with an average area of 850 square miles. There are 57 Magistrates of all grades, most of them exercising civil and revenue powers, and 2,622 Police, to a population of upwards of two millions. This is at the rate of 1 policeman for about every 851 of the inhabitants. Taking the whole body of civil and police officers in Berar above the ranks of Tahseeldar, and Inspector of Police, as they stood at the close of the past official year, we find them composed as follow:—

Covenanted Civilians ...	...	...	...	2 or 4·8 *per cent.*
Military Officers...	...	...	...	18 or 43·9 "
Uncovenanted European Officers		...	...	10 or 24 4 "
Do. Eurasian do. ...		...	...	2 or 4 8 "
Do. Mahomedan do. ...		...	...	2 or 4·9 "
Do. Parsee ...	...	...	...	3 or 7 4 "
Do. Hindoo ...	...	...	...	4 or 9 8 "

There are 6,365 villages in Berar, at an average distance of 23 miles from the nearest court. One Commissioner has his head quarters at Akolah, the other at Oomrawatee. The principal towns of the province are—

	Population.
Oomrawatee	23 410
Khamgaon	9,432
Ellichpore	27,782
Sheogaon	7,450
Akôt	14 006
Karinja	11,750

The revenue derived from the land tax in 1870-71 was rupees 54,84,333 (£548,433-6s.); and the gross revenue rupees 89,42,300 (£894,230). These figures represent an increase of 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively on those of the preceding year. Mahratta is the local vernacular of the whole province; and all young officers who enter the Commission or the Police are subjected to examination in it within a certain period after they have joined the service.

The Gazetteer of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, compiled by the Commissioner of West Berar, Mr. A. C. Lyall, and submitted to the Government of India in the course of last year, forms a repertory of all the information as yet available with respect to the physical geography of the province. Berar may be said to have held a good subordinate place throughout authentic Indian history. It was known as a separate country at the time of the earliest Mahomedan invasion; formed an important government under the Pathan emperors, and under the Bahmanee kings, and at one time even sustained a shortlived dynasty of its own princes. The Moghuls made it a great Soobah, stretching southward beyond the Paeenganga, and eastward across the Wurdah into what is now the Nagpore province; while the Bhonslas took from it the title by which they were best known to foreigners in the height of their power—Rajah of Berar. But the territorial limits of the time of Akbar the area of Berar seems to have dwindled with each political vicissitude—notably so during the nineteenth century—and the name now signifies, both politically and geographically, that part of the Nizam's dominions which has been assigned by His Highness to the British Government under the treaties of 1853 and 1861. So that at last an ordinary revenue division under British Administration has inherited the ancient name borne successively by a great province under the mediæval kings, by an independent principality, by one of the grand Soobahs which formed the Moghul empire of India, and by one of the most powerful members of the great Mahratta confederation. The districts thus described form the northernmost portion of the Hyderabad State; and, running up from the south, with a breadth gradually narrowing till an extreme point touches the Taptee river, are half-surrounded on the east, north, and north-west by the Nagpore territory. On the west they extend with the Khandeish Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency, along some forty miles of its border. Their extreme length from east to west is about 150 miles, and their breadth averages 144 miles. They lie between longitudes 76° to 79° 13′, and are traversed by 19° 30′ to 21° 46′ parallels of north latitude. The total area included within these limits is between seventeen thousand and eighteen thousand square miles; the whole of which is administered by British officers. Dividing the land of the province into culturable and unculturable, about 13,000 square miles, or three-fourths, come under the former, and 4,000 square miles, or one-fourth, under the latter description; of the culturable land one-fourth is returned as actually under cultivation. There is no water communication in the

province. The length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, is computed at 376 miles; and the length of railway communication open at the end of the year was 166 miles.

In the whole province there is only one natural lake, the salt lake of Lunar. There are no large tanks, nor artificial reservoirs. Some shallow catchment basins have been dammed up here and there, principally to store drinking water. At Sindhkherand at Basim, however, there are a few handsome stone-lined tanks. Some attempt at holding up the river waters by masonry weirs across their channels has been made at Malkapore and Akolah. But the best water-work now existing is an old and half ruinous conduit which was built about two hundred years ago by the Mahomedan governors at Ellichpore, to supply the town with water, as it still does. The principal rivers of Berar are the Taptee, the Purna, the Wurdah, and the Paeenganga, or Pranheeta. In point of climate, the valley of Berar is less congenial to the European constitution than other parts of the Hyderabad country. But there are some pleasant spots even in Berar; such, for example, as Buldana and Ellichpore. The hot weather sets in early, the short bracing cold season vanishing when the ground has been laid bare by the harvesting of the crops. The heat, however, does not much increase till the end of March. After the 1st of May, it becomes very trying; but the fierce hot winds of Upper India are not experienced except in a very mild degree and mitigated form. Even in June the nights are comparatively cool. The average annual rainfall for the whole province is not yet accurately known. It is said to reach twenty-seven inches in the valley, and upwards of thirty inches above the ghats. On the Gawalgarh hills, it is considerably higher. The following table shows the mean temperature at Akolah, the sadr station of West Berar, for the past three years:—

	May.	July.	December.
1868 ...	95·2 ...	83 6 ...	69·2
1869 ...	95 3 ...	85 3 ...	72 4
1870 ...	94·2 ...	78·8 ...	66·7

The mineralogy of Berar is chiefly remarkable for the salt wells of Akolah; now no longer worked, as they had fallen within the cordon of the Salt Custom Department; the soda deposits of the Lunar Lake; some good veins of iron ore; and the coal beds along the Wurdah river in the Woon district.

In the towns of Oomrawatee, Ellichpore, Yeotmahal, Akolah, Khamgaon, and Basim, Municipal bodies have been duly constituted under Act XV. of 1867. The income and expenditure

during 1869-70 and 1870-71 of municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867 are given in the following table—

No.	Municipalities at	Receipts.						Payments.					
		1869-70.			1870-71.			1869-70.			1870-71.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Oomrawuttee ...	23,537	0	0	20,371	0	0	18,539	0	0	23,525	0	0
2	Ellichpore ..	13,883	0	0	11,861	0	0	8,957	11	1	7,877	3	9
3	Yeotmahal ..	736	13	0	654	5	0	736	13	0	654	5	0
4	Akolah ...	6,545	0	0	5,810	0	0	6,400	0	0	5,700	0	0
5	Khamgaon ...	21,637	0	0	21,470	0	0	20,450	0	0	16,700	0	0
6	Basim ...	4,983	0	0	4,500	0	0	4,870	0	0	4,500	0	0
	Total ...	71,321	13	0	75,039	5	0	59,583	8	1	59,326	8	9
		£7,132	3	7½	£7,503	18	7½	£5,958	7	0	£5,932	13	1

The first census ever taken in the Province, was carried out during the night of the 7th and 8th November 1867, by an enumeration made from house to house. The results were summarized and tabulated by Mr. Lyall. The census returned the population at 2,231,565 dwelling in 495,760 houses comprising 5,694 towns and villages. The population was thus distributed according to the old arrangement of districts :—

Districts.	Places with a population less than 1,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 souls.	Total number of inhabited places.
Akolah	1,305	27	9	3 { Akolah ... .. / Akote ... ... / Ballapore ... ... }	1,344
Mehkur	915	50	2	.....	967
Oomrawuttee ...	836	69	4	2 { Oomrawuttee ... / Karanjah ... ... }	911
Ellichpore	460	44	8	2 { Ellichpore ... ... / Paratwara ... ... / Mily. Cantmt. .. }	514
Mailghaut	324	...	.....	.....	324
Woon	1,584	50	.....	... ..	1,634
Total ...	5,424	240	23	7	5,694

Of the towns, Ellichpore is the largest, having a population of 27,782; Oomrawuttee comes next, having 23,410, then Akolah having 14,606, and Akote (in the Akolah district) having 14,006.

The proportion between the sexes in all ages was 48·3 females to 51·7 males.

The adult males were thus distributed according to their occupations.

Berar.

Class.	Order.	Numbers.
I. Professional ...	Government Servants	2,756
	Engaged in defence of the country	6,203
	The learned professions, &c.	1,178
	Total	10,137
II. Domestic	Domestic	... ..
	Engaged in performing personal offices	19,247
	Total	19,247
III. Commercial ...	Persons who buy or sell	42,525
	Engaged in the conveyance of men, goods, and animals	13,127
	Total	55,652
IV. Agricultural ...	Persons possessing or working the land	439,672
	Persons engaged with animals	8,601
	Total	448,273
V. Industrial ...	Artizans and Mechanics	38,658
	Textile fabrics and dress	22,246
	Food and drink	2 396
	Dealers in animal substances	5 527
	Dealers in animal substances	2,898
	Total	71,725
VI. Indefinite	Labourers	76,923
	Persons of property	805
	Persons supported by the community, &c.	48,380
	Total	126,108
	Grand Total	731,142

The principal divisions of the people as to creed and caste were:—

Christians	903
Jews	16
Parsees	75
Mahomedans	154 951
Brahmins	49 843
Kshatriya	36,821
Vaishya	28,018
Sudra	1,441 271
Out-castes, ...	30 ,379
Aborigines	163,059
Hindoo Sects	55 219
Total ...	2,231,599

The whole of Berar has been marked off into small plots of land, with separate assessment. This gives, as has been observed by Mr. Lyall, "free trade in land." Then the cotton and grain harvests, the export trade, the large public works of the province, and the railways create a constant demand for labour"

And these two things—free trade in land, and high wages—have attracted into Berar from the Central Provinces and from Northern India a constant stream of immigrants, which is said to have been flowing during the past year higher than ever. "From the Central Provinces," Mr. Lyall says, "come field-labourers and cultivators by thousands; from North India come artizans and the classes which take service in the towns."

During the season ending on the 31st of October 1870, there were seven measuring and two classifying parties at work in Berar. These were employed mainly in the Oomrawatee District and in Basim. The following is a comparative statement of the areas measured and classed during the past two years—

MEASUREMENT.

YEAR.	Area measured.	Area tested.	Cost per acre. Rs.	As.	P.
1869-70 ...	1,066,157 ...	88,222 ...	0	2	8
1870-71 ...	1,227,574 ...	94,164 ...	0	2	7¼

CLASSIFICATION.

YEAR.	Area classed.	Area tested.	Cost per acre. Rs.	As.	P.
1869-70 ...	588 315 ...	37,886 ...	0	0	11
1870-71 ...	780,816 ...	46,872 ...	0	0	10¾

The work of measurement progressed in 1869-70 at the rate of 7,869 acres per man employed, and that of classification at the rate of 25,392 acres. Of the twenty talookas in the Assigned Districts, fourteen have been entirely measured, with the exception of a few villages only. The classification of soils has been completed in 12 talookas, and begun in 2 more.

Of the 6,365 villages contained in Berar, there have been—

Measured	4,561
Classed...	3,622
Settled	2 792

There remained at the close of the period under report—

To be measured	1.804
To be classed	2 743
To be settled	3 573

Up to the close of the survey year ending on the 31st October 1869, the total number of Government villages to which settlements had been extended was 2,238. During the year under report, 514 Government villages were finally settled by the department; thus raising the total number to 2,752, bearing an assessment of rupees 37,07,435 (£370,743-10s). The villages settled during last survey season comprise an area of 619,109 acres; of which 47,808 acres are considered for the present as unculturable waste. Of the culturable land, 522,689 acres are under cultivation; the small area, only, of 41,483

acres—bearing an assessment of rupees 20,146 (£2,014-12*s.*) —remaining still unappropriated. The total expenditure under Survey and Settlement amounted to rupees 2,54,336 (£25,433-12*s.*) against rupees 2,21, 934 (£22,193-8*s.*) in the previous year, or an increase of rupees 32,402 (£3,240-4*s.*) The average rate of cost per acre for the entire operation of Survey and Settlement was last year rupees 0-3-6 (5¼*d.*), against rupees 0-3-7 (5⅜*d.*) in the preceding year. Though the decrease in the cost per acre is small, it is still a decrease, and would have been greater had it not been for the heavy expenditure incurred in the erection of boundary marks on Government waste land. This work cost the large sum of rupees 34,237 (£3,423-14*s.*), in place of rupees 8,246 (£824-12*s.*) in the preceding year—an increase of rupees 25,991 (£2,599-2*s.*), or 315 per cent. of the whole expense of the year.

The effect of the past year's settlement operations was an immediate increase to the provincial revenue of rupees 2,09,588 (£20,958-16*s.*). The total increase of revenue since the introduction of the Survey to Berar, not counting the waste land that may have been taken up in the settled district subsequent to the introduction of settlements, now amounts to rupees 800,093 (£80,009-6*s.*). One and a half year's additional revenue thus nearly covers the entire cost up to date of the Survey operations from the beginning. "The land revenue," Mr Lyall writes in the Berar Gazetteer," has increased and multiplied since 1853 with marvellous rapidity, under the combined stimuli of good government, railways, and the Manchester cotton famine. Not only has cultivation spread over the land like a flood-tide, but the new Settlement and Survey have raised and adjusted the rates. Yet I believe that the revenue raised from these districts in the 17th century was not only far above their yield when the districts were made over in 1853, but must have been much larger than that which they pay now under all the favourable circumstances above-mentioned. I have explained why I think that the cultivated area was as great then as now, and that the total assessments, counted in rupees, were not less than under the Settlements now in force. But I conjecture also that the rupee, in its exchange against food grain (to say nothing of cotton,) must have been at least five times more valuable in the 17th century than it has *since* 1853. Up to 1853, I suppose that the value of money had not declined very seriously."

The following table shows the surveyed and assessed area, in acres, of the Assigned Districts—

Cultivated.				Uncultivated.				Total area assessed.	Assessment.			
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Land.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.			Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
5,930	9,88,900	9,94,830	12,306	4,70,314	6,87,788	11,70,408		21,65,238	12,70,875	1 8	0 14 10	1 1 5
5,896	5,83,479	5,89,375	1,01,452	16,080	12,16,990	13,34,522		19,23,897	8,80,664	3 8	1 1 1	1 3 2
280	5,43,532	5,43,812	980	13,16,894	7,90,768	21,08,642		26,57,454	3,74,165	0 10 5	0 3 1	0 2 2
20,593	13,70,674	13,91,267	15,794	1,17,279	1,73,737	3,06,810		16,98,067	18,25,544	1 5 0	6 to 12 A.	6 A to 1 R
28,955	12,76,188	13,05,143	26,119	1,70,849	2,57,312	4,34,280		17,89,423	9,95,123	0 12 3	4½ to 7 A.	½ to 12 A.
18,056	5,87,511	6,05,567	22,095	2,40,930	3,09,049	5,78,074		11,83,641	4,12,071	0 10 9	.....	.....
79,700	53,65,284	54,24,984	1,84,746	23,32,346	34,65,644	58,82,736		11,417,720	57,58,452	0 15 3½	0 9 11	0 11 7

The District and Municipal Police were employed during the year in registering births, deaths, and marriages in the Assigned Districts. But as the new forms prescribed by the Government of India under this head were not introduced till July 1870, complete statistics extending over the whole year are not available. In all, 52,847 births were registered in 1870. Of these, 20,608 were registered during the first, and 32,239 during the last half of the year. The ratio per *mille* of the population under registration was, for the former 9·8, and for the latter, period 14·7. Statistics showing the sexes of the children born were obtained only during the last six months of the year—the number of male births was in the ratio of 52·5 to 47·5 females, in every hundred births. According to the census taken in 1867, the proportion between the two sexes, among the infants of the province, was 53 males to 47 females; so that the results now obtained by means of registration would appear to be pretty accurate. The following table shows the birth-rate per thousand of the population in each district of Berar during 1869 and 1870.

	1869.	1870.
Oomrawatee	21·2 ...	25·2
Akolah	19· ...	30·7
Ellichpore	16 8 ...	21·1
Buldanah	16·8 ...	21 5
Basim	16·5 ...	32 4
Woon	7 9 ...	15·2

In 1870-71 the total number of deaths registered was 53,872, an excess of 12·1 per cent. over the results noted under this head in 1869, and of 1·9 per cent. over the births registered during the same period.

The following is a table showing the deaths occurring in the different months of the year, and the diseases said to have caused them—

Months.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.				Other causes.	Total.
					Suicide.	Wounding.	Accident.	Snake bite or killed by wild animals.		
January ...	815	30	4	379						
February	952	49	4	405						
March ...	878	77	8	291						
April ...	1,011	130	9	429						
May ...	1,302	305	9	596						
June ...	1,089	183	3	487	222	33	502	260	13,622	
July ...	1,907	215	115	1 128						
August ...	2 914	132	153	2 621						
September	3,848	140	110	3 199						
October ..	3 191	73	70	2 116						
November	2,579	28	35	1,465						
December	2,177	32	4	1,205						
Total ...	23,023	1,394	504	14,312	222	33	502	260	13,622	58,872

Between January and March, the rate of mortality from disease was ·59 per thousand of the population under registration. After March it continued to increase, rising in August to 2 66, and in September to 3·33, from which point it gradually fell to 1·69 at the end of the year. August, September, and October are the unhealthy months in Berar. Fever of a severe type is then prevalent.

The whole number of deaths from cholera during the year was 504, equal to 0·22 per thousand of population under registration. In 1869 the percentage was 5·2. The cases were principally confined to the Woon and Basim districts, and are said by the Sanitary Commissioner to have formed the dregs or remains of the epidemic of the two previous years. Contamination of the water supply in the particular localities where the disease principally manifested itself was generally believed to be the immediate cause.

Of the total number of persons who received medical relief at Hospitals during the year, was 26,196—which is equal to about one in every 85 of the population—307 were in-patients, and 25,889 out-patients. Of the former, 93·8 per cent. were males, and 6·2 per cent. females. Surgical operations performed in the dispensaries aggregated 933; of which 14 were major operations, resulting in one death; and 919 were minor operations, of which only 25 were considered by the operators to have proved unsuccessful.

The mortality registered in each district of the province from all causes during the year is shown in the accompanying schedule, in the form lately prescribed by Government—

BERARS :—MORTALITY.

1	2		3	4			5			6			7		
Division.	Districts.		Population.	Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel complaints.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
EAST BERAR.	Oomrawatee	1st 6 months ...	328,978	2		2	59		59	1,229		1,229	612		612
		2nd 6 do. ...	496,379	...	...	...	9	26	35	1,872	1,510	3,382	1,597	1,394	2,991
	Ellichpore ...	1st 6 months ...	265,160	10		10	33		33	703		703	270		270
		2nd 6 do. ...	237,799	...	..	...	16	22	38	1,049	747	1,796	865	734	1,599
	Woon ...	1st 6 months ...	343,426	...		...	182		182	1,137		1,137	153		153
		2nd 6 do. ...	343,426	126	78	204	67	77	144	1,405	1,209	2,614	248	179	427
WEST BERAR.	Akolah ...	1st 6 months ...	488,362	5		5	474		474	2,674		2,674	1,159		1,159
		2nd 6 do. ...	481,790	4	2	6	61	112	173	2,166	1,735	3,901	2,044	1,626	3,670
	Buldanah ...	1st 6 months ...	400,095	5		5	87		87	993		993	635		635
		2nd 6 do. ...	388,527	3	3	6	11	23	34	1,274	1,035	2,309	824	613	1,437
	Basim ..	1st 6 months ...	276,266	16		16	44		44	393		393	335		335
		2nd 6 do. ..	243,239	152	98	250	44	47	91	1,052	840	1,892	556	468	1,024
	Total	1st 6 months ...	2,102,287	38		38	879		879	7,129		7,129	3,164		3,164
		2nd 6 do. ...	2,191,160	285	181	466	208	307	515	8,818	7,076	15,894	6,134	5,014	11,148

1	2		8												9			10			11						12
Division.	Districts.		Injuries.												All other causes.			Total of deaths from all causes.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						Remarks.
			Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.									Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints	Injuries.	From all causes.	
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.							
EAST BERAR.	Oomrawatee	1st 6 months		70	70	1		1	61		61	19		19	918		918	1,701	1,270	2,971	·006	·1	3·7	1·8	·4	9·	
		2nd 6 do. ...	9	11	20	2	2	4	35	43	78	22	20	42	827	681	1,508	4,372	3,688	8,060	...	·08	6·8	6·0	·2	16·2	
	Ellichpore	1st 6 months	5		5			...	31		31	15		15	457		457	858	666	1,524	·03	·1	2·6	1·0	·1	5·7	
		2nd 6 do. ...	5	3	8	5	0	5	20	13	33	8	13	21	542	442	984	2,505	1,979	4,484	...	·1	7·5	6·7	·2	18·8	
	Woon	1st 6 months	2		2	...		..	32		32	11		11	522		522	1,165	874	2,039	...	·5	3·2	·4	·1	5·9	
		2nd 6 do. ...	5	2	7	1	1	2	15	14	29	14	10	24	468	384	852	2,348	1,955	4,305	·6	·4	7·6	1·2	·2	12·5	
WEST BERAR.	Akolah	1st 6 months	39		39	11		11	70		70	27		27	1,501		1,501	2,746	2,296	6,042	·01	·9	5·4	2·3	·3	10·3	
		2nd 6 do. ...	6	6	12	3	0	3	19	10	29	23	10	33	962	816	1,778	5,796	4,727	10 523	·01	·3	8·1	7·6	·2	21·8	
	Buldanah	1st 6 months	7		7	1		1	44		44	8		8	1,153		1,1 3	1,535	1,168	2,703	·01	·2	2·4	1·5	·01	6·7	
		2nd 6 do. ...	5	5	10	3	0	3	10	6	16	6	1	7	453	422	875	2,722	2,205	4,927	·01	·09	5·9	3·7	·1	12·7	
	Basim	1st 6 months	33		33	...		...	40		40	24		24	663		663	828	572	1,400	·05	·1	1·4	1·2	·3	5·0	
		2nd 6 do. ...	4	5	9	2	1	3	17	22	39	20	9	29	1,304	1,107	2,411	3 241	2,655	5,896	110	·3	7·7	4·2	·2	24·2	
	Total...	1st 6 months	156		156	13		13	278		278	104		104	5,214		5,214	8,833	6,846	15,679	·01	·4	3.3	1·4	·2	7·4	
		2nd 6 do. ...	3,432		66	16	4	20	116	108	224	93	63	156	4,556	3,852	8,408	20,984	17,209	38,193	.21	·23	7·2	5·	·2	17·4	

In every hundred deaths 55·5 were males, and 44·5 females. The ratio of births and deaths per thousand was—

Births.				Deaths.		
1869	...	1870.	.....	1869.	...	1870.
16·2	...	24·1	.....	22 8	...	24·3

The number of deaths registered under the head of fever was 23,023, or 10·5 per thousand. Of these cases, 69 per cent. occurred between July and December.

In all the large towns, and in most of the smaller ones, attention is now systematically bestowed on the preservation of the water supply from pollution, on the sweeping and watering of the streets, the planting of trees, the regulation of fairs and markets, the care of slaughtering places, and on sanitary matters generally.

Mr. Lyall says that most of the settled Mahomedans in Berar must have descended from the men who originally followed the invaders of the Deccan from the north. All the Bheels, who live along the skirts of the Sautpooras, appear to have embraced Islamism, though they do not intermarry with the purer Mahomedans, and the list shows that there are 127 converts who were not born in the faith. The *Bhora* is the only heretic of Indian origin in these parts. Among the Hindoos the old Vedic division into four great castes has been maintained simply because no better could be found, though in fact only the Brahmins have kept up the demarcation. The Brahmins of Berar belong almost entirely by origin to Moharashtra. The *Kshatriya* class contains mostly a set of very dubious pretenders to the honour of Rajpoot descent. Mahrattas of no particular family usually call themselves Thakoors—even a Koonbee will occasionally try to elevate himself thereby, and Purbhos, Kayuths and other castes of mixed origin and good social status are constantly invading this military order. The distinction is also claimed by the Rajas of the Sautpoora hills, who assert that they are Rajpoots depressed by the necessities of mountain life, whereas they are Gonds or Korkoos elevated by generations of highland chieftainship. Here and there in Berar are colonies of undoubted Rajpoot origin, but the only pure Rajpoot family, in the Rajpootana sense, yet discovered, is the house of the Jadow Raja Sindkhair which intermarries with the noblest clans of Rajpootana, and which has lately made a show of great reluctance to permit a poor kinsman to espouse the Guikwar's daughter. Under the leading Vaisyas are placed all the commercial classes of Hindoos, the north-country Marwarees and Augurwallas, with those who are known by the general term Bunya, and a few

castes like the *Komtees* from the south, or the *Lars*, who do not seem to be well known out of Berar.

MYSORE.

The Province of Mysore lies between 11°36′ and 15°0′ north latitude, and 74°42′ and 78°37′ east longitude. Its extreme breadth from east to west is 230 miles, and its extreme length from north to south is 190 miles. Its area has been variously computed in the absence of any systematic survey of the Province. As the result of a rough topographical survey carried out by Colonel Mackenzie between 1800—1807, the extent has been generally recorded as 27,000 square miles. The operations of the revenue survey which is now in progress, as well as the greater attention devoted to the definition of areas of the several districts, have however resulted in a large excess being found over former computations, and the area of the province may be more accurately entered as 30,000 square miles. In the survey of six talooks in one district alone (Chituldroog), an excess of 136 square miles has been found, and a similar result occurs, more or less, in every talook now accurately surveyed for the first time. In the Chituldroog District, (the only one completely surveyed and settled,) out of 2,124,427 acres which comprise the area of the district, 780,000 acres, or upwards of one-third, were under cultivation during the past year. Of this extent, 9.822 acres were irrigated from private tanks and wells, and 21,322 acres from Government tanks. Of the unculturable area 263,962 acres consist of grazing lands. The unappropriated culturable waste at the disposal of the state is 3,098,111 acres, of which 153,399 acres have been brought under cultivation. These figures, however, are necessarily subject to much qualification, pending the completion of the survey over the whole Province. There are no rivers which are used for navigable purposes. The roads, which are for the most part supported from local funds, aggregate 2,857¼ miles in length. There are 48 miles of railway consisting of the Bangalore Branch of the south-western Railway, which enters the Province from the direction of Madras.

Climate.—The means of obtaining accurate meteorological statistics are as yet very imperfect. At Bangalore alone, an Observatory has been established under the supervision of the Government Astronomer at Madras. At the head quarters of districts, observations are also taken, but the arrangements made with respect of them at present are not such as to ensure the necessary degree of accuracy. *Rainfall.*—The total rainfall at Bangalore for the year 1870-71, was registered at inches 31, cents 9. Of this 10·

inches fell in one month—October, and inches 16, cents 72 during the south-west monsoon months of June, July, August and September. The readings of the thermometer and rain register at the Bangalore observatory for the past official year give the following results. The mean temperature was 73½°. The maximum was attained during the hot months of April and May when the maximum thermometer read 93° and 94° respectively, and the minimum 68° and 66°. From June to September, the maximum ranged from 81° to 82°, the minimum during the same period being 64° and 65°. In December, the maximum readings sunk to 78° and the minimum to 56°. The winds are subject to but little variation, and are regulated by the south-west and north-east monsoons. From November to March, the north-east winds prevail with little or no intermission, and the south-west winds are similarly prevalent from June to August. During the months of April and May, and those of September and October, the winds are variable at the change of the monsoons.

Political Relations.—There are no Native States in political relation with this Administration. The education of the young Maharaja, Chamarajendra Wadiyer Bahadur, has made satisfactory progress during the year, under the supervision of Colonel G. B. Malleson.

For administrative purposes, the Province of Mysore is divided into three Divisions, which are again sub-divided into eight districts :—

1. Nandidroog Division comprises—	1. Bangalore District. 2. Kolar do. 3. Toomkoor do.
2. Ashtagram Division comprises—	1. Mysore District. 2. Hassan do.
3. Nagar Division comprises—	1. Shimoga District. 2. Kadoor do. 3. Chituldroog do.

The average area of each Division may be roughly stated at 10,000 square miles, and that of each District 3,714 square miles. The *83 talooks (corresponding with Tahsils in North India) have an average area of 358 square miles each. There are 35,218 villages in the Province, of which, however, 11,785 have become depopulated. Of that number 31,941 are sarkar or Government villages, 836 are villages which have been granted free of assessment, and the remaining 2,440 village are those which bear a permanently fixed assessment (known as Kayemgutta,) or have been granted on easy rates of assessment. The principal towns in the Province are :—Bangalore with a popu-

* Excluding the Jaghair Talook of Yelanduru in the Mysore district.

lation including that of the Cantonment of 130,348, and Mysore with a population including that of the Cantonment, 50,135.,

The revenue from land during the past year was Rs. 72,91,498 and the gross revenue Rs. 1,05,66,657 (fractions omitted.)

The population of the Province, as shown from the returns of the experimental census taken on the 8th December 1870, was 4,273,544. This gives an increase of 216,778 over the results obtained in the previous year from the ordinary returns furnished by the village accountants. Of the total population, 617,301, or upwards of one-sixth, are classed as agriculturists.

The following return shows the numbers of the several classes of which the population is composed. The figures cannot, however, be relied upon as accurate.

Christians.	Europeans	4,147
	East Indians and others of mixed descent ...	2,797
	Natives	7,991
Hindoos		4,038 420
Mussulmans		206,781
Parsees		32
Jains		12,782
Other classes		594
Total		4,273,544

The ratio of population to area, computed for the whole Province, is 144 persons to the square mile. The proportion for individual districts is as follows :—

Bangalore	District	244 per square mile.
Kolar	do.	287
Toomkoor	do.	146
Mysore	do.	208
Hassan	do.	379
Shimoga	do.	101
Kadoor	do.	37
Chituldroog	do.	95

A revenue survey and settlement of all land held under Government, though for many years previously in contemplation, was begun in 1863-64. The system adopted was that which has been pursued with much success in the Bombay Presidency. The several operations of survey, classing and settlement are carried on successively by separate parties under the supervision of one Head—the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The extension of the survey and settlement throughout the Province was estimated to occupy 20 years. The actual area measured from the beginning of survey operations in 1863-64 up to the close of the last season (31st October 1870), was 5,160,192 acres, or about 8,191 square miles, of which 325,376 acres were classified. The cost for both survey and classifying aggregated Rs. 8,67,502. The proportion of work performed in each year as well as the cost per acre, was as follows :—

Years.	Acres measured.	Acres Classed.	Cost per acre of both operations.
			Rs As. P.
1863-64	291,595	200,176	0 3 2·75
1864-65	507,288	248,244	0 2 9·50
1865-66	817,304	454,620	0 2 4·
1866-67	743,041	483,996	0 2 8·75
1867-68	789,780	669,521	0 2 9·90
1868 69	995,428	680,645	0 3 2·61
1869-70	1,015,716	526,567	0 3 9·67
Total ...	5,160,192	3,253,769	

Out of a total of 83 tolooks in the Province, 24 only have as yet been taken in hand, and the measurement, classification and assessment of *8 talooks have been fully completed; of the remaining 16 talooks, 9 have been surveyed, and the measurement of the others is in progress.

The following statement exhibits the progress during the season ending 31st October 1870, as compared with that for the previous season.

	Measurement and Test.				Classification and Test.			
	Measured.		Tested.		Classed.		Tested.	
	Survey field.	Acres.	Survey field.	Acres.	Survey field.	Acres.	Survey field	Acres.
1868-69 ...	53,644	995,428	4,360	52,145	40,627	680,643	3,074	23,493
1869-70 ..	69,934	1,015,756	5,105	49,619	49,531	526,568	3,819	18,782
Increase ...	16,290	20,328	745	..	8,904	...	745	...
Decrease ...	...	...	.....	2,526	...	154,077	..	4,711

The total cost of all operations during the last season was Rs. 2,04,069-0-6 as compared with Rs. 1,82,078-11-3 in the previous year; the excess was due to the increased strength of the Survey establishments. The measuring establishments have been employed to a greater extent than previously in tracts abounding in rice and garden cultivation, and where the holdings are smaller in area than in districts where dry crop cultivation chiefly prevails. The difficulty of measuring was thus increased by the greater irregularity in the form of the holdings, each field or garden having to be reduced to numerous "waslas," (the vernacular term for rectangular or trapezoid figures) into

* *Chituldroog District.*—1. Harihara. 2. Davanagere, 3. Kanakuppa. 4. Chituldroog. 5. Hosa durga, 6. Hiriyuru. 7. Budihalu. *Toomkoor District.*—8. Sira.

which a field is broken up for purposes of measurement. This drawback combined with natural obstacles explains why, with increasing establishments and a considerably larger number of fields measured, the increase in the area surveyed was comparatively small.

The land tenures in the Province may be broadly divided into Sarkar or Government lands, and Inam lands.

Sarkar lands are held either on kandayem or a fixed assessment, or on batayi* except in the settled talooks where the term of the settlement is fixed at 30 years. Kandayem lands are held direct from Government on annual leases or pattas. These pattas are in practice renewed every five years or whenever changes occur in holdings. The batayi system, though still greatly prevalent in the Nandidroog Division, is gradually being extinguished, and will disappear with the completion of the survey settlement in each talook. Inam lands have not been granted subsequent to the assumption of the country except to a very small extent, under the rules which entitle the builder of a chatram or other charitable and public institution, to the grant of land of prescribed dimensions, on jodi or light assessment.

The following are the principal of the inam tenures :—

1. Sarvamanyem villages—granted rent free.
2. Ardhamanyem villages—granted at half the ordinary assessment.
3. Jodi villages and lands—granted on a light assessment.
4. Kayemgutta villages—granted on a fixed annual assessment in perpetuity.
5. Kodigior kerebandi lands—granted on a permanent light assessment in consideration of services rendered in the construction or restoration of tanks, or on condition of their being maintained.

The Mysore country above the ghats is often called "the Table Land," a denomination very little descriptive of its appearance, for it is by no means plain or flat, but in some parts mountainous, and everywhere undulating. The Eastern Ghats form the frontier by which it is separated from the Carnatic. They constitute the exterior of the east ranges of hills, which run along the whole length of the Peninsula from Cape Comorin, stretching up to the continent. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is very high and difficult, and in others it is more sloping and protracted. The country rises

* This term signifies the temporary occupation of Government lands, the cultivators of which pay no assessment and share the produce with the Government.

gradually from these Ghats towards Bangalore, which is 3,031 feet above the sea. The descent from Bangalore on all sides is perceptible though not rapid. On the north-west, after passing the Chituldroog range of hills, there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the river Tungabhadra, near which is the station of Harihara, probably the lowest point in Mysore, its altitude above the sea being only 1,800 feet. To the south-west and west, by Seringapatam and Hassan, there is a more marked descent, till it is abruptly terminated by the Western Ghats, comprising on this direction the Neilgherry and Coorg hills, and farther north, the Manjarabad and Nagar ranges. A marked feature of the country is the number of isolated hills called Durgas, on the most inaccessible of which the former poligars or petty chiefs built forts, afterwards in many instances strengthened and improved by Hyder and Tippoo, and still in good preservation, but now without guns. The principal forests are found on the sides of the Western Mountains. They abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are no forests in the Eastern Ghats. Sandalwood grows in the country bordering the hills.

The Tunga and Bhadra rivers rise in the north-west of Mysore, and uniting, from the Tungabhadra, which flows northwards and eastwards till it joins the Kristna below Kurnool. The banks of the Tungabhadra are too high for irrigation purposes. The Cavary rises in Coorg and passes through and out of Mysore in a south-easterly direction, after receiving the Hemawati, the Lokani, the Shimsha, and the Arkavati from the north, and the Lachmantirth and the Kabbani from the south. The Cavary and its tributaries supply numerous irrigation channels and tanks. The Pennair, the Palar and Penar rise in the eastern part of Mysore, in their short course through which, their waters are detained and converted into chains of tanks. They become large rivers before they reach the sea. None of these rivers are suitable for navigation. There are no natural lakes in Mysore; but there are nearly 20,000 artificial reservoirs, some of which are of considerable size.

The soils, in the order of their prevailing kinds, are as follow.—Red soil mixed with loam and vegetable mould; inferior red sandy soil; black cotton, free from stones; stony and gravelly soil; rich garden soil; white stiff loam; black cotton, but light and stony, and soil impregnated with salt. The great rock, which may be said to constitute the basis of the whole country, is a kind of sienite, composed for the most part of four different ingredients, quartz, felspar, hornblende and mica. Chlorite slate is found near Sera, and drawing slate in the

neighbourhood of Chituldroog. Some of the other minerals are Clay, Ironstone, Schorl in Quartz, Mica Slate, Magnetic Ironstone, Potstone, Actinolite, Ligniform Asbestos, Brown Spar, Common Salt, Carbonate of Soda. Gold is occasionally found near Betmangala, by washing the alluvial soil ; but in too small quantities to repay labour.

The chief products are :—Paddy, Ragi, (the principal food of the people), Baller, (a kind of small bean), Gram, Wheat, Millet, Oil Seeds, Sugar-cane, Cotton, Hemp, Tobacco, Mulberry, Coffee, Cocoanuts, Betel nuts, and Potatoes for export.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue under all heads, for the past and previous years :—

Items.	1869 70.	1870-71,
Land Revenue ...	72,69,272 9 0	72,91,497 15 7
Forests ...	3,70,805 7 5	4,41,819 10 8
Abkari ...	9,72,976 7 11	10,08,960 3 5
Assessed Taxes ...	3,36 984 5 8	3,24,831 5 3
Customs ...	7,57 210 15 1	7,50,178 0 4
Salt ...	13,200 2 2	13,388 0 5
Opium ...	500 0 0	700 0 0
Stamps ...	4,25, 56 13 4	2,93,013 14 8
Post Office (Local) ...	39,974 11 1	41,250 5 4

Items.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Law and Justice ...	91,318 9 5	2,34,171 14 6
Police ...	1,698 13 9	1,343 1 3
Public Works ...	64,770 4 8	49,239 11 2
Mint ...	13,600 0 0	13,761 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	1,21,948 10 3	1,02,702 0 0
	1,04,79,453 13 9	1,05,66,657 2 7
Net Increase Rs.		87,206 4 10

The Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles up to 31st March 1871.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year ending 31st March 1871, with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue. By Villages.	Revenue. By Fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of Expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity ...	3,331 *	7,94,303-12-3	Various.	* The area of Sira Talook is not included as the accounts have not as yet been received.
Settled for 30 years and upwards				
Settled for 10 years and under 30				
Settled for under 10 years ...				
Settlement in progress ...				
Total ...				
Settlement previously made including full records of rights ...				
Do. without record ...				
Settlement during the year ... Detailed / Summary				

Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.

Districts.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By Government Works.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By Private Individuals.	Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Total.	Uncultivated. Grazing lands.	Uncultivated. Culturable.	Uncultivable Waste.	Total Area assessed.	Assessment. Gross Amount.	Assessment. Rate per Acre on cultivation.	Assessment. Rate per Acre on culturable land.	Assessment. Rate per Acre on total Area of Settlement.
												Rs. As. P.
Chituldroog	21,822 do. 28 do.	9,622 do. 28. do.	749,939 do. 15. do.	780,084 do. 31 do.	263,962 do. 36 do.	486,226 do. 7. do.	594,154 do. 2 do.	1 266,310 Acres 38 Guntas	6,73,602—14—0	0— 8—9	0 — 7—1	0— 4—1

Note.—The area and amount of Sira Talook is not included as the accounts have not as yet been received.

Climate.

Observations taken at Bangalore.	Thermometer. Maximum.	Thermometer. Minimum.	Thermometer. Mean.	Rain. Inches.	Rain. Cents.	Wind.
April 1870	93	68	80½	...	5	N. E. and S. W.
May	91	66	80	3	5	S. W.
June	82	65	73½	1	87	S. W.
July	81	65	73	6	75	S. W.
August	82	64	73	6	80	S. W.
September	80	64	72	1	30	W. and S. W.
October	82	61	71½	10	5	W. and S. W. variable.
November	81	62	71½	...	90	N. E.
December	78	56	67	...	32	N. E.
January 1871	80	58	69	...	...	N. E.
February	86	60	73	...	...	N. and N. E. and variable.
March	90	68	79	...	..	N. E. variable.
Returns from Districts.						
Bangalore District ...	84	64½	74¼	29	4	
Kolar " ...	...	69	69	18	64	
Toomkoor " ...	78	..	78	41	11	
Mysore " ...	89	61	75	35	63	
Hassan " ...	84½	59	72	38	19	
Shimoga " ...	81	51	71	42	74	
Kadoor " ...	..	62	62	39	24	
Chituldroog "	82¾	65½	74	26	79	

The following return shows Births, Marriages and Deaths, among the Population for the year 1870-71, *as obtained from District Reports :—*

Districts.	Population.	Number of Marriages.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Average Age at time of Death.
Bangalore	709,311	220	6.711	10,390	
Kolar	542,583	2,614	8,308	6.463	
Toomkoor	491,599	Not known	3,259	5,345	
Mysore	766,521		5,891	10,031	
Hassan	607,733		3,517	7,596	
Shimoga	447,350		3,878	7,050	
Kadoor	275,404	668	1,330	3 260	
Chituldroog	433,037	1,600	2,646	3,852	
Total	4,273,544	5,074	35,590	54,987	

The Government of the Province is administered by the Chief Commissioner in the name of the Maharaja. This Officer was nominated in 1834 as sole Commissioner in supersession of the Joint Commissioners originally appointed in 1831-32. In 1843 the duties of Resident were superadded, that office as a separate post being abolished.

Names of Divisions.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of do.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
Nandidroog.	Bangalore.	18	2,902	709,311	Kasaba Town	51,047	5,508	20	27	21	12	1,011	3,85,504 4 2	9,86,712 13 10	16,97,428 15 6
					Cantonment	79,301									
					Bangalore	1,30,348									
					Devanahalli	4.512									
					Dodda Ballapura	67,90									
					Chennapatna	5676									
	Kolar.	11	1,890	542,589	Kolar	10,560	5,580	15	22	22	10	659	1,54,916 10 7	10,17,090 7 8	12,11,023 14 1
					Chintamani in Ambajidurga	4.106									
					Chikka Ballapura	7.913									
					Toomkoor	8,739									
	Toomkoor.	10	3,355	491,599	Tipatura in Honnavalli	3,522	4,996	13	17	24	4	866	2,05.737 11 1	9,05,384 3 2	11,48,226 6 8
					Sira	2407									
Nagar. Aabtagram.	Mysore.	13	3.674	766,527	Mysore	50.135	4,741	19	25	43	22	1,424	4,39,240 12 11	9,75,469 0 8	14,32,974 14 6
	Hassan.	10	1,602⅓	607,733	Hassan	5.47[illegible]	5,155	14	15	34	17½	866	1,84,268 6 8	10,21,689 16 7	12.31.917 1 11
	Shimoga.	9	4.409	447,35[illegible]	Shimoga	24,528	4,016	25	24	27	19½	725	54,420 0 0	10,83,828 3 0	16,08,977 2 5
	Kadoor.	7	7,338	275,404	Kadoor including 7 Towns	18,758	3,075	13	13	28½	16⅛	551	1,73,098 0 2	5,93,638 11 3	9,18,743 11 [illegible]
	Chituldroog.	10	4,547	433,037	Chituldroog including 11 Towns	31,653	2,147	13	17	22¼	22⅔	700	77,400 0 0	7,06,684 8 5	9,37,903 13 11
Total	8	83	29,717½	4,273,544			35,218	132	160				16,74 585 13 7	7.291,497 15 7	1,01,87,196 0 8
													Chief Commissioner's Treasury...		3,79.461 1 11
														Total	...1,05,66,657 2 7

Population.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			*Population.						Classification of Population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
	No. of Masonry Dwellings.	Do. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	No. per square mile.	Christians.			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.		
						Male.	Female.			European.	East Indian and other mixed Classes.	Native.									
Bangalore .	1,605	147,663	149,268	275,361	236,984	1,03,43:	93,035	709,311	244	3,87:	2,378	2,943	650,211	48,805	..	509	594	80,661	628,650	Kanarese & Hindustani	142
Kolar ...	56	141,249	141,305	179,172	189,47-	78,395	95,542	542 583	287	7	40	449	500,714	41,096	...	277	...	78,247	464,336		...
Toomkoor...	11	127,142	127,153	164,69	146,997	95,469	84.442	491,599	146	29	33	300	472,124	18,049	25	1,039	. .	77,556	414,043		...
Mysore ...	260	167,971	168,231	244,579	233,387	155,853	132,708	766,527	208	92	173	1,667	725,127	37,385	7	2,076	...	116,038	650,489		...
Hassan ...	9.	144,637	144,732	215,321	177.698	113,614	101,100	607,733	379	53	63	1,822	586,704	15,922	...	3,169	...	90,416	517,317	Telugu also Hindustani	157
Shimoga ...	...	100,667	100,667	144,719	134,025	94,076	74,539	447,350	101	33	64	583	421,053	22,039	...	3,578	...	72,324	375,026		...
Kadoor ...	19	70,837	70,856	86,192	83,042	58,086	48,084	275,404	37	47	16	127	264,060	10,005	...	1,149	...	48,556	226,848		...
Chituldroog	4	109,036	109,040	139,026	125,929	90 882	77,200	433,037	95	15	30	100	418,427	13,480	...	985	...	53,503	379,534		542
Total ...	2,050	1,009,202	1,011,252	1,449,552	1,327,536	789,806	706,650	4,273,544	...	4,147	2,797	7,991	4,038,420	206,781	32	12,782	594	617,301	3,656,243		...

COORG.

Coorg is a British district administered by a Superintendent under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. It runs along the Western Ghats of India, and is situated in latitude 12° 26′ and longitude 4° 30′. The sea is often visible to the naked eye from the summits of the mountains, which form the western boundary of Coorg, and the sides of which slope into the Madras collectorates of South Canara and Malabar. It is bounded on the north by the Hemavati river; on the south by the Tambacheri pass; on the west by South Canara and North Malabar; and on the east by the Mysore country. The total area is 2,400 square miles, of which 547 square miles are cultivated, 1,705 are culturable, and 148 are unculturable. In a mountainous district, however, these figures can only be looked upon as estimated approximations. There is no water communication in the province; the rivers are mere torrents in the upper parts, and the beds are more or less rocky in the lower parts. There are 168 miles of roads; but no system of Railway has yet been extended towards Coorg. The proposed extension of a Mysore State Railway will, however, prove beneficial to the interests of the province, and a branch line may possibly hereafter be carried to within its limits. The whole of Coorg is British territory, and there are no native states in political relation with it.

The aspect of Coorg presents an entire forest, except where the axe of the planter has been at work; the long and narrow cultivated valleys serve but to render the vast woods more striking. The whole of the eastern boundary presents a remarkable geographical line of demarcation, exhibiting an almost uninterrupted and impervious wood, except where the coffee plantations are now visible from the Brahmagiri Hills, till, approaching the Cavery, a portion of this space is wholly uninhabited. Advancing westward, the wood decreases in density, as the country improves in cultivation, and becomes gradually thinner till reaching the Western Ghats the immediate summits of which, partially bare of wood, are clothed with a luxuriant herbage. South from Virajendrapete the jungles become less impenetrable, and the whole of Kiggatnad, (with the exception of the eastern boundary) including the Brahmagiri Hills, is comparatively open, at least when contrasted with the deep forests of the contiguous districts. Approaching towards the north, the thick umbrageous woods of the central parts give way to the date, sandal, and other trees and shrubs of a more meagre soil, leaving Yelusavirasime an almost perfectly champaign tract. Only a small portion of the summits

of the ghats is free from jungle; their western face presents a continued forest of immense stature, partially subsiding, however, at some distance from their base. The Western Ghats, running nearly from north to south, divide the territory into two unequal portions, differing in many essential particulars. The general configuration of both, however, is abrupt and broken; the most prominent ridge of mountains as to height and extent, is that forming the summits of the ghats. Innumerable ridges branch off from this range; but all are small in proportion to the one from which they spring. They decrease in height as they recede from this ridge, but have everywhere narrow summits, and steep declivities. Todiandamol, situated 13½ miles almost directly west of Virajendrapete, detaches itself in a picturesque manner from this colossal range and raises its pointed summit above all others. This beautiful hill, the most elevated in this part of the ghats can only be viewed with effect at some distance beneath its base; its measurement is 5,682 feet above the level of the sea. Subramanne, part of the same ridge, and situated on the northern confines of Coorg, and partly separating it from Mysore, has nearly similar claims to pre-eminence, being only 99 feet lower. The height of these two points will convey some idea of the elevation of this chain, which on an average is in scarcely any place more than 4 to 800 feet below them. The Brahmagiri range of hills, running in a direction from east to west and situated on the southern limits, constituting a formidable natural barrier between Coorg and Wynaad, is the next in importance. Its general height may be about 4,500 feet above the level of the sea. It consists of a tableland, from the elevated plain of which detached summits rise.

Of the minor ridges, that supporting the tableland upon which Malakere or Mercara lies, is the most conspicuous. Nurkalnad, rising on the south-eastern extremity of this chain, is next in point of size.

Numberless insulated hills giving way to steep slopes, vary the surface of the country; of these Kote Betta is the most remarkable. This immense mountain lies 9 miles nearly north of Mercara; its elevation is not greatly below that of the range of ghats, and its base occupies an immense extent of country; the summit of this hill is comparatively flat, forming a kind of waving tableland; its sides alone are clothed with forest, and innumerable cultivated valleys occupy the recesses in them. Almost immediately on the top of Kote Betta there is a fine reservoir of water, which, in every season, retains a constant supply; close to it is a rude temple dedicated to some of the

numerous deities that share the homage of those mountains.

The Malimbi peak, lying on the confines of Yelusavira and Yedavanad, is more remarkable for the beauty of its figure, which represents an exact cone, than for its height. Of the mountains below the ghats, the immense ridges connected with, and branching from them, form the principal ones. In the lower districts those chains descend with great steepness, leaving a large space along the foot of the ghats, one unvaried extent of precipitous hills, and impenetrable woods. This range lying on the southern boundary stretching from Tala Kaveri hill to Parruthadi Betta, is the most remarkable, presenting an uninterrupted ridge for the whole distance, having numerous minor branches running from it; of the few detached hills, Bantamale Kaniyar Gutta and Balla Nad in South Canara are the most conspicuous, the former is the highest; they are, however, all comparatively low but very steep. Covered with chains of hills of equally various elevation and direction, the aspect of the country is greatly diversified; but its general and almost invariable features are ruggedness. The whole of the western portion of the upper country lying in the vicinity of the range of ghats is abrupt and mountainous; quitting this Alpine tract, and approaching the eastward, the various ramifications of hills lose themselves in the steep low ridges which merge in the undulating slopes of the most eastern parts. The aspect of Yelusavirasime is of this nature, and though not immediately flat, has a much larger portion of plain than any other part of the country. Descending the ghats, whose mountainous wall gives the upper country the appearance of an immense terrace, we find the superficies of the lower districts equally marked by those rugged asperities that distinguish the more elevated tract.

On the declivities of the ghats the trees attain their greatest magnitude; this stupendous ridge, though steep, is neither broken nor rocky, and everywhere covered with a rich stratum of mould, brings to maturity timber of a prodigious size. A large portion of the eastern boundary presents a wide extent of forest, but though by no means of scanty growth, it is so comparatively with that which shades this chain of mountains. Bamboos in all their varieties compose a large part of the interminable wood, and this most useful and beautiful reed is here found in the greatest excellence. The jungles are difficult to traverse in many places; the rattan of various dimensions, and nearly of as good a quality as that brought from the eastern islands, together with the delicate reed, from which the Hindoos make their pens, aided by innumerable rare plants

and creepers, not unfrequently form an impervious underwood. The following trees are found in the Coorg forests—*Halasina, Jack, (Artocarpus)* country. It grows to a large size, makes excellent planks. *Heb-Halasina or Aginni (Wild Jack).*—This is the wild jack grown in the thicker forests, its fruit though eatable is small and very unpalatable. *Mari.*—Stately palms which grow in great quantities on the sides of the ghats. The *Wild Areca* which is used as a substitute for the areca-nut amongst some of the lower classes; splits with great ease, and is used for laths. *Arregi or Arringi,* which produces large timber, and is useful in building; *Mangoe (Mangifera)* which grows to an immense size throughout the country, *Tamarind,* which grows on the borders of the more open country. *Pannapuli.*—A beautiful tree, large, regular and elegant in its form; the fruit of it is somewhat bigger than the olive, shaped like it, excessively tart, and makes an excellent condiment. *Duppada (Varleria Indica)*—the dammer tree, from it exudes a gum much used as incense. It has a beautiful foliage, and grows best in damp situations. *Balandi or Nandi.*—Attains a great height; its timber is useful in the coarser wood work of buildings. *Chempe or Sampangi.*—Common throughout the upper country; it reaches a great stature, and produces excellent timber. *Kulumi.*—Of great size, and useful in building. *Nerale.*—Large and useful; the fruit is of a black colour like the sloe, and is eaten; of the wood, ploughs are sometimes made. *Boga.*—Large, but useless. *Umme.*—Produces a small eatable berry, having an agreeable flavour; it is excellent firewood. *Basari.*—Ropes are sometimes made from the filaments of its bark; it has a rich foliage; affords excellent shelter from the sun, and is always found near choultries, and places of worship.

Kyulu.—The bark of this tree also furnishes rope more flexible, and otherwise better than that manufactured from the former. *Noga.*—A large and beautiful light wood.

Matti (Chuhcoa muttia)—A native of a comparatively poor soil; it is found in the lower districts, where it predominates; it is straight, grows to a great size and affords excellent and durable planks and beams.

The waters of Coorg, divided by the ridge of ghats, fall into the sea, washing both coasts of the Peninsula, those of the upper country flowing into the Bay of Bengal, and those of the lower districts into the Indian Ocean.

Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Administration of Coorg.

Coorg was surveyed by Lieutenant Connor of the Royal Engineers in 1817; and the result is a very interesting memoir of the survey. Colonel Priestley and 1st Assistant Lieutenant Freeth are now engaged in a survey of all the coffee estates, and when this has been completed a detailed topographical survey of the Province is to be begun.

Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communication—Mileage of.		
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water distinguishing navigable Rivers and Canals.	Made Roads, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes.	Railroads.
		Culturable.	Unculturable.							
British Possessions ...	547	10,705	148	2,400	11,04,494	13,473	10,91,021	None.	168	None.
Total British ...	547	10,705	148	2,400	11,04,494	13,473	10,91,021	None.	168	None.
Native States ...		Nil.								
Total Native ...										
Grand Total ...										

CLIMATE.

Place at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average Temperature in the Shade.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
					May.			July.			December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Mercara Central School, 1870	6·26	93·84	8·56	I. C. 108·66	59°	81°	71°	58°	67°	63°	51°	75°	63°	East & South-West.	West.	N. W. to East.	

Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families.

Name of Individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present Possession.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sannad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1. The only legitimate son of the late Raja of Coorg is enjoying pension and resides at Benares, where the other members of the family also reside.									
2. The only member in Coorg is Somasekharappa son of the late Chenna Basapps, the husband of Devammaji (now living), the sister of the late Virajendra Wodiar.	His mother draws a pension from Government.	Lingayet.	17	Kanarese.	Unemployed.				

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Superintendent of Coorg is the Chief Authority in the Province, and exercises full Criminal, Civil and Revenue Powers, and also the powers described by Act XV. of 1862. He is subordinate to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, and, in Judicial matters, to the Judicial Commissioner of those Provinces. As Magistrate, he can award imprisonment in Criminal Cases up to 7 years, and also exercise the powers of deciding Revenue, Civil, and Criminal Cases, both in Original and Appeal. The Superintendent discharges the functions of the Commissioner of License Tax, as well as that of Justice of Peace, Registrar of Assurances and Supervising Officer of the Forest operations in Coorg. The Office of Superintendent of Coorg was established in the year 1834, on our assumption of the Government of the Country and the deposition of the Raja Virajendra Wodiar.

Name of Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with population.	Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of do.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
Coorg	Coorg ...	...	1,600	1,11,830	Mahadevapete 3,598 Vrajendrapete 3,098 Somavarpete 937 Fraserpete 835 Sanivarsanthe 526 Kodlipete 715	510	33	22	25 Miles.	5 Miles.	44*	† 1,42,624-1-7	2,78,026-8-7	5,68,261-9-11	* Of this, 26 are Peons employed in the Cutcherry and 18 employed at the Barrier gates. † This does not include the cost of the Military Department, the Educational, the Revenue Survey, the Postal, nor the Ecclesiastical Departments, as it is presumed the heading does not require it.

Population.

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.							Classification of Population.												Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
											Christians.															
	Total.	Do. of all other kinds.	No. of masonry dwellings.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years. Male.	Children under 12 years. Female.	Total.	No. per square mile.	Aborigines.	Budhists and Jains.	Parsees.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Coorgs.	Native.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	European.	Non-Agriculturists.	Agriculturists.						
Coorg ...	19,543	18,902	641	23,049	34,254	24,3 7	20,180	111,830	69 1,430/1,600	9,741	153	11	5,791	70,338	24,466	928	370	32	46,558	65,272					Coorg, Kanarese, Malayalum, Tamil, Tulu, Hindoostanee, and English.	Immigrants 6,683 Emigrants 8,962.

The Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue. By Villages.	Revenue. By Fields.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.
None.	Sq. Miles. 32 Acres. 375·57	Total area of coffee lands surveyed. Sq. miles. 138 Acres. 451		None.	Rs. 63-5-4 p. Sq. mile.	Rs. 2-2-3 p. Acre.	...	None.	Coffee land 13,647 acres Cost per acre 1-9-5 Do. per Sq. mile 1,016 10-8

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of Expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity				
" for 30 years and upwards ...				
" for 10 years and under 30 ...				
" under 10 years				
" in progress				
Total ...		No Settlement.		
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights ...				
Do. without such records ...				
Settlement during the year ... ... { Detailed ... Summary ...				

Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres

District.	Cultivated.			Total.	Uncultivated.			Total Area Assessed.	Assessment.			
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable Waste.		Gross Amount.	Rate per Acre on cultivation.	Rate per Acre on culturable land.	Rate per Acre on total area of settlement.
	By Government Works.	By Private Individuals.							Rs. As. P.			
Coorg ...	1,065	810	174,857-14-16	176,732-14-16	234,140	350,000	263,128	176,732-14-16	3,53,318 4 1	2 0 5	1 0 5	1 5 1

The area under cultivation is estimated to be as follows:—

	Acres.
Wet or rice lands	66,896
Dry lands	1,402
Areca and cocoanut gardens	72
	68,370
Land granted for coffee cultivation	77.390
Do. for cardamom cultivation	30.973
Total Acres	176,733

The extent of culturable waste is estimated at 6,983 acres, of which 6,775 acres consist of wet or rice lands. The term is applied in this sense only to lands culturable with the ordinary wet and dry crops, and not to those suitable for coffee and cardamom cultivation. Coffee and cardamom being grown on forest land, if the area under this description of cultivation be deducted from the total extent, the area cultivated with the ordinary

cereals and garden crops of the country, together with the culturable waste, is shown to be somewhat less than 10 per cent. or 1-10th of the whole Province.

The following statement shows the proportion in which coffee lands have been taken up by Europeans and Natives in Coorg, and the extent to which in each case the area taken up has been planted :—

		Acres.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.
European holdings	...	48,895·35	17,631·26	31 264·09
Native	...	28,495·08	15,000·0	13,495·08
		77,390 43	32,631·26	44,759·17

A great part of the native holdings, and in some cases portions of European estates, are reserved for cardamom cultivation though assessed as coffee plantations.

Cardamom Plantations.—The lands leased for the cultivation of cardamoms have never been measured, and their extent is only approximately known. They are almost entirely covered with forest, small patches being partially cleared here and there.

Rain-fall.—The average rain-fall for the year is recorded at 109 inches and 78 cents ; and in the months of June and July 30 inches 21 cents and 32 inches 29 cents respectively were registered. The following statement exhibits the mean temperature for the year in the Province :—

May.	July.	December.
71°	63°	62°

Easterly winds prevailed from December to March and part of April. The south-west monsoon continued till September, and was followed by the north-west monsoon winds during the two succeeding months.

Population.—The census returns for 1870-71 show the population of Coorg to be 1,122 less than in the previous year ; this decrease is not accounted for, but is probably due to the circumstance that a considerable portion of the population consists of coolies who resort from Mysore annually to work on the coffee estates. Classified according to race the returns show the population to be composed of 24,466 Coorgs ; 80,243 Hindoos ; 5,791 Mahomedans, and 1,330 Christians ; making a total of 111,830, against 112,952 recorded in 1869-70. A preliminary census of the population of one sub-division or nad in each talook was taken on the 28th March 1871. It was not thought advisable to extend it, as rumours had been spread by ill-designing persons that the object of the census was to kidnap persons for the European war.

A land survey was organized in 1863-64, in connection with

the Madras Revenue Survey, for the purpose of measuring and demarcating coffee holdings in Coorg, and is still in operation. During the year under report, 11 European coffee estates measuring 15,215 acres, and 1,445 native coffee holdings aggregating 11,410 acres were surveyed, as well as 273 jamma (service inam) holdings containing 710 acres. The demarcation was limited to 11 European and 313 native estates. The amount of work done by the survey party compares favourably with that of the preceding year, and the cost has been reduced from Rs. 2-14-4 to Rs. 1-9-5, per acre for surveying, and from 1 anna to 7 pies per acre for demarcating. The following statement shows the various tenures under which land is held in Coorg, the extent occupied in each class, and the amount of assessment during the year under review:—

Tenure.	Area assessed. Acres.	Assessment.		
Jamma	29 463¼	51,442	11	0
Sagu	23,107⅛	78,221	3	1
Vumbli	8 23[illegible]⅛	6,742	11	9
Jodi	2,930½	5,928	7	7
Dry land	1,317	9,374	0	8
Garden	72	479	12	3
Total...	65 123¾	152,188	14	4

During the year the deaths from various causes were as follow:-

	Cholera ...	25
	Small-Pox ...	25
	Fevers ...	2 210
	Bowel Complaints	586
Injuries.	Suicide ...	9
	Wounding ...	7
	Accidents ...	17
	From Snake Bites or wild Beasts	4
	All other causes ...	346
	Total ...	3,229

or 2·8 per cent. of the population. This exceeds the number of births registered, which was only 1,770 or 1·5 per cent. of the population; but the mortality (as stated in previous administration reports) occurs largely among the immigrant coolies, who leave their families in the low country. It appears from the returns that the death-rate in July and August is heavier than in any other months of the year. Gangs of labourers generally come up the ghats in the end of June, and the beginning of July, and not being acclimatized, they suffer severely from the

rain and cold; but to the inhabitants of the country the climate at that season is not unhealthy. With the exception of Fraserpete, where the death rate last year was 4·3 per cent. to the population, the mortality in the towns appears less than in the country generally. The high rate at Fraserpete this season however is accounted for by cholera having broken out—and spread rapidly through the town and neighbourhood. Precautions were at once taken to establish quarantine and the infection was prevented from communicating itself to other parts of the country.

CHAPTER II.
INDIA.

THE general result for all India shows a total area of 1,577,698 square miles and a population of 212½ millions, assuming the Parliamentary returns for the Feudatories to be correct. The Annals for 1871-72 will contain the results of a census of the whole of India taken in March 1872, the results of which are not at present known. The following shows :—

The Provinces and the Government.

	The Provinces.	When formed.	Government.	Capital.	Square Miles.	Districts or Counties & States.	Population.	Population per square mile.
		1773 1784 1858 1861	Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council	Calcutta ...	Grand Total. 1,577,698	Grand Total. 374	Grand Total. 212,671,621	Grand Total. 135
1	Madras	1639	Governor in Council, with a Legislature.	Madras ...	140,726	20	26,539,052	188
2	Bombay and Sinde	1662	Do.	Bombay ...	131,298	19	13,038,669	99
3	Bengal or Lower Provinces ...	1853	Lieutenant Governor with a Legislature.	Calcutta ...	246,499	56	48,358,134	198
4	North-Western Provinces ...	1835	Lieutenant Governor ...	Allahabad ...	83,697	36	30,086,998	361
5	Punjab	1849 1858	Do.	Lahore ...	101,829	32	17,611,498	173
6	Oude	1856	Chief Commissioner ...	Lucknow ...	24,060	12	11,232,368	474
7	Central Provinces	1861	Do.	Nagpore ...	111,121	18	9,068,103	79
8	British Burma	1862	Do.	Rangoon ...	93,879	13	2,395,988	26
9	Berar	1853	Two Commissioners under Resident of Hyderabad.	Oomrawuttee and Akolah.	16,960	6	2,220,074	131
10	Mysore	1832	Chief Commissioner ...	Bangalore ...	28,449	8	4,006,340	145
11	Coorg	1834		Mercara ...	2,400	1	115,357	49
			Total Non-Feudatory		980,908	221	164,671,621	170
	153 Feudatory States		Total Feudatory		596,790	153	48,000,000	80

Arranged according to population the ten Provinces stand in the following order:—

	PROVINCE.	Census.	Population.	Districts and States.	Square miles.
1	Bengal	*Estimate.*	48 358,134	56	246,499
2	North Western Provinces	1867 ...	30,086,098	36	83,6 87
3	Madras	1867 ...	26 559 052	20	140,726
4	Punjab	1868 ...	17,611 498	32	101,829
5	Bombay and Sinde	*Estimate.*	13,038,609	19	131 298
6	Oude	1869 ...	11 23. 368	12	24,060
7	Central Provinces	1866	9, 68 103	18	111,121
8	Mysore	*Estimate.*	4 006 340	8	28,449
9	British Burma	1869 ..	2 3 9 988	13	93 879
10	Berar	1867 ...	2,220 074	6	16 960
11	Coorg	1869 ..	11,357	1	2,400
	Non-Feudatory India		164,671,621	221	980,908
	Feudatory India	*Estimate.*	48,000,000	153	596,790
	Total	...	212,671,621	374	1,577,698

The density of the population of each is thus compared, in order, with that of other countries:—

India.	*Per Mile*	*Europe and America.*	*Per Mile.*
Oude, ...	474	*Belgium,*	430
N. W. Provinces, ...	361	*England and Wales,* ..	347
Bengal, ...	198	*Netherlands,*	285
Madras, ...	188	*United Kingdom,*	253
Punjab, ...	173	*Ireland,*	181
Mysore, ...	145	*France and Prussia,* ...	177
Berar, ...	131	*Scotland,*	101
Bombay and Sinde, ...	99	*Portugal,*	99
Central Provinces, ...	79	*Greece,*	66
Coorg, ...	49	*United States,*	26
British Burma, ...	26	*Turkey,*	20
ALL INDIA, ...	135	*Russia,*	10
FEUDATORY INDIA, ...	80	*Brazil,*	2

The proportion of the agricultural to the non-agricultural part of the population is shown by the following tables :—

	Agricultural.	Non Agricultural.	Percentage of latter.
N W. Provinces	17,708 503	12 402,112	41 2
Madras	18,650 057	7,405,995	28 3
Punjab	9 403,819	8,190,127	46 5
Oude	6 542 870	4,655,225	41·6
Central Provinces	4,879,431	4,225,080	46 4
British Burma	882 442	1 345 682	80·1
Mysore	1,610,791	2,395,549	38 6
Berar	1,369,576	861,989	38·6

	Acres per village.	Inhabitants per village.	Population per cultivated acre.	Acres per agricultural male adult.	Rate on the cultivated Acre.
N. W. Provinces ...	594	334	1·24	4·04	Rs. 1 10 9
Oude ...	619	451	0·45	3·7	„ 2 0 8
Central Provinces ...	1,566	234	0·57	10·0	„ 0 6 6
Berar ...	1,917	391	1 45	10·4	„ 0 14 5
Punjab ...	...	.....	... ..	...	.....

The proportion of the sexes is the next point which attracts us, and here again we contrast the reliable results of Indian provinces with those of European countries. The proportion of females of all ages is :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Punjab ...	45·48	45·52	*Russian Caucasus* .	52·3	47·7
N. W. Provinces. ...	53·6	46·4	*Ionian Islands* .	53·53	46·47
Oude ...	51·8	48·2	*Belgium* .	50·15	49·85
Berar ...	51·7	48·3	*England* .	48·84	51·26
Central Provinces ...	51·2	48·8	*Sweden* .	48·50	51·44

RACES AND CREEDS.

A very important political question is the proportion of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and this we are able to fix with tolerable certainty everywhere except in Bombay and Bengal :—

	Mahomedans.	Hindoos & Buddhists.	Percentage.	
			M.	H.
Punjab	9,337,685	7,292,667	53·02	41·28
N. W. Provinces	4,243,207	25,671,819	14·	84·
Madras	1,502,134	24,172,822	5·8	94·1
Oude	1,195,817	10,002,731	10·7	88·
Central Provinces	237,962	6,930,163	2·6	95·
Mysore	182,654	3,793,793	4·5	95·4
Berar	154,951	1,856,963	6·9	90·
British Burma	40,952	1,603,525	2·4	97·4

The proportion of Mahomedans in Sind is large, as it also is in Eastern Bengal where so many Hindoos were forcibly converted. But all over non-feudatory India the number does not exceed 25 millions, or one-seventh of the population.

The partial and inaccurate census of Europeans in India taken in 1861 showed the number to be 125,945 including the Army. The following figures are from the latest provincial enumerations showing the number to be about 150,000. It is impossible to separate clearly between the pure European and the mixed, or East Indian, a Eurasian class.

	Europeans and Americans.	Mixed.
The Army, officers and men	58,000	
Municipal Calcutta ...	12,000	11,036
Suburbs ,, ...	8,000	1,000
Bombay City	8,415	1,891
Madras	3,000	14,000
N. W. Provinces	22,692	5,069
Punjab	17,938	1,032
Oude	5,446	985
Central Provinces	5,409	757
British Burma	1,547	3,500
Mysore...	4,132	2,863
Coorg	103	656
Berar	903	
Bengal and Bombay		40,000
Total	147,585	82,789

The number of Aborigines and Outcastes is as follows :—

Madras	650,000
Central Provinces	1,995,663
N. W. Provinces	313,215
Punjab ...	972,833
Oude ...	90,490
B. Burma ..	721,934
Mysore ...	745
Berar ...	464,438
Coorg ...	3,904
Bengal (say)	5,000,000
Bombay (say)	3,000,000
	12,213,222

The large number of settlers in Assam and Bengal are not entered because there are no reliable facts in connection with them, and they have the defect in some provinces of including the military, who are thus entered twice.

It is difficult to discover the actual number of Asiatic Christians. No missionary census of the Protestants has been taken since 1862, but to that we add one-third to represent the very considerable increase since that year. The accuracy of the Roman Catholic statistics, as given in the "Madras Catholic Directory" for 1869, is not guaranteed :—

Protestants	285,082
Roman Catholics	760,623
Syrians in Travancore and Cochin	116,483
Armenians, estimate	5,000
	1,167,188
Add Europeans	147,585
Mixed	82,789
Total Christians in India ...	1,397,562

Native Protestant Christians in 1862.

	India and Ceylon in 1852.	India, and Ceylon in 1862.	India, Ceylon and Burma in 1862.
Societies	22	31	31
Stations	313	371	386
Out-stations	unknown.	1,025	2,307
Foreign Missionaries	395	519	541
Native Missionaries	48	140	186
Native Catechists	698	1,365	1,776
Native Churches	331	1,190	1,542
Communicants	18,410	31,249	49,688
Native Christians	112,491	153,816	213,182
Vernacular Day Schools	1,347	1,562	1,811
Scholars	47,504	44,612	48,390
Boys' Boarding Schools	93	101	108
Christian Boys	2,414	2,720	3,158
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	126	185	193
Scholars	14,582	23,377	23,963
Girls' Day Schools	347	371	373
Girls	11,519	15,899	16,862
Girls' Boarding Schools	102	114	117
Christian Girls	2,772	4,098	4,201
Translations of the Bible	Ten languages.	Twelve.	Fourteen.
Ditto New Testament	Five others.	Three others.	Five others.
Separate Books	.....	.....	Twenty books in seven others.
Scriptures circulated in ten years ...	unknown.	.....	1,634,940
Christian Tracts, Books, &c.	unknown.	.....	8,604,033
Mission Presses	25	.....	25
Expenditure in ten years	£190,000	£285,000	£294,300
Local Contributions...	£33,500	£45,325	£46,800
Native Contributions last three years ...	.....	£13,000	About £18,060

Roman Catholic Christians in 1869.

Vicariate Apostolic.	Bishops.	Priests.	Population.	Schools.	Children attending schools.	Under the Archbishop of Goa.	
						Priests.	Population.
Madras ...	1	19	36,426	46	2,200	16	5,570
Hyderabad ...	...	8	6,645	8	300	2	350
Vizagapatam ...	1	20	8,993	27	1,430	none	none
Pondicherry ...	1	70	116,598	82	2,817	5	2,314
Mysore ...	1	24	22,600	26	1,200	none	none
Coimbatore ...	1	20	18,000	20	500	none	none
Madura ...	1	53	144,500	16	2,000	13	25,000
Quilon ...	1	26	59,550	70	2,500	7	8,500
Verapoly ...	...	300	233,000	322	8,000	20	40,000
Mangalore ...	1	34	45,000	50	2,000	12	9,000
Bombay ...	1	46	20,360	26	1,731	45	30,0 0
Agra ...	1	31	14,300	10	750	none	none
Patna ...	1	22	8,000	8	300	none	none
Western Bengal	1	26	11,000	12	1,500	4	230
Central Bengal ...	...	5	1,191	7	211	none	none
Eastern Bengal	1	9	6,710	7	250	4	3,330
Ava and Pegu ...	1	21	7,750	19	1,000	none	none
Total ...	14	734	760,623	756	28,689	128	124,344

The following may be accepted as a near approximation to the strength of each creed among the 164½ millions who inhabit the non-feudatory portion of British India and Burma :—

Christians		
Asiatic	1,167 188	
European and mixed	230,374	1,397,562
Jews		10,000
Mussulmans		25,000,000
Parsees		80,000
Non-Aryan aborigines and outcasts ...		12,250,000
Budhists and Jains		4,302,000
Sikhs		1,250,000
Hindoos		120,000,000

POPULATION OF ASIA.

The following figures show the area and population of the principal States of Asia :—

States or Countries.	Square miles.	Population.	Population to square mile.	Capitals.	Population of Capitals.
HELD BY EUROPEANS.					
India	1,577,698	212,671,621	35	Calcutta ...	1,000,000
Ceylon	24,454	2,096,777	186	Columbo ...	45,000
Straits Settlements ..	1,095	282,851	260	Singapore ...	35,000
Labuan and Sarawak ...	55	10,000	180	Labuan ...	3,000
Victoria	29	125,504	4,327*	Hong-Kong ...	125,504
Mauritius	708	322,517	455	Port Louis ...	40,000
Turkistan and Siberia ...	5,788,700	24,000,000	4	Orenburg ... / Tashkund ...	18,000
Netherlands India ...	445,411	17,952,803	40	Batavia ...	60,000
Philippines	52,647	2,679,500	50	Manila ..	15,000
Goa, Timor and Macao ...	.....	1,288,453	.....	Goa ...	10,000
Cochin China ... / Reunion ... ... / French India	25,000 / 1,468 / 191	3,000,000 / 255,000 / 229,000	120 / 174 / 1,200*	Saigon & Cholon / St Denis ... / Pondicherry ...	100,000 / 10,000 / 30,000
HELD BY ASIATICS.					
Afghanistan, Seistan and Balkh	400,000	4,000,000	10	Kabul ...	60,000
Beloochistan ..	160,000	500,000	3	Khelat ...	4,000
Burma	262,000	6,000,000	23	Mandala ...	90,000
Siam	250,000	11,800,000	47	Bankok ...	400,000
Anam	40,000	6,000,000	47	Hue ...	100,000
China	1,297,999	367,652,907	283	Peking ...	1,200,000
Japan	156,604	35,000,000	229	Jeddo ... / Miako ...	700,000 / 475,000
Persia	648,000	4,400,000	6	Tehran ...	85,000
Tibet	1,000,000	5,000,000	5	Lhassa ...	25,000
Eastern Turkistan ...	300,000	1,200,000	4	Kashgar ...	5,000
Arabia	1,200,000	8,000,000	7	Mecca ...	30,000
Turkey (in Asia) ...	550,000	16,000,000	29	Smyrna ...	150,000

* Chiefly in Town.

England thus rules a population of 212½ millions in Asia, Russia of 24 millions, Holland of 18 millions, Spain of 2½ millions, Portugal of 1½ millions, and France of 3½ millions. England directly rules, independently of the number whom she indirectly influences, nearly five times more of the population of Asia than the other five Powers of Europe together.

General State of Education.

The following shows the relative position of the Provinces educationally according to the Statistics taken in 1867 and given in a lately published educationally Return :—

Presidency or Province.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Colleges. University.	Colleges. Government. For General Education.	Colleges. Government. For Special Education.	Colleges. Aided Colleges.	Government Schools. Upper.	Government Schools. Middle.	Government Schools. Lower.	Government Schools. Female.	Government Schools. Special.	Government Schools. Total.	Aided Schools. Upper.	Aided Schools. Middle.	Aided Schools. Lower.	Aided Schools. Female.	Aided Schools. Special.	Aided Schools. Total.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Pupils. Colleges. Government.	Pupils. Colleges. Aided.	Pupils. Government Schools.	Pupils. Aided Schools.	Pupils. Female Schools, Government.	Pupils. Female Schools, Aided.	Pupils. Special Schools, Government.	Pupils. Special Schools, Aided.	Pupils. Total.	Proportion of Schools and Colleges to Square Miles, one in so many Square Miles.	Proportion of Pupils to Population, one in.
Bengal ...	217,331	37,789,430	1	8	8	6	46	127	84	1	32	290	78	987	1,269	257	5	2,596	2,908	1,254	325	19,635	85,414	55	6,168	1,362	972	115,185	74·7	238·
Bombay..	137,743	15,775,113	1	2	3	...	9	191	1,357	61	8	1,626	6	13	23	12	2	56	1,687	364	...	104,178	4,954	1,935	1,193	278	943	113,845	81·6	139·5
Madras ...	104,438	28,276,256	1	2	4	1	14	68	14	...	10	106	16	212	971	75	5	1,279	1,391	185	151	8,042	35,205	...	3,109	1,558	616	48,866	75·07	578·6
N. W. Provinces...	81,378	30,261,641	...	3	2	...	5	2	3,467	479	8	3,961	4	121	47	68	2	242	4,208	448	...	12,435	16,000	8,981	2,239	423	87	152,533	19·3	198·3
Punjab ...	100,406	15,166,157	...	2	...	1	24	82	1,660	296	7	2,069	21	73	2	651	4	751	2,823	31	10	7,027	6,553	6,198	14,24[illegible]	279	107	97,698	35·5	155·2
Ouds ...	20,243	8,326,647	...	...	...	...	10	34	264	6	2	316	4	16	38	12	...	70	386	...	...	11,033	3,416	81	327	293	...	15,154	52·4	549·5
Central Provinces	104,222	8,659,697	...	...	...	...	1	24	658	130	6	819	1	7	249	...	..	257	1,076	...	..	33,751	20,621	3,621	...	144	...	58,137	96·8	148·9
British Burma..	67,292	2,129,501	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	4	...	2	238	4	...	244	248	...	..	446	6,658	...	501	...	...	7,599	271·8	280·1
Hyderabad ...	17,334	1.586,047	...	...	...	...	2	23	122	...		147	.	...	...	..	...	...	147	...	..	6,644	...	..	...	...	...	6,644	117·8	238·7
Mysore ...	27,003	3,900,735	...	...	...	...	7	8	38	...	2	55	4	8	16	8	...	36	91	...	..	2,974	2,929	...	569	63	...	6,535	296·7	597·6
Coorg ...	1,800	118,100	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	...	25	...		..	...	..	...	25	...	...	946	..	...	...	...	...	946	72·	124·8

Educational Statistics for 1866-67 (11 *months.*)

Presidency or Province.	Expenditure from Imperial Funds.	Expenditure from Local Sources.		Total Expenditure on Education.	Analysis of Expenditure.						Average Annual Cost to State per Pupil.				Total Annual Average Cost per Pupil under Instruction.		
		Local Funds.	Private Expenditure.		Direction and inspection.	Instruction including all Charges not including in Column 5.	Imperial Expenditure on Government Colleges and Schools.	Grants-in-aid, including Payments by Results.	Percentage of Column 7 on Column 2.	Percentage of Column 8 on Column 2.	Colleges. Government.	Colleges. Aided.	Government Schools.	Aided Schools.	To Government.	To other Funds.	Total Average Cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	13,85,762	4,96,708	4,08,221	22,90,691	2,27,010	20,63,681	6,98,844	3,32,183	50·43	230·97	219·9	64·	20·	3·3	12·	7·8	19·8
Bombay	9,16,678	6,01,629	Not given	15,18,307	1,64,105	13,54,202	4,63,572	70,682	50·5	7·7	181·2	...	3·7	3·1	8·1	5·3	13·4
Madras ..	6,16,074	1,16,090	"	7,32,164	1,23,495	6,08,669	3,10,911	1,21,271	50·4	19·6	236·1	32·08	27·9	2·9	12·6	2·0	14·9
N. W. Provinces..	7,74,009	4,57,286	"	12,31,295	1,78,299	10,52,996	2,51,275	1,36,968	32·4	17·8	311·7	...	1·8	7·4	5·07	3·	8·07
Punjab	5,62,654	2,84,847	1,01,562	9,49,063	2,01,432	7,47,631	2,36,376	1,36,252	42·01	24·2	1,211·5	554·6	2·5	6·1	5·7	3·9	9·6
Oude	1,54,678	87,623	Not given	2,42,301	35,408	2,06,893	59,911	41,779	38·7	27·01	...	...	5·2	11·1	10·2	5·7	15·9
Central Provinces	1,56,462	2,34,269	"	3,90,731	70,884	3,19,847	70,030	13,066	44·7	14·1	...	...	1·8	0·8	2·6	4·02	6·7
British Burma ...	.. No returns sent in for 1866-67.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	84,246	..		84,246	18,579	65,667	65,667	...	77·99	...	...	...	9·8	...	12·6	...	12·6
Mysore	120,203	30,610	Not given.	1,50,813	25,031	95,172	52,758	28,228	143·8	23·3	...	...	17·3	8·07	18·3	4·7	23·
Coorg	12,276	220	"	12,496	1,100	11,396	11,176	...	91·7	...	...	...	11·8	...	12·9	0·2	13·2

It may be explained generally that the figures under the head "Local Funds" represent money received and administered by Government officers or Educational Committees, but derived from local sources such as educational cesses, school fees, private endowments, subscriptions, &c. The figures given under the head of "private Expenditure" may be said generally to represent the expenditure from private sources on private schools, which are under the inspection of Government Officers. The amount shown under this head must be more or less approximate, and probably considerably below the real amount, and there is, of course, a considerable amount of private expenditure on education, which never comes under the cognisance of Government, as for instance, expenditure on schools which are neither aided nor inspected by Government, and with the accounts of which the Government has nothing to do.

In Bengal at the date of this return there had been no educational cess, and the expenditure here shown from local funds is composed entirely of money received from school fees, endowments, and subscriptions, &c. This should be borne in mind in comparing Bengal expenditure from local funds with similar expenditure in other provinces.

Educational Statistics for 1866-67 (12 *months.*)

Number.	Provinces.	Directors, and Salary per mensem.	Salary per Annum.	Number of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors, and Salaries per mensem.			Total Salaries per Annum of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Total Subsidiary Charges of Direction and Inspection.	Total.	
									Number of Officers.	Cost per Annum.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P
1	Bengal ...	1 on 2,250 0 0	27,000 0 0	7	Inspectors on	5,369 9 4				
				69	Deputy Inspectors on ...	6,250 0 0				
				76	Total ...	11,619 9 4	1,394,35 0 0	73,303 0 0	77	2,39,758 0 0
2	Bombay ...	1 on 2,500 0 0	30,000 0 0	4	Inspectors on	2,850 0 0				
				23	Deputy and Assistant ditto on	2,983 0 0				
				27	Total ...	5,833 0 0	69,996 0 0	59,574 0 0	28	1,59,570 0 0
3	Madras ...	1 on 2,000 0 0	24,000 0 0	5	Inspectors on	3,900 0 0				
				17	Deputy Inspectors on ...	2,430 0 0				
				22	Total ...	6,330 0 0	75,960 0 0	46,426 0 0	23	1,46,386 0 0
4	N. W. Provinces ..	1 on 2,000 0 0	24,000 0 0	5	Inspectors on	2,250 0 0				
				3	Joint Inspectors on ...	1,500 0 0				
				31	Deputy...	2,940 0 0				
				68	Sub-Deputy Inspectors on ...	2,650 0 0				
				107	Total ...	9,340 0 0	1,12,080 0 0	67,392 0 0	108	2,03,472 0 0
5	Punjab ...	1 on 1,500 0 0	18,000 0 0	4	Inspectors on	2,550 0 0				
				4	Deputy Inspectors on ...	380 0 0				
				8	Total ...	2,930 0 0	35,160 0 0	38,836 0 0	9	992,046 0 0

Foregoing Statement.—(Continued.)

Number	Provinces.	Directors, and salary per mensem.	Salary per annum.	Number of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors, and Salaries per mensem.		Total Salaries per annum of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Total Subsidiary Charges of Direction and Inspection.	Total. Number of Officers.	Total. Cost per annum.
		Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
6	Oude ...	1 on 900 0 0	10,800 0 0	2 Inspectors on ... ... 7 Deputy Inspectors on ...	900 0 0 625 0 0				
				9 Total ...	1,525 0 0	18,300 0 0	16,280 0 0	10	45,380 0 0
7	Central Provinces	1 on 1,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	3 Inspectors on ... ... 18 Deputy Inspectors on ...	1,900 0 0 1,710 0 0				
				21 Total ...	3,610 0 0	43,320 0 0	18,976 0 0	22	74,296 0 0
8	British Burma ...	1 on 916 10 8	11,000 0 0	1 Inspector on	83 5 4	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2	14,000 0 0
9	Hyderabad ...	1 on 1,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	1 Assistant to Director on ...	750 0 0	9,000 0 0	5,400 0 0	2	26,400 0 0
10	Mysore ...	1 on 900 0 0	10,800 0 0	1 Inspector on ... ... 1 Deputy Inspector on ... 2 Sub-Deputy Inspector ...	500 0 0 300 0 0 60 0 0	10,320 0 0	2,800 0 0	5	23,920 0 0
11	Coorg ...			4 Total ...	860 0 0				

Estimated Revenues and the present Educational Grant in each Province, with the increase proposed.

	Provinces.	Aggregate of Estimated Revenue for 1867-68.	Two (2) per cent. on Revenue.	Budget Grant for 1867 68.	Increase to present Grant.
		£	£	£	£
1	Bengal	15,237,990	304,759	231,289	73,470
2	North-Western Provinces ...	5,916,510	118,330	115,896	2,434
3	Punjab	3,455,610	69,112	67,605	1.507
4	Bombay	8,947,070	178,941	95,606	83,335
5	Madras	7,512,655	150,253	96,083	54.170
6	Central Provinces	1,107,730	22,154	18,585	3,569
7	Oude	1,402,690	28,053	19,143	8,910
8	British Burma	1,176,240	23,524	7,415	16,109
9	Coorg	41,015	820	69	751
	Total ...	44,797,510	895,946	651,691	244,255

Estimated Land Revenues, and the present Educational Budget Grant, in each Province, with the Assignment proposed.

Number.	Provinces.	Land Revenue.	Two (2) per cent. on the Land Revenue.	Budget Grant.	Increase to present Grant.	Decrease from present Grant.	Remarks.
		£	£	£	£	£	
1	Bengal	3,831,370	76,627	231,289	.....	154,662	
2	North-Western Provinces	4,040,000	80,800	115,896	.....	35,096	
3	Punjab	1,915,200	38 304	67,605	.....	29.301	
4	Bombay	3 566,900	71,338	95,606	.. ...	24,268	
5	Madras	4,305,500	86,110	96,083	.....	9,973	
6	Central Provinces...	613 600	12.272	18,585	.. ...	6,313	
7	Oudh	1,180,810	23,616	19,143	4.473	.....	
8	British Burma ...	577,450	11,549	7,415	4,134	.....	Total Amount of Decrease.
9	Coorg	23,370	467	69	398	.....	
	Total ...	20,054,200	401,083	651,691	9,005	259,613	£250,608

CHAPTER III
LEGISLATION.
Imperial.
DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1870-71.

TWENTY-EIGHT Acts were passed during the official year 1870-71 by the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Act XVIII. of 1870 *to enable the Government of India to exempt goods from Customs duties.*

In order to encourage the use of our ports as *entrepots* and for other reasons, it was thought convenient that the Government of India should have the power to exempt wholly or in part from export duty goods which had paid import duty. But to authorize such exemptions in the face of the Indian Customs Duties Act, and of the declaration in section 137 of the Consolidated Customs Act (VI. of 1863), legislation was necessary. Hence the present Act

Act XIX. of 1870 *to enable the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum.*

The primary object of this Act is to authorise the nine Directors of the Bank of Bengal to Act by a quorum of three. The opportunity was taken to validate Acts which might be deemed invalid by reason of their having been done by less than the whole number of Directors.

Act XX. of 1870 *to correct two clerical errors in the Court Fees Act*, 1870.

The object of this Act is to correct two clerical errors in the Court Fees Act (VII. of 1870). The first of these is in section fifteen, where the words "plaint or memorandum of appeal" were miswritten for 'application,' and the second is in Schedule I, No. 2, where the words 'or memorandum of appeal' were erroneously inserted

Act XXI. of 1870 *to regulate the Wills of Hindoos, Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the towns of Madras and Bombay.*

When the Indian Succession Act, 1865, was under the consideration of the Legislature, it was proposed to extend to Natives the testamentary portion of that measure; but it was felt that, in three respects, sufficient information was not before the Council to justify an immediate extension in this direction. Doubts were entertained as to how far it would be politic to interfere with the power to make oral wills which Mahomedans have always possessed, and evidence was wanting as to the propriety of restricting Natives in creating perpetuities and in making bequests to religious and charitable uses. A clause was accordingly introduced, as a temporary provision, excluding the Hindoos, Mahomedans and Buddhists from the operation of any part of the Act

Some months after the passing of the Act, a circular dated 22nd August 1865, was issued from the Home Department to the several Local Governments respecting the extension to Natives of its testamentary clauses. Attention was called to the fact that, although liberty of testation was established throughout British India, and although the testamentary power of Hindoos was derived from the English law, there were no securities for the due exercise of that power by Natives, such as the requirement of writing, signature and attestation, which were found indispensable in Europe. The circular concluded by pointing out the provisions of the Indian Succession Act on the subjects thus treated of, and by requesting an opinion as to the advisability of extending those provisions to Natives. To this circular replies were received from all the local authorities, accompanied, in almost every instance, by papers written by such European and Native gentlemen as were deemed best capable of advising on the matter. The general result of the opinions thus obtained may, so far as

they relate to the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, to Oude, and to the Central Provinces, be compendiously expressed as follows :—

1*st.*—The practice of making nuncupative wills should be abolished, and the provision of the Indian Succession Act as to execution of wills and codicils should be adopted in the case not only of Hindoos but Mahomedans.

2*nd.*—Marriage should not, in the case of a Native testator, revoke his will. In other respects the provisions of the Succession Act as to revocation should be followed.

3*rd.*—It is inexpedient to impose, in the case of Natives, any restrictions on the exercise of the testamentary power in favour of religious or charitable uses, or for the creation of perpetuities.

4*th.*—The provisions of the Succession Act as to the interpretation of wills should, with some few exceptions, be adopted.

5*th*—Probate should be made compulsory, and the provisions of the Succession Act as to administration with will annexed and as to the powers and duties of an executor, should be extended with some slight modifications.

The primary object of the present Act is to preclude the fraud and perjury which were notoriously encouraged by the absence of restriction on the making of nuncupative testaments. Its secondary objects are to prevent the evils arising from the non-requirement of probate of Native wills, and from the prevailing uncertainty as to the character and powers of Native executors. As previous to the passing of this Act a Native's written will did not require probate, it was not, of course, deposited for safe custody. The resulting opportunities for forgery and fraudulent alteration are obvious, and have, it is believed, been often taken advantage of. Moreover, in England the granting of probate is conclusive as to the testamentary character of the instrument as regards all claimants of the personalty. The result of this rule is most satisfactory in precluding litigation. But in India, a far more litigious country, even when a Native's will was proved, or when letters of adminstration were granted *cum testamento annexo*, the probate or grant was binding only as against those who obtain or who oppose it. As against persons who had no means of appearing, or right to dispute the probate or grant, it had no greater effect than the ordinary decree in a civil suit. Then the Native executor took nothing from any grant of the Court. His title was founded solely on the will considered as an instrument of gift. His acts between the testator's death and the grant of probate were not (as in England) rendered valid by the grant. It seemed doubtful whether, as against creditors who have not appeared or been cited, he could retain any part of his own debt. In the interest of the honest executor, therefore, legislation appeared needed in this direction. Moreover, a Native executor had, according to the High Court at Fort William, no greater power over immoveable property than a manager. His powers were therefore, at least in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, limited and qualified, and if he made a mortgage or sale, the lender or purchaser, as the case may be, was bound to enquire into the necessity of the transaction. What the law on the subject is in Madras and Bombay does not appear to have hitherto been decided. It is hard to conceive a state of things more calculated to interfere with that free circulation of property so desirable in a country like India. A Native executor, moreover, could not be compelled, except by a law-suit, to exhibit an inventory or account of his testator's estate. In many cases, therefore, there was no adequate check upon him ; and at any distance of time it was difficult to fix him with the possession of property comprised in the will. The Act only applies to Hindoos, Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists. Mahomedans have an elaborate system of testamentary law, which, like the rest of their code, they regard as of divine origin. To impose on Mahomedans a body of rules which would have the effect of superseding any part of their existing law, might create alarm and discontent, and would therefore be impolitic. The case of Hindoos is clearly distinguishable,

Hindoo wills being unknown to Hindoo law, being in fact the creature of English Courts, the legislature is entitled to subject them to all expedient restrictions. Similar remarks apply to the wills of Buddhists. The Act, too, is confined in its operation to the Presidency Towns and the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Hereafter it may be desirable to extend its provisions to Hindoos and Buddhists in the Mofussil and Burma. But as yet the practice of testation does not prevail amongst Natives to any great extent outside those towns and provinces; and for the present, therefore, it seems advisable to limit the incidence of testamentary legislation. The power of alienation *inter vivos* which a Hindoo possesses is everywhere subject to restrictions, and varies from the nearly absolute freedom enjoyed, even as to ancestral property, by a Native of Bengal, to the comparatively limited authority of a Native of Madras or other territory subject to the law of the *Mitakshara*. The High Courts at Calcutta and Madras have held that a Hindoo's testamentary power is only co-extensive with his independent power of alienation during life. The Act adopts this ruling, and provides that nothing therein contained shall authorize a testator to bequeath property which he could not have alienated *inter vivos*. Connected with this provision is a clause expressly negativing the power of a Native testator to deprive his relatives of any right of maintenance which they would have possessed if he had died intestate. The rest of the Act extends to the wills of Hindoos, Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists certain sections of the Succession Act.

Of these, section 46 declares the testamentary power, and will be read in connection with the limitation above-mentioned. Sections 49, 46, 50, 51, 55, 57 to 60 relate *(inter alia)* to the execution, revocation and revival of wills and codicils. The present Act expressly provides that marriage shall not operate as a revocation. It is the opinion of competent authorities that in the case of a polygamist, marriage does not create such a change in the testator's condition as to raise a presumption that he would not adhere to a will made previously. The principle, therefore, on which marriage revokes a will in England, does not apply. Part XI. of the Succession Act contains rules as to the construction of wills. Of these the present Act extends sections 61 to 77, and sections 82, 83, 85 and 88 to 98 (both inclusive). It omits sections 80 and 81, which provide rules for the cases of bequests to 'heirs,' 'next of-kin,' 'nearest relation,' &c. or the 'representatives' of a particular person. These rules have been framed with reference to the English law of succession *ab intestato*, and are therefore inapplicable to Natives. By section 84, a bequest to A and his children gives the whole interest to A. But the intentions of Hindoos testator, to whom the idea of a father and his sons being in a state of natural coparcenary is familiar, would probably be frustrated by the application of such a rule, which, therefore, has been omitted. Section 86 ties down the construction of terms of relationship. Natives are generally so vague and inaccurate in using these terms that the section cannot safely be applied to their wills.

Sections 179 to 264 relate to grants of probate and letters of administration. The present Act extends so much of them as relates to probate and grants *cum testamento annexo*, subject, however, to two modifications. Section 179 declares that all the property of the deceased person vests in the executor as such. This might give rise to a misconception, and the present Act expressly provides that nothing therein contained shall vest in the executor or administrator with will annexed any property which the deceased could not have alienated during his life. And the Act modifies sections 195, 198, 230 and 231 of the Succession Act so as to make it clear that the rules laid down in the 201st and the following sections, as to the order in which surviving relatives are entitled to administration in case of intestacy, do not apply to grants to Natives of letters of administration with will annexed. In such cases the practice will continue to be as at present, *viz.*, to let the grant follow the interest. As adoption is practised not only by Hindoos but by Buddhists, it has been necessary to provide that the words 'son,' 'child,' 'children,' when they occur in the sections extended, shall include an adopted son. It may, in conclusion, be remarked that the testamentary clauses of the Succession Act apply to the Parsees; that most of these clauses

were extended to the Oude talookdars by Act I of 1869, and that the similar provisions contained in the Indian Wills Act (XXVI of 1838) have for the last twenty years applied to all classes in the Straits Settlement—Mahomedans, Hindoos, and Chinese as well as Englishmen.

Act XXII. of 1870 *to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects*

The High Court at Bombay recently decided that it had exclusive criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects, and that the local legislature has no power to make laws affecting that jurisdiction. Assuming this decision to be correct, it followed that the local Municipal, Police and Prison Act were, so far as regards European British subjects, null and void, and that the only possible mode of punishing these persons for a breach of any such Act was by indictment in the High Court This being obviously inexpedient, the present Act confirms all such local Acts so far as regards the liability of European British subjects to be convicted and punished thereunder It also saves the limits of the Magistrates' ordinary jurisdiction, and indemnifies Magistrates for their action heretofore The Madras High Court (5 Mad , Appendix 25) having raised the question whether Acts of the Governor General in Council conferring summary jurisdiction over offences, applied to European British subjects when they were not expressly referred to, the present Act decides this question in the affirmative, but confines the jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace The Act also amends Act XVIII of 1859 *(to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate,)* sections 1, 2 and 4 so as to render it applicable to Acts passed after, as well as those Acts passed before, the 25th July 1859

Act XXIII. of 1870 *to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint.*

The primary object of this Act was to make provision for cutting light-weight, counterfeit and called in silver coin This it does by three sections (16, 17 and 18) modelled to some extent on the Statutes 24 & 25 Vic , c 95, section 26 and 33 Vic , c 10, section 7

The opportunity has been taken of consolidating the four Bengal Regulations (II of 1812, XIV. of 1818 and V of 1819) and the two Acts (XVII. of 1835 and XIII of 1862), in which the law relating to the Mint and the coinage of British India was previously contained The provisions as to the relative value of the old silver coins and as to contracts for payment of Calcutta sicca rupees, which are found in Act XVII of 1835, have been omitted as obsolete The Act is divided into nine parts The first contains some preliminary provisions The second fixes the names, weight and fineness of gold coins and the 'remedy' (or permissible deviation) to be allowed in making them The third contains like provisions as to silver coins The fourth prescribes the names and weight of the copper coins The 'remedy' for these coins is 1/40 in weight Part V relates to the devices on coins. Part VI. contains rules as to legal tender Part VII states the circumstances under which silver coins may be cut and broken, and the procedure to be observed in such cases. The power to cut light weight, counterfeit and called-in coins is confined to such officers as Government appoints in this behalf , and such power will be exercised subject to rules prescribed by the Government of India. Coins so cut, which are counterfeit or have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, will be returned But genuine coins so cut, which have lost more than two per cent in weight or have been called-in, will be received at the rate of one rupee per tola Part VIII relates to the coinage of bullion The Mint Master is required to receive all bullion fit for coinage which may be brought to the Mint in certain quantities and a charge will be made for melting or cutting of one-fourth per mille on gold and of one per mille on silver bullion. Where bullion is withdrawn the withdrawal must be within twenty-four hours after receiving the Assay Master's report and on payment of a fee prescribed by the Government of India And Part IX empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules as to the staff and management of the Mint,

and also (by notification in the *Gazette*) to diminish the amount of remedy allowed, to call in coins, to prescribe rules for the guidance of officers authorized to cut or break coin, to establish Mints at any places in British India other than Calcutta and Bombay, to abolish both or either of the Mints at those towns, and to regulate any matters relating to Coinage and the Mint not provided for by the Act.

Act XXIV. of 1870 *to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Talookdars in Oude.*

Many of the Oude talookdars are so deeply in debt and their estates are subject to incumbrances so heavy that they cannot perform their proper functions as landholders and, in the absence of relief such as the present Act gives, those estates would probably, sooner or later, have become the property of money-lenders. This, for political reasons, was deemed inexpedient, and the Act accordingly empowers the Chief Commissioner, on the application of any embarrassed talookdar, to vest the management of his estate in a Government officer. Suits against the talookdar will thereupon be barred, his person will be freed from arrest, and his immoveable property from attachment, and, during the continuance of the management, his right to encumber or alienate will cease. The manager will receive the rents and profits, and pay thereout the Government revenue, such annual sum as may be necessary to maintain the talookdar and his family and the costs of necessary repairs and improvements The residue will be applied in defraying the costs of management, and in settling the talookdar's debts and liabilities Provision is then made in sections 6—12 for ascertaining those debts and liabilities, and on their discharge, the talookdar (section eleven) will be restored to the possession of his estate. Sections 13—19 confer the necessary powers on the manager The Act then authorizes the Chief Commissioner to prescribe supplementary rules for his guidance, and to appoint a new manager, and, lastly, the jurisdiction of the local courts is saved as to certain suits relating to property under the operation of the proposed Act. An Act with a similar object was passed in 1862 by the Bombay Legislature, and has been worked with much success Of 469 estates which have come under its operation, about one-half have already been restored to the owners free from all encumbrances It is anticipated that the same measure of success will attend the present Act, which was passed on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, and at the request of the talookdars themselves.

Act XXV. of 1870 *to legalize the levy of certain duties on Timber imported into Moulmein.*

Since 1854, duties have been levied at Kado on the timber brought to Moulmein down the Salween River, which flows through Tenasserim The authority for levying these duties was supposed to be given by Act XXX of 1854, section seven, which provides that teak timber floated down any river in the Martaban *or Tenasserim* Provinces shall be charged with the same duty as that chargeable for the time being, under section six, on teak timber passing a river frontier Custom House, *i e*, according to section six, on the Rivers Irawaddy and Sitang In 1863, however, the duties leviable on the Irawaddy and the Sitang were abolished by a notification issued in the Foreign Department under Act IV. of 1863, which gave effect to a treaty between Lord Elgin and the King of Burma. Thereupon the levy of duties on the Salween became unauthorized; but this change in the law, which of course was unintentional, remained till lately unnoticed either by the public or by the local authorities. The object of the present Act is simply to legalize the levy of the duties on the Salween from the 1st July 1864 to the 2nd August 1865 For the time before the former date, the Limitation Act will provide The time between the 2nd August 1865 and the present day is covered by Act VII. of 1869.

Act XXVI. of 1870 *to amend the law relating to Prisons.*

The primary object of this Act is to provide rules for the regulation of prison-discipline in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oude, the Central

Provinces and British Burma. The Bengal regulation II. of 1834, section 7, authorized the Governor General in Council to introduce a system of prison-discipline, but there was no power to prescribe penalties for its infraction, and the Penal Code does not provide for such offences as the abetment, by prison-officers, of violations of prison-rules. Moreover, the power in question clearly did not apply to the Punjab: there was some doubt as to its application to Oude and the Central provinces: and, as regards Burma, it seemed to extend only to the Arakan Division. The present Act, accordingly, declares the law relating to prisons in the provinces above mentioned, and provides for the regulation of such prisons a code of rules which will be generally and permanently applicable. Such Supplementary rules as the peculiar circumstance of the different provinces may from time to time require, will be made by the Local Government under section 54 Most of the provisions of the Act are modelled on the English Prisons Act (28 & 29 Vic., cap. 126), and a few of its clauses have been suggested by the Bengal Acts II. of 1864 and V. of 1865.

Act XXVII. of 1870 *to amend the Indian Penal Code.*

This Act makes certain amendments of the Penal Code which the experience of eleven years has shown it to be either necessary or highly desirable. In section 34, as to liability for a criminal act done by several persons, the words "in furtherance of the common intention of all' been introduced so as to make the object of the section clear. For section forty (which defines 'offence') has been substituted a section founded on Act IV. of 1867, section one. The new section declares that the word "offence" shall, not only in the sections mentioned in Act IV. of 1867, section one, but also in Chapter IV. of the Code, and in sections 109, 110, 112, 114, 115. 116, 117, include a thing punishable under a special or local law. Section 56 enacts that Europeans and Americans shall be sentenced to penal servitude instead of transportation, "according to the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1855" This Act provides (section two) that, instead of a term of transportation not exceeding *ten* years, penal servitude not exceeding *six* years shall be inflicted; and instead of a term of transportation not exceeding fifteen years, penal servitude not exceeding *ten* years. Now, under the Code, the Courts can award transportation for a term exceeding ten years, but short of life, under five sections only, namely, sections 115, 222 392, 457 and 458. The result was, practically, that, in the case of the vast majority of European and American offenders, the Courts had no option between awarding a sentence of penal servitude for six years and awarding one of penal servitude for life. The present Act removes this defect by declaring that where such an offender would, but for Act XXIV., be liable to transportation for a term exceeding ten years, but not for life, he shall be liable to penal servitude for such term exceeding six years, but not for life, as to the Court seems fit. After section 121 the Act inserts a new section providing for the offence of conspiring to wage war against the Queen, or to wage civil war. Such a conspiracy is now punishable only when it amounts to an abetment as defined by the Code, *i.e.*, when an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy. Sections 121 to 130 of the Code deal with offences against the State. But no mention is made of seditious speaking or writing. In the draft Code originally prepared by the Indian Law Commissioners, and published in 1837, appears a section resembling section five of the present Act, and the omission from the Code as ultimately enacted of this section, or of one like it, was, according to Sir Barnes Peacock, due to a mere oversight. Attempts to excite disaffection to the Government by words or writing were, previous to the passing of the present Act, punishable only when they can be proved to amount to abetments of the offence of waging war against the Queen; and as this proof implied the actual existence of war, and must often be a matter of extreme difficulty, it seemed desirable that some such provision should become part of the law of British India.

Section 131 of the Code provides for attempts to seduce 'soldiers' from duty. Looking to the wide application of the present Native Articles of War (Act

V. of 1869), the present Act extends this section to non-combatants attached to and serving with the army. At the end of Chapter XIV. of the Code the Act inserts a section founded on Act V. of 1844 rendering penal the drawing, &c., of lotteries. Section 307 of the Code provides that a person attempting to murder may, if hurt is caused, be transported for life or imprisoned for ten years. But where the offender is already transported for life, the law, by a strange oversight, actually awarded no penalty. The Act declares that in such case the offender shall be punished with death. The Code, as it stood, contained no adequate provision for the punishment of what English lawyers call manslaughter by negligence. This was provided for in the draft Code, section 304, and the present Act supplies the omission. The order of the Local Government is made necessary to prosecutions under sections 121A, 124A and 294A. Lastly, the Act repeals Acts V. of 1844 and IV. of 1867, the provisions of which it embodies. It also repeals the greater part of Statute 9 Geo. IV., cap. 74 (*for improving the administration of criminal justice in the East Indies*).

Act XXVIII. of 1870 *to authorize the committal of European British subjects by Courts in the Andamans to the High Court at Fort William.*

The Andaman Islands being attached to the Tenasserim Commissionership, under the Burma Recorders Courts' Act (XXI. of 1863), section 41, European British subjects charged in those Islands with offences not punishable with death or by a Justice of the Peace, were committed to the Recorder at Moulmein. As there are now no regular means of communication between the Andamans and British Burma, this Act transfers the jurisdiction thus conferred from the Recorder of Moulmein to the High Court at Fort William.

Act I. of 1871 *to consolidate and amend the law relating to Trespasses by Cattle.*

The primary object of this Act is to consolidate the law relating to cattle-trespass, which had previously been scattered through three Acts,—III. of 1857, V. of 1860, and XXII. of 1861. The opportunity has been taken to improve the arrangement and the wording of the law. This is now divided into seven chapters, of which the first deals with preliminary matters, the second with pounds and pound-keepers, the third with impounding cattle, the fourth with the delivery or sale of impounded cattle, the fifth with complaints of illegal seizures, the sixth with penalties, and the seventh with suits for compensation for damage caused to crops by trespassing cattle. The Act limits the interference of the police in impounding cattle to cases where a rescue is apprehended. When a fair price is not likely to be obtained for cattle sold by public auction (as in the case of Brahmani bulls), the Magistrate is empowered to dispose of them in any other way. Cattle may be delivered on depositing the amount due on account of fines and expenses, pending the determination of the question of the legality of their seizure. The surplus proceeds of sales made and fines levied under the Act will be applied to any purpose of public utility; damages awarded for illegal seizures may be recovered as if they were fines; and a person who, through neglect, permits a public road to be damaged by allowing his pigs to trespass thereon, is liable to be fined. Lastly, provision is made for punishing pound-keepers neglecting their duties.

Act II. of 1871. *An Act to extend the Prisons' Act,* 1870, *to Coorg.*

No Jail Code having been laid down for guidance in Coorg, this Act, which was framed at the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner, extends to that province the recently passed Prisons' Act No. XXVI. of 1870.

Act III. of 1871 *to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency.*

The primary object of this Act is to consolidate the law relating to the Government Paper Currency, which was previously contained in four Acts, XIX. of 1861, I. of 1866, XXX. of 1867, and XV. of 1870. The opportu-

nity has been taken to repeal the obsolete Act XXIV. of 1861, and to improve the arrangement and wording of the existing law. It empowers the Government to issue notes for amounts not less than five rupees. It confines to Magistrates of Police and Full-power Magistrates the jurisdiction to deal with offences against the Act, and it expressly provides for the recovery of fines imposed thereunder.

Act IV. of 1871 *to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Coroners.*

Previous to the passing of this Act, the law relating to Coroners in the Presidency towns was contained in two Statutes and three Acts, one of which, 33 Geo. III., cap. 52, sec. 157, provided that the Coroners should exercise the like jurisdictions as by law might be exercised by Coroners elected for counties in England. The present Act omits this provision, which necessitated constant reference to English statutes and text-books, and in lieu thereof codifies such part of the English law of Coroners as seemed adapted to the Presidency towns. The Act accordingly declares the Coroner's jurisdiction to enquiring into deaths by accident, homicide or suicide, sudden deaths by means unknown, and deaths of prisoners in prison. It enables him to order a body to be disinterred. It provides for summoning juries, swearing the jurors, viewing the body, summoning witnesses, and *post-mortem* examinations. It declares that the evidence shall be taken on oath, that witnesses unacquainted with English shall be examined through an interpreter, that questions suggested by the jury shall be put, and that the Coroner shall take down the material parts of the evidence. Power is given to adjourn the inquest. When the witnesses have been examined, the Coroner will sum up, and the jury will consider their verdict. When the verdict is delivered, the Coroner will draw up an inquisition setting forth the matters specified in section 24, and in the form given in the second schedule. When the verdict amounts to murder, culpable homicide, or killing by a rash or negligent act (the last-mentioned offence was added to the Penal Code by Act XXVII. of 1870), the Coroner will bind by recognizance any person acquainted with the facts to appear at the next Sessions, and prosecute or give evidence. The Coroner will also certify the recognizances and deliver them immediately after the inquest with the inquisitions and evidence to the Court in which the trial is to be. He may also issue his warrant for the apprehension of the accused, and may take bail in cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or of killing by a rash or negligent act. The Act (section 30) expressly abolishes the Coroner's jurisdiction as to treasure trove, wrecks and fugitives' goods, and declares that he shall not be liable to execute process. It also declares that the goods of *felo de se* shall not be forfeited, and expressly abolishes deodants.

Act V. of 1871 *to consolidate the laws relating to Prisoners confined by order of a Court.*

The object of this Act is to consolidate the nine Acts which contain the law relating to prisoners confined by the order of a Court. The Act preserves the substance of the existing law; but some improvements have been made in its arrangement and wording. Section 17 has been made to include persons imprisoned otherwise than in execution of a sentence, and the section (19) relating to the imprisonment in British India of persons convicted of certain offences in Native States have been extended so as to comprise cases in which the sentence has been pronounced by a tribunal in which an officer authorized by the Governor General in Council is one of the presiding judges.

Act VI. of 1871 *to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal.*

Previous to the passing of this Act, the law relating to the constitution and jurisdiction of the District (or zila) Courts in Lower Bengal and the North-Western Provinces was spread over the following enactments :—

Regulation	III. of 1793 (Bengal Code).		Regulation	III. of 1803 (Bengal Code).	
,,	IV. ,,	,,	,,	VIII. ,, 1805	,,
,,	VII. ,, 1795	,,	,,	VIII. ,, 1833	,,
,,	VIII. ,,	,,	Act L of 1860.		
,,	II. ,, 1803	,,			

The present Act consolidates the remaining fragments of the Regulation law on this subject, and combines therewith the law (Act XVI. of 1868) regarding the Civil Courts subordinate to the Zila Courts. A further object of the present Act is to supply certain omissions of Act XVI. of 1868 in regard to the jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs. The older Regulations provided that the Zila Courts should, in the determination of cases relating to inheritance, marriage, caste, or religious usage, be guided by the Mahomedan law where the parties to the cause are Mahomedans, and by the Hindoo law where the parties are Hindoos; also, that in cases for which no specific rule exists, the said Courts should act in accordance with equity and good conscience. The application of these rules was, on the subsequent creation of the Courts of Moonsiffs, Sudder Ameens (now designated Moonsiffs) and Principal Sudder Ameens (now Subordinate Judges), extended to such Courts; but the extending provisions were, apparently through inadvertence, included in the wholesale repeals which followed the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure, and they were not revived when Act XVI. of 1868 was enacted. The present Act limits the application of Hindoo or Mahomedan law to cases in which all the parties to each suit are either Hindoos or Mahomedans: all other cases to which no special law applies will be governed by the so called rule of equity and good conscience. The Act does not apply to the Jhansie Division, the Civil Courts in which are governed by Act XVIII. of 1867. Nor does it apply to Small Cause Courts, except in so far as it prescribes rules for the observance of holidays and provides for conferring, within specified limits, the jurisdiction of such Courts upon certain Judicial Officers. Provision is made, in the even of the death or sudden absence of a Subordinate Judge, for the disposal of the business pending in his Court. To bring the law into conformity with the existing practice, the Act empowers the Local Government to invest certain officers in non-regulation districts with the powers of Judges, Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs, and prescribes the extent to which the provisions of the Act shall apply to officers so invested. In order to remedy any possibly existing legal defect in the status of, or jurisdiction heretofore exercised by, the several Judicial Officers to whom the Act applies, it provides that they shall be deemed to have been duly appointed to the offices, the duties of which they have respectively discharged up to the time of the passing of this Act. It empowers the district Judge, where two or more Subordinate Judges are appointed to any district, or two or more Moonsiffs are posted to the same Moonsiff, to fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of each such Subordinate Judge or Moonsiff. It provides that the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge shall, subject to the rule of the Civil Procedure Code in regard to the place of institution and hearing, extend to all suits. It provides for appeals from the decisions and orders of Moonsiffs under certain circumstances being heard and disposed of by Subordinate Judges without the intervention of the District Judge. District Judges may withdraw appeals which have been referred to Subordinate Judges, or proceedings which have been transferred to Subordinate Judges or Moonsiffs, for disposal, where such withdrawal may for any reason appear desirable.

Act VII. of 1871 *to consolidate the laws relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers.*

This Act forms part of the scheme for consolidating the Acts and Regulations, the execution of which commenced in 1867, has since been steadily progressing, and is now being actively carried out. It consolidates the five Acts in which the law on the subject of coolie emigration is contained. The opportunity has been taken to improve the arrangement of that law, which is now divided into fourteen Parts—I. Preliminary, II. Emigration Agents, III. Protectors of Emigrants and Medical Proprietors, IV. Recruiters of Emigrants, V. Contracts with Emigrants, VI. Registration of Emigrants, VII. Conveyance of Emigrants to Depots, VIII. Arrival at Depots and procedure thereon, IX. Emigrant Vessels, X. Embarkation, XI. Supplementary Powers, XII. Special provisions as to French Colonies, XIII. Penalties, and XIV. Miscellaneous.

Act of VIII. 1871 *for the Registration of Documents.*

The Indian Registration Act of 1866 had been in force for nearly five years. It had gradually been extended to the whole of British India, except Oude and Burma, and it has attained its two great objects,—discouraging forgery and false evidence, and creating a trustworthy record of title to immoveable property. In 1868 it was found expedient to exclude from its operation certain instruments executed by, or in favour of, Government, and the Government of Madras has recently applied for similar legislation as regards inam title deeds. To consolidate and amend the law on the subject was obviously preferable to adding a fourth Act to the three in which that law was contained. The present Act accordingly repeals and re-enacts Acts XX. of 1866 and XXVII. of 1868. The Act enables Sub-Registrars to register wills and authorities to adopt and to receive deposits of such documents. It also enables Sub-Registrars to institute prosecutions without the Registrar's sanction; and it excludes from its operation all documents evidencing grants, &c., of land by Government. Besides these substantial changes, the Act effects various minor amendments suggested by the practical experience gained in working the Act of 1866. These may be shortly stated as follow :—The Local Governments are empowered to exclude from operation of the Act any districts or tracts to which the application of the law may be deemed unsuitable. In section 4, provision has been made for investing such authorities as may be selected by the Local Government for that purpose, with the powers of an Inspector General, in lieu of appointing a special officer for the discharge of the duties of that office. The Local Government is empowered to appoint Inspectors of Registration Offices, whose precise duties are to be fixed by the Local Government, but who are not invested with any powers of registration under the Act. Section 9 provides for the formation of military cantonments into registration districts instead of sub-districts, where for any reason the former arrangement may be more convenient. To avoid the multiplicity of references entailed by the late system, the Act dispenses with the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the allowance of the establishment of the several registration offices.

With reference to Mr. Justice Norman's decision in *Jalu Namdar* v. *Beicha Namdar*, 3 Ben. L. R., A. C. J. 394, "moveable property" has been defined so as to include juice in trees. And "addition" has been made to include, in the case of a Native, his father's name. In section 10, provision has been made for cases where there are more District Courts than one. Section 17 has been expressly made applicable to leases from year to year, and to those leases (common in Bengal) which merely reserve a yearly rent. Section 26 has been amended so as to provide for all cases in which the registration office is closed on last day of the period allowed for the presentation of a document. In section 34 provision similar to that of section 24 has been made, to meet cases where delay has unavoidably occurred in the attendance before the registering officer of all the persons whose appearance is necessary to admit of the registration of any document. In section 32 the words 'including a Presidency town' have been omitted so as to render it possible for any Local Government to amalgamate in the Mofussil a Registry and a Sub-Registry Office. The new Act makes it optional with the parties interested to present a will or authority to adopt for registration at the office either of a Registrar or a Sub-Registrar, but restricts the presentation of sealed covers for deposit to Registrars only. As many documents are presented to a registering officer which are either not admitted to registration or are only admitted after more or less delay, the Act substitutes the date of admission to registration, for the date of presentation, as better adapted for the regulation of the order in which documents should be copied into or filed in the appropriate register.

As regards the procedure on the deposit of wills, the new Act provides, with reference to the case of *Nagindas*, 3 Bom. H. C. Rep. 135, decided by the present Chief Justice of the High Court at Bombay, that nothing in the Registration Act shall affect the power of any Court by order to compel the production

of a will for the purposes of probate. Whenever any such order is made, the Registrar will copy the will in his book No. 4, and make a note on such copy that the original has been removed in pursuance of the order. Section 84, as to the procedure when a Registrar refuses to register or to direct registration, has been made clearer. The Court has been expressly empowered to summon witnesses and compel them to give evidence; and the discretion reposed in it as to directing registration has been limited in accordance with the views of Sir Adam Bittleston (4 Mad. H. C. Rep. 97). Appeals from orders under this section have been expressly precluded (3 Bom. H. C. Rep. A. C. J. 104). Lastly, the sections relating to penalties have been placed in a separate part, and the wording of the Act has been carefully settled with reference to all the reported decisions of the High Courts on Acts XVI. of 1864 and XX. of 1865.

Act IX. of 1871 *for the Limitation of Suits and for other purposes.*

Though the Limitation Act (XIV. of 1859) had not been in force for eight years, its twenty-four sections have given rise to more than a thousand reported cases, of which many are inconsistent and some directly conflicting. The time, therefore, appeared to have arrived for attempting to redraw and rearrange the Act so as to render the law on so important a subject certain, simple, and easily ascertainable. The present Act is arranged on the following principle. In determining whether a given suit is barred by limitation, three matters, and three only, need, as a rule, be considered. These are, first, the class to which the suit belongs; secondly, the period of limitation prescribed therefore, and, thirdly, the time when that period begins to run. Most of the difficulties which arise in applying the Limitation Act are caused by the third of these considerations. The framers of Act XIV., it is true, had in some cases expressly fixed the time at which the period of limitation shall be taken to commence. But as to suits for wages, hire, the price of goods sold by retail, and damages for several kinds of wrong, and as to the other innumerable suits for which no period is specially provided, they contented themselves with declaring that the period runs "from the time the cause of action arose." To say when a cause of action arises is sometimes difficult, and the great feature of the present measure is its attempt to preclude this difficulty. The bulk of the Act accordingly consists of a schedule of the commonest suits, shewing, in the case of each, (1) the period of limitation applicable thereto, and (2) the time when that period begins to run. Easy access to the contents of this schedule is given by a copious alphabetical index. The Act also repeals and re-enacts the limitation-rules as to suits under Acts in force throughout British India, as well as the provisions contained in the Code of Civil Procedure as to the time within which appeals and certain applications to Courts must be presented and made. The Act provides (Schedule II., No 121,) for applications for the execution of decrees of Mofussil Courts within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts. This will supply an omission in the law which has lately been pointed out by the High Court of Madras (5 Mad. H. C. Rep. 219). The Act does not apply to suits under the Divorce Act, to suits under Madras Regulation VI. of 1831, relating to hereditary offices, or to suits instituted before the 1st April 1873. In other respects the new Act will come into force on the 1st July 1871.

To the Act are appended two Schedules. The first comprises all the enactments relating to limitation and extending to British India which have not hitherto been expressly repealed. Of these, the first mentioned, 21 Jac., c. 16, was held in *The East India Co.* v. *Paul* (7 Moo. P. C. C. 85) to extend to India. Act XIV. of 1859 is of course repealed, with the exception of one section (15) whose proper place is in the Code of Civil Procedure. The first division of the second Schedule is divided into ten parts corresponding with the periods of limitation prescribed for the suits to which the Act applies. Part II. provides a period of ninety days for all suits for acts done in pursuance of enactments in force in British India. Part V. provides a period of two years for suits for all wrongs independent of contract. Part VI. fixes a period of three years for suits on contracts not in writing registered. Where the

contract is in writing and registered the period will (under Part VII) be six years. So in the case of all suits for which no period of limitation is specially provided. As before the passing of this Act there was nowhere in British India any special provision limiting public claims by Government, the last clause of part X. fixes, in accordance with Bengal Regulation II. of 1805, section 2, a period of sixty years for suits in the name of the Secretary of State in Council. In the case of suits for money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand (No. 58), time will run from the date of the demand. A like provision has been made in the case of suits on bills and notes payable on demand (No. 72). This, though contrary to English law, is in accordance with Austin (*Lectures on Jurisprudence*, 3rd ed. i. 485—6) and a recent judgment of the Bengal High Court (6 Beng. 160)

Act X. of 1871 *to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Excise Revenue in Northern India, British Burma and Coorg.*

Before the passing of this Act, the law relating to the Excise revenue in Northern India was contained in four Acts, XXI. of 1856, XXIII of 1860, X of 1864 and XXVIII. of 1864. In British Burma the law was in the form of executive rules to which Act XXIII. of 1868 gave a temporary validity. The primary object of this Act is to substitute one enactment for all these Acts and Rules. The law has been re-arranged, and the wording here and there improved; and the following changes have been made in its substance. Persons taking out licenses for the wholesale vend of spirits will pay such sum as the Chief Revenue Authority from time to time prescribes. In British Burma it seems desirable to continue the present practice of charging a heavy fee for licensing distilleries worked according to the English method. That province therefore, is excluded from the operation of section 21. Section 23 provides for the levy of duties on spirits manufactured in distilleries established by the Collector. Fees for special licenses to sell unfermented tari will be fixed from time to time by the Chief Revenue Authority The Act provides for the issue of special warrants authorising searches of houses, &c., between sunset and sunrise on any particular day. Every such warrant will cease to be in force at sunrise on the following day. Section 66 declares that horse-dealers travelling with strings of horses from beyond the limits of British India may have, for each horse, ten tolas weight of opium. The Act legalised the levy of Excise duties in Oude, and indemnifies all Excise officers. The Act does not extend to the Lower Provinces of Bengal; and the power of the local legislature to deal from time to time with the details of the Abkari law will thus remain unimpaired.

Act XI. of 1871 *to abolish the Financial Commissionership of Oude.*

The subject of this Act is to abolish the Financial Commissionership of Oude, and to enable the Government of India to transfer to the Court of the Judicial or any other Commissioner in that Province the appeals now pending in the Court of the Financial Commissioner. The Act is a temporary measure, pending the enactment of an Oude Civil Courts' Act.

Act XII. of 1871 *for imposing duties on Income.*

The Income Tax Act XVI. of 1870 imposed a duty of 3½ per cent. on all incomes of rupees 500 and upwards. The present Act imposes a duty of only 1-1/24 per cent. (or two pies in the rupee) and affects no income less than rupees 750. Besides these two important changes, the Act introduces several minor modifications of the existing law. In Section 6, the word 'plying' has been substituted for 'trading,' so as to preclude a question which has been raised under the present law. The Collector is empowered (section 13), in proper cases, to require officers of companies to attend and produce accounts. The duty on interest on Government Securities will be deducted at the place where the interest is paid (sections 15, 16.) No such deduction will be made when the owner's amount of income annually, including such interest, is less than 750 rupees. Owners of lands and houses occupying them are expressly made chargeable (section 22) in respect of nine tenths of their annual rack-

rent value. The Collector will be bound to serve the notice requiring returns only where the income is rupees 4 000, or upwards (section 23).

Every persons served with such notices will be required to return his income during the year ending on the day of the year next before the year of assessment on which the assessee's accounts have been usually made up, or on the 31st March preceding the year of assessment, and to state the period during which such income actually accrued The assessments will be made (section 27) on an average of the income for such three years, and the average will be computed upon the period during which the income actually accrued Payment may be made henceforward (section 37) in two, instead of four, instalments All sums due under the Act will be recoverable either as if they were arrears of land revenue (section 39) or in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the enforcement of a decree of money Power is given (section 40) to amend the assessment when the person assessed shows that his income has diminished, or gives up business, or dies, or becomes insolvent. The Act expired on 31st March 1872

Act XIII. of 1871 *to amend the law relating to Customs Duties.*

The primary object of this Act is to consolidate the nine Acts in which the law relating to the customs duties leviable on goods (including salt and opium) imported or exported by sea is now inconveniently contained At the same time the following amendments have been made in the substance of the law. A section (3) has been introduced to provide for the case of goods of which a part or ingredient is liable to duty This provision is taken from 23 & 24 Vic, c 110 Section 4 declares that no opium shall be exported from British India unless it be covered by a pass Section 8 provides for the levy of duties on goods crossing the frontiers of the foreign European Settlements situate on the coasts of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay

Act XIV. of 1871 *for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act*

The object of this Act is to make three amendments in the Consolidated Customs Act, VI of 1863. Section 23 of that Act authorises the Government of India to prohibit the exportation or importation of any particular class of goods To prevent a doubt which has been raised as to the extent of the power thus conferred, section 1 of the present Act declares that this power authorises the prohibition of exportation or importation 'by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land' Section 2 provides that, when goods are warehoused, a warrant shall be delivered to the person lodging the goods, and that such warrant shall be transferable by endorsement This is now the law as regards the Bengal Bonded Warehouse. The change has been suggested by the Government of Bombay. Section 3 provides that, goods on board a boat in excess of the boat note or pass shall be confiscated

Act XV. of 1871 *to relieve from incumbrances the Estates of Thakoors in Broach*

Five out of the six Thakoors of Broach are heavily indebted, and the object of this Act which has been prepared at the desire of the Bombay Government, is to provide means for relieving them from their liabilities. The Act is in substance the same as the measure passed in 1862 by the Bombay Legislature for the relief of the Ahmedabad Talookdars In form it closely resembles the Oude Talookdars' Act (XXIV. of 1870) The opportunity has been taken of confirming the Ahmedabad Act so far as it purports to affect the High Court of Bombay.

Act XVI. of 1871 *to provide for the Survey of Steam Vessels plying within British Burma.*

The primary object of this Act, which was framed at the desire of the Chief Commissioner, is to provide for the survey of steamers in Rangoon and other ports in British Burma. The Act substantially agrees with the Bengal Acts V. of 1862 and I of 1868, under which surveys are made in the Port of Calcutta. Provision is also made for investigating the cause of explosions, for examining engineers, and for giving them certificates.

Act XVII. of 1871 *to provide for the levy of rates on land in Oude.*

The Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 14th December 1870, confers upon Local Governments additional responsibilities for the administration of certain departments of the public service, especially connected with local and provincial requirements. It is proposed largely to reduce the amount which the Imperial Government has hitherto levied from the public by direct taxation and it has become necessary to diminish, to a small extent, the grants hitherto made from the imperial revenues for expenditure on local and provincial purposes. In Oude, many works of local public improvement are urgently required, but the funds already at the disposal of the Government of the Province are insufficient, and, for the reasons just stated, no further assignment from the imperial revenues can, under existing circumstances, be made. To supplement these funds, it is proposed to impose a small additional rate on the land. This rate will be identical in its nature with the cesses for roads, schools and other local purposes which have long been levied, and with which the people have been familiar since the establishment of the British Government in Oude. The Act imposes on all land in Oude which has been assessed to the land-revenue, or assigned to muafidars and others, a rate not exceeding one and a quarter per cent. on the annual value of the land. The rate will be payable by the landholder, but where there are co-sharers, under proprietors, or tenants with rights of occupancy, who intercept a portion of the annual value of the land, he will be entitled to recover from such persons a proportionate share in the rate.

List of Business before the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st *April,* 1871.

1. For securing certain grants of immoveable property made by the State. Introduced by Sir B. Frere on 29th January 1862, analogous to English Acts passed in cases of Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington. The N. W. Provinces desire legislation to secure, against the claims of creditors, grants made in reward of public services.

2. For consolidating and amending the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British India. Introduced on 11th November 1864. Republished on 28th April 1865. To stand over. Secretary of State for India would amend Act VIII. of 1859 as occasion requires, and defer consolidation.

3. To amend Act No. XVIII. of 1854 (relating to Railways in India. Introduced on 12th January 1866, and referred to a Select Committee consisting at the above date of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and Messrs. Stephen, Chapman and Cockerell. Republished on 2nd November 1867.

4. To consolidate and amend the law relating to Merchant Ships, Seamen and Passengers by Sea. Introduced on 14th December 1866, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting (on above date) of Messrs. Stephen and Cockerell. Republished on 16th March 1867. To stand over till Parliament has amended the Imperial Statutes relative to Merchant Shipping.

5. To define and amend the law relating to Contracts, Sale of Moveables, Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment, Agency and Partnership. Introduced on 6th December 1867, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting (on above date) of Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen, Chapman, Bullen Smith, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. This accompanies the second Report of the Indian Law Commissioners. Preliminary Report presented 11th April 1868. Mr. Stephen in charge. Recommitted 24th February 1871.

6. To define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques. Introduced on 6th December 1867, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen, Bullen Smith and Cockerell. This accompanies the third Report of the Indian Law Commissioners. Mr. Stephen in charge.

7. For the suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade, introduced on 20th December 1867, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen and Cockerell. Republished on 25th January 1868.

8. To legalize marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian Religion. Introduced on 10th September 1868, and, on 27th November 1868. Referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Messrs. Stephen and Cockerell. Published on 12th September 1868. Referred to Local Governments for opinion. Report presented 27th March 1871. Republished on 1st April 1871.

9. To define and amend the Law of Evidence. Introduced on 28th October 1868, and, on 4th December 1868. Referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Published on 31st October 1868. This accompanies the 5th Report of the Indian Law Commissioners. Mr. Stephen in charge. Report presented 31st March 1871.

10. To facilitate the improvement of land in the North-Western Provinces. Introduced on 28th October 1868, and, on 4th January 1869. Referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen and Cockerell. Published on 31st October 1868. Mr. Strachey in charge.

11. For imposing a trans-shipment fee on opium. Introduced on 6th March 1869, and, on 11th March 1869. Referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Sir R. Temple and Mr. Stephen. Sir R. Temple in charge.

12. To regulate the construction and maintenance of Public

Works for Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage. Introduced on 21st January 1870, and, on 18th February 1870, referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Preliminary Report presented 5th April 1870. Bill sent to Local Governments for opinion.

13. To consolidate and amend the law relating to the local extent of the General Regulations and Acts and to the local limits of the jurisdictions of the High Courts and the Chief Controlling Revenue Authorities Introduced on 25th March 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Cockerell in charge.

14. To consolidate and amend the laws relating to District Moonsiffs in the Madras Presidency. Introduced on 28th June 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Ellis, Cockerell and Robinson, published on 9th July 1870. Mr. Cockerell in charge. The Committee has converted this Bill into a measure dealing with all the Subordinate Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency and sent it to Madras for consideration.

15. For repealing certain enactments of the Bengal Code. Introduced on 2nd August 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell and Inglis. Published on 6th August 1870. Mr. Cockerell in charge. Bill sent to Local Governments for consideration.

16. To amend the law relating to insolvency. Introduced on 18th November 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Chapman, Bullen Smith, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Published 22nd October 1870 under rule 19. Mr. Stephen in charge.

17. To repeal the law relating to the General Funds of the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency Towns. Introduced on 2nd December 1870. Sir R. Temple in charge. Stands over.

18. To provide for the registration of Criminal tribes and eunuchs. Introduced on 2nd December 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Stephen in charge.

19. To authorize the extension of the Chowkeedary Act to places where there is no Jemadar of Police. Introduced on 2nd December 1870; and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell and Inglis. See Home Department No. 652, dated 21st September 1870. Mr. Chapman in charge.

20. For regulating the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter. Introduced on 9th December 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Stephen in charge.

21. To consolidate the law relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and the right to keep and use the same. Introduced on 30th December 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Robinson in charge.

22. To facilitate the construction of Works of public utility from Local and Municipal Funds. Introduced on 6th January 1871, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Sent to Local Governments for opinion.

23. To consolidate and amend the law relating to Pleaders and Mookhtears. Introduced on 13th January 1871. and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Stephen in charge.

24. To consolidate and amend the law relating to Pensions. Introduced on 3rd March 1871, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Ellis, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Cockerell in charge.

25. To consolidate and amend the law relating to advances of money by the Government for the improvement of land. Introduced on 10th March 1871, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, Ellis, Chapman, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Strachey in charge.

26. For imposing a duty on certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces and Oude. Introduced on 17th March 1871, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, Ellis, Bullen Smith, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Inglis in charge. Published under Rule 19. Report presented 31st March 1871.

27. For the levy on land of rates to be applied to provincial local purposes in the North-Western Provinces. Introduced on 17th March 1871, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen, Ellis, Cockerell, Inglis and Robinson. Mr. Inglis in charge. Published under Rule 19. Report presented 31st March 1871.

28. To amend the Railway Act. Introduced on 31st March 1871, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Strachey, Stephen and Cockerell.

29. To consolidate and amend the law relating to marriage. Leave given, 16th August 1870. Mr. Stephen in charge.

30. To consolidate and amend the law relating to Sea Customs. Leave given, 16th August 1870. In type. Sir R. Temple in charge.

31. To amend the law relating to Courts of Session. Leave given, 3rd March 1871. Mr. Stephen in charge.

32. To repeal Act No. V. of 1841 *(for the greater uniformity of the process upon trials for State Offences, and the amendment of such process in certain cases).* Leave given, 10th March 1871. Nothing done. Mr Stephen in charge.

33. To provide for the levy of local rates in the Punjab. Leave given, 10th March 1871. Nothing done. Mr. Ellis in charge.

34. To bring the Dehra Doon within the operation of the General Regulations and Acts. Leave given, 27th March 1871. Nothing done. Mr. Stephen in charge.

35. To make better provision for the administration of Criminal Justice in connection with Railways constructed in Native States, 26th September 1864, to be taken up with Nos. 37 and 43.

36. To constitute Courts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the Towns of Rangoon, Moulmein and Akyab in British Burma, 25th November 1865; this will be merged in No 16.

37. To provide for the administration of justice in Territory ceded to Her Majesty for the construction and maintenance of Railways or for other purposes, bill drafted, to be taken up with No. 35.

38. To repeal Regulation IV. of 1808 (for the appointment and administration of the office of Kanungo in the ceded and conquered Provinces, and in the Province of Benares) Bill drawn; this will be merged in No. 15.

39. To make provision for the enforcement of the right of copyright of authors in India in works of the Fine Arts, and for preventing frauds in the production and sale of such works. Bill drawn.

40. To provide for the registration of Trade-marks. Nothing done.

41. To amend Act No. X. of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal) and Act No. XIV. of 1863. Act X. of 1859 has already been amended by Acts LIII. of 1860 and XIV. of 1863. A Bill endorsed by Sir W. Muir has been printed.

42. To extend the jurisdiction and amend the practice of the Small Cause Courts in the Presidency Towns, Bill drafted by Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, Legislative Department.

43. To provide for the punishment of offences committed by Railway employés and other British subjects in allied States. Nothing done. See No. 35.

44. To authorize the transfer of Europeans and Eurasians under arrest for debt, or pending a criminal charge, from a district in which there is no fitting jail accommodation. Nothing done. Proceedings, Home Department, 25th August 1863.

45. To provide a permanent Sheriff for the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. In type. To stand over.

46. To define and amend the law relating to Treasure Trove. Nothing done, see Regulation V. of 1817 (Bengal), and Regulation XI. of 1832 (Madras). See, too, Act XII. of 1838. As to the Hindoo Law, see *Yájnavalkya* II. 34, 35, *Vyavahára Mayukha*, Cap VII., sec. 10, and *Dáyabhaga*, Cap. VI., sec., 1, § 37 note, as to the Mahomedan law, *Hedaya*, Book I., Cap. 5, and Book XI.

47. To provide for the compulsory registration of partnerships. Nothing done. Mr. Stouart Gladstone having reported against the proposed legislation.

48. To amend Act No. VII. of 1865 (to give effect to rules for the management and preservation of Government Forests). Bill drawn by the Inspector General of Forests.

49. To amend the law relating to Military Cantonments. Bill drawn by Colonel Lumsden and Mr. Ricketts Mr. Cockerell in charge.

50. To amend the law relating to Friendly, Industrial and Charitable Societies. Nothing done.

51. To provide for the safe custody of criminal lunatics in the Presidency Towns. See Home Department No. 1939, dated 29th October 1870.

52. To consolidate and amend the law relating to alluvion and diluvion. Mr. Cockerell in charge, see Inspector General of Forests, No. 267, dated 1st November 1870.

Mr. FitzJames Stephen, Law Member of the Council, left India finally a few days after the above date, in April, having accomplished legal work perhaps the greatest in amount, and the most complete and compact in kind that ever was done by any one man in the history of India. In a Minute of marvellous power on Indian Law the hon. and learned gentleman said :—" I should say, upon the whole, that the administration of justice in India requires careful and constant supervision, and that the danger to which it is most subject is intricacy and technicality ; but that, on the other hand, it is carefully and systematically constructed and superintended ; that it has improved and is in the course of improvement ; that it is worked

with a degree of vigour, perseverance, and care, which it is difficult to over-praise; that in several important respects, it contrasts, most favourably with the administration of justice in England and that, if its short-comings are remedied in a gradual manner, but on a systematic plan, and with a definite object in view it is almost impossible to over-estimate the moral and general effect which it will ultimately produce upon the people at large, although its advantages must always be greatly diminished by difficulties altogether inseparable from our position in India." Mr. Stephen made a full acknowledgment of his indebtedness to several of his colleagues in the council. The exertions of Mr. Cunningham had been unflagging from first to last of Mr. Stephen's work in India. Mr. Whitley Stokes and Mr. Cockerell assisted materially in the consolidation of the law, and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Robinson assisted in the re-arrangement of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Mr. Bullen Smith, also, gave the hon. and learned gentleman material help with the Contract Law. In fact, the hon. and learned gentleman had drawn from all parts of the country the information and assistance he needed. In all Mr. Stephen's speeches there was an evidence of a full and complete grasp of the subject; a grasp not usually obtained without passing over the minute details of the questions involved, and when the discussion arose on his measures it was seen that Mr. Stephen had gone to the bottom of them, that he was able to deal with Indian facts, rendered more abstruse by the use of Indian names, and above all out of any amount of jargon, legal, departmental, social, and otherwise, he always managed to extract the kernel. The Law of India was a complete wilderness when Mr. Stephen's work began. A large number of very earnest and indefatigable law reformers had however preceded him; much indispensable preliminary work had been accomplished; much prejudice and ignorance had been overcome. Mr. Stokes, with the zeal and energy of an enthusiast, had compiled an exhaustive index of the whole statutory law, and Mr. Maine's brilliant and incisive eloquence had disposed of the old-fashioned objection to all legal reform. The foundations, in fact, had been well and securely laid. Mr. Stephen's merit is to have built upon them with courage, energy and success. If he had come to India five years earlier, in all probability he would have been unable to treat the subject as a whole, but if nine out of ten of the ablest lawyers had come when he came they would have been equally unable to treat it on the broad and statesmanlike principles on which it now rests.

Mr. Stephen's work may be treated under three heads. I.—The Consolidation and Re-enactment in a convenient form of Existing Laws, and the abrogation of all obsolete matter. This portion of the work has been completed, and what it means will be easily seen by looking at the following statement of measures passed.

Number and Subject of Act.			*Acts and Regulations thereby Repealed.*
23	of 1870	Coinage repeals ...	6
26	"	Prisons ...	6
1	of 1871	Cattle Trespass ...	3
3	"	Paper Currency ...	5
4	"	Coroners ...	4
5	"	Prisoners ...	7
6	"	Bengal Civil Courts ...	13
7	"	Emigration ...	5
8	"	Registration ...	4
10	"	Excise ...	5
13	"	Customs ...	7
23	"	Pensions ...	15
26	"	Land Improvement ...	10
29	"	Repeal of Obsolete Regulations ...	53
32	"	Oude Courts Act ...	10
15		Acts replace ...	153

Besides these, the repeal of Act XIV. of 1870 abrogates the whole or part of 17 Acts and 188 Regulations. It will be seen that this is not anything like a multiplication of laws, but a wonderful simplification of them—a digest of immense material into very small compass, and a great boon conferred both upon pleaders and the public. Two other Acts, the Punjab Land Revenue Bill, (33 of 1871) and the Punjab Laws Bill have reduced to certainty a mass of regulations, rules, orders and unascertained laws of various kinds which were scattered over many volumes, and are now contained in two Acts of moderate dimensions. Besides these Acts the following Bills have been drawn up and introduced into the Council.

I.—The Land Revenue Bill (North-Western Provinces.) This will consolidate forty-one Acts and Regulations.

II.—The Local Extent Bill. This will consolidate into sixteen sections and one schedule, seventy Acts and Regulations.

III.—The Mortgage Procedure Bill.

IV.—The Privy Councils Appeal Bill.

V.—The Christian Marriage Bill.

When these Bills have been passed, not more than thirty or forty Regulations, which for various reasons it was undesirable to repeal, will remain in force, and all the Statute Law upon each subject which has been legislated upon will be contained in a single Act. The next part of Mr. Stephen's work was:—

II. Codification, as distinguished from consolidation. That is, the reduction to express written rules of principles of law which it had previously been necessary to infer from illustrations

by decided cases; in short the reduction of Text Books to the form of Statutes. Of these the following were passed by Mr. Stephen.

1. The New Limitation Act, Act IX. of 1871 founded on the existing law, but so drawn up as to dispose of perhaps 1,200 or 1,500 judicial decisions.

2. The Evidence Act, Act I. of 1872; of this Mr. Stephen said in his speech when the bill was passed. "I assert that every principle applicable to the circumstances of British India which is contained in the 1598 royal 8vo. pages of Taylor on Evidence is contained in the 167 sections of this bill."

3. The Indian Contract Act, which was originally drawn by the Indian Law Commissioners, but was a good deal remodelled by Mr. Stephen. It contains 267 sections, and Mr. Stephen did not hesitate to say that it is the equivalent of many cumbrous volumes of decided cases.

4. The Code of Criminal Procedure which re-enacts the present Code, but rearranges it in such a manner as to be intelligible, which the present Code is not, and clears up innumerable doubts as to the meaning of the old Code. It also contains several substantial improvements; in particular it puts on a proper footing the European British Subject question, and defines the duty of troops in suppressing riots. It is also a Criminal Courts' Act for the whole of India.

III. The third and last part of Mr. Stephen's work remains:—Besides measures of consolidation and codification, various Laws have been passed in his time of a more or less political nature—and Acts in which he has had to take the principal part. The most important of them are:—

27 of 1870: The Act to amend the Penal Code by providing punishments for political offences.

21 of 1870: The Hindoo Wills Act. There was a great controversy about one clause in this which forbad the creation of perpetuities, but the Bill was passed.

27 of 1871: The Criminal Tribes Act. This disposed after much delay of a question long agitated in Upper India.

3 of 1872: The Native Marriage Act just passed.

The Oaths Act which has also been passed.

There was a great deal of important legislation besides, for which Mr. Stephen has been responsible as a member of the Government. The Income tax Act, the Acts for Local Cesses in the North West Provinces and the Punjab, the Land Acquisition Act, and the Punjab Canal Act,—Acts, however, which originated, with Colonel Strachey.

MADRAS.

The Council for making Laws and Regulations during the year passed the following Acts:—

Act I. of 1870, *to provide for the collection of tolls and license fees on canals, lines of navigation and ferries, and for the construction and improvement of lines of navigation within the Madras Presidency, received the assent of the Governor-General on the* 13*th May* 1870.

Act I. of 1871, *to amend Madras Act VI. of* 1866 *(An Act for repealing Madras Act V. of* 1862, *and for regulating the Bank of Madras); to give validity to certain acts done by the Directors of the Bank of Madras; and to enable out-going Directors to be re elected, received the assent of the Governor-General on the* 6*th March* 1871, *and took effect from the* 21*st March* 1871.

Act II. of 1871, *to declare the meaning of clause* 4. *Section II. of Madras Act VIII. of* 1865, *received the assent of the Governor-General on the* 18*th March* 1871.

Act III. of 1871, *to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of towns in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns, received the assent of the Governor-General on the* 28*th March* 1871.

Act IV. of 1871, *to provide funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local boards for the due administration of such funds, received the assent of the Governor-General on the* 28*th March* 1871.

Act V. of 1871, *to amend Madras Act IX. of* 1867 *(the Madras Municipal Act of* 1867*), received the assent of the Governor General on the* 1*st April* 1871, *and took effect on the same date.*

The following Bills which were passed by the Local Council have not yet been assented to by the Governor-General :—

A Bill to amend Madras Act V. of 1863 *to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the traffic; and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same, and to provide for its extension to other piers; passed by the Council on the* 27*th January* 1871.

A Bill to enable the Government to levy a duty, by way of excise, on salt manufactured in such districts of the Presidency of Fort Saint George as the Government may think proper; passed by the Council on the 27*th January* 1871.

BOMBAY.

The following Acts, applicable to the Judicial Administration of the Bombay Presidency, were passed during the official year 1870-71,—from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871, by the Governor General of India in Council :—

Act X. of 1870 *for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for Companies.*

Act XI. of 1870, *to regulate the Weights and Measures of British India.*

Act XII. of 1870, *for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships, and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on Coasting*

Act XIII of 1870, *to apply the provisions of Act No. XVIII. of* 1854 *to Railways belonging to or worked by Government.*

Act XIV. of 1870, *for repealing certain Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.*

Act XV. of 1870, *for the further amendment of Act No. XIX. of* 1861.

Act XVI. of 1870.—*The Indian Income Tax Act.*

Act XVII. of 1870, *to amend the Law relating to Customs Duties.*

Act XVIII. of 1870, *to enable the Government of India to exempt Goods from Customs Duties.*

Act XX. of 1870, *to correct two clerical errors in the Court Fees Act* 1870.

Act XXI. of 1870, *to regulate the Wills of Hindoos, Jains, Sikhs, and Buddhists in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the Towns of Madras and Bombay.*

Act XXII. of 1870, *to confirm certain laws affecting European British Subjects.*

Act XXIII. of 1870.—*The Indian Coinage Act,* 1870.

Act XXVII. of 1870, *to amend the Indian Penal Code.*

Act I. of 1871.—*The Cattle Trespass Act,* 1871.

Act III. of 1871.—*The Indian Paper Currency Act,* 1871.

Act IV. of 1871.—*The Coroners Act,* 1871.

Act V. of 1871.—*The Prisoners Act,* 1871.

Act VII. of 1871.—*The Indian Emigration Act.*

Act VIII. of 1871.—*The Indian Registration Act,* 1871.

Act IX. of 1871.—*The Indian Limitation Act.*

Act XII. of 1871.—*The Indian Income Tax Act.*

Act XIII. of 1871.—*The Indian Tariff Act,* 1871.

Act XIV. of 1871, *for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act.*

Act XV. of 1871, *to relieve from encumbrances the Estates of Thakoore in Broach.*

BENGAL.

The report of proceedings during the session 1869-70 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making laws and regulations, was brought down in last year's report to the conclusion of the official year terminating on 31st March 1870. The Council continued to sit till 11th June 1870, and during the period which elapsed between the close of the official year and the adjournment of the Council, the following Acts were passed:—

Act III. of 1870, *to transfer certain pending suits to the civil courts.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the* 21*st May* 1870, *and of the Governor-General on the* 27*th idem.*

Act IV. of 1870, *to consolidate and amend the law relating to the court of wards within the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the* 20*th May* 1870, *and of the Governor-General on the* 17*th June* 1870.

Act V. of 1870, *to appoint commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the* 11*th June* 1870, *and of the Governor-General on the* 12*th August* 1870.

Act VI. of 1870, *to provide for the appointment, dismissal, and maintenance of village chowkedars —Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the* 16*th June* 1870, *and of the Governor General on the* 28*th September* 1870.

Act VII. of 1870, *for improving the sanitary condition of the town of Dacca.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the* 11*th June* 1870, *and of the Governor-General on the* 15*th November* 1870.

The council re-assembled on November 26th, 1870. Up to the end of 1870-71, the following Acts were passed :—

Act I. of 1871, *to amend the Village Chowkeedaree Act,* 1870.—*Received the assent of the Lieutenant Governor of the* 7*th January* 1871, *and of the Governor-General on the* 16*th idem.*

Act II. of 1871, *to amend the procedure for the recovery of arrears of land revenue in respect of tenures not being estates.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant Governor on the* 7*th January* 1871, *and of the Governor-General on the* 16*th idem.*

Act III. of 1871, *to increase the fees for the survey of steam vessels.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the* 13*th March* 1871, *and of the Governor-General on the* 18*th idem.*

During the session a Bill to provide for the better regulation of markets in Calcutta was introduced; it was referred to a select committee and the bill was passed, but up to the close of the official year the assent of the Governor-General had not been received.

A Bill to provide for the recovery of land revenue and the mutation of names in Assam was introduced and referred to a select committee, which had not made its report at the close of the official year.

A Bill for the construction of a bridge across the river Hooghly, between Howrah and Calcutta, was also introduced and referred to a select committee, which had not yet made its report.

A Bill better to provide for embankments and drainage was introduced and referred to a select committee, which had not yet made its report.

A Bill to facilitate the drainage and irrigation of districts in Bengal was introduced in December 1870, *and was passed on* 18*th March* 1871, *with its operation restricted to the Hooghly and Burdwan districts;*

but the assent of the Governor-General had not been received up to the close of the official year.

A Bill to amend Act VI. of 1863 *(B. C.), as regards the constitution of the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, was introduced on* 25*th February and was passed on* 25*th March* 1871. *The assent of the Governor-General had not been received at the close of the official year.*

A Bill to make better provision for the recovery of certain fines was introduced in January, and, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the select committee's report, was withdrawn on 25*th March* 1871. *Leave had been obtained to bring in a Census Bill and a Local Rating Bill, but the Bill had not yet been introduced.*

CHAPTER IV.

REGISTRATION.

MADRAS.

ACT XX. of 1866, which had been in force for five years, was superseded during the year by Act VIII. of 1871.

The following table compares the different classes of instruments registered in Books I. and VI. during the last four years; the requisite data is not available for the year 1866-67:—

———	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
BOOK I.				
Instruments of gift	972	952	961	419
Instruments of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards...	26,657	28,779	31,165	32,654
Instruments of sale under Rupees 100	10,334	10,781	10,803	12,075
Mortgages	44,794	48,686	53,257	59,705
Receipts and acquittances	542	492	592	581
Perpetual leases	454	529	902	1,171
Leases exceeding one year	4,184	7,073	11,606	17,422
Leases not exceeding one year	736	985	1,414	2,322
Puttahs and muchilkahs	295	275	2[illegible]6	200
Awards of arbitrations	5	5	5	2
Other instruments	8,219	9,183	11,024	9,203
Total ...	97,172	107,740	121,955	135,754
BOOK VI.				
Bonds	8,741	8,429	8,306	9,599
Other documents	3,018	3,132	3,702	3,577
Total ...	11,759	11,561	12,008	13,176

There was a great decrease this year in the number of deeds of gift. Under the former Stamp Act a deed of gift was stamped as a conveyance, and in many cases a small stamp sufficed. The present Act prescribes a uniform stamp of rupees 16, and the Registrar of the Kistna District thinks that, with a view to evade this heavy duty, deeds of gifts are for a nominal consideration sometimes drawn up in the form of deeds of sale. The steady decrease in the registration of puttahs and muchilkahs is probably owing to its being better understood that the registration of such documents is optional. There was a very large increase in the number of deeds of sale affecting immoveable property of less than rupees 100 in value, and a fair increase in deeds of sale of a higher value. A large proportion of these sales takes place in Tanjore and Tinnevelly, but there are also a good number of them in Malabar, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, and the Godavery. There was, as usual, a considerable increase in the number of mortgages, under which head there are more transactions in this Presidency than in any other. Of the 59,705 mortgages registered, no fewer than 11,380 belong to Tinnevelly, but there were also large transactions of this class in Tanjore, Malabar, and Madura. Perpetual leases are in this Presidency chiefly confined to the

Western Coast. Of the 1,171 registered this year, 713 were in South Canara and 280 in Calicut. The number of perpetual leases is, however, beginning to increase in the Tamil Districts, Tanjore showing fifty-four against twenty-five last year, and Coimbatore twenty against five. There is no class of instruments in which the increase of registration has been more rapid and steady than that of leases, both for periods exceeding one year and for shorter periods. This year is no exception, the increase under the latter head being unprecedentedly large. Even, however, of these leases no fewer than 14,796 out of 19,744, or about three-fourths, belong to Malabar. After Malabar come Tanjore and Kurnool. The registration of leases in the other districts is still comparatively insignificant, especially in the Telugu Districts. In Ganjam, for instance, only one lease was registered. In Book VI. the only feature which calls for remark is a considerable increase in the registration of bonds, which had been previously declining.

The following table shows the average value of the different classes of instruments registered. :—

——	Number.	Aggregate Value in Rupees.	Average Value.	Average Value in Bengal.
Book I.				
Deeds of gift	419	277,301	662	670
Deeds of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards	32,654	15,648,863	479	1,051
Deeds of sale less than Rupees 100...	12,075	673,330	56	51
Total deeds of sale	44,729	16,322,193	365	484
		Annual rent.	Annual rent.	Annual rent.
Perpetual leases	1,171	92,912	79	57
Leases exceeding one year ...	17,422	5,086,064	292	230
Leases not exceeding one year ...	2,322	197,373	83	354
Total leases	20,915	5,376,349	257	149
		Aggregate rent.	Aggregate rent.	
Puttahs and muchilkahs	200	177,048	885	.....
		Aggregate value.	Average value.	Average value.
Mortgages	59,705	22,604,123	379	1,000
Other instruments	9,786	6,929,625	708	?
Book VI.				
Deeds of sale	914	418,428	458	746
Bonds	9,599	4,897,840	510	451
Miscellaneous	2,653	2,956,060	1,114	?

In last year's report the average cost of each registration was stated to be rupees 2-8-0. This amount was arrived at by dividing all the collections by the number of registrations; but, as the amounts included sums received in connexion with Memoranda of decrees, searches, copies and extracts, attestations of powers of attorney, attendances at private residences, and extra fees for special registration and other purposes, the average cost was made to appear much higher than it was in the other Presidencies. On the principle of dividing the ordinary fees by the registrations, the average cost of each registration was this year rupees 1-5-6.

The following table shows the number of compulsory and optional registrations, and the per-centage of optional to total registration during the last five years :—

Registrations.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
In Book I.	89,229	97,172	107,740	121,955	135 754
Of which { Compulsory	69,497	78,129	87,371	99,806	108,524
Of which { Optional	19 732	19,043	20 369	22,149	27,230
In Book VI.	11,196	11,759	11,561	12,008	13,176
Total optional ...	30,928	30,802	31,930	34,157	40,406
Rate per cent. of do. ...	30	28	27	25	27

It will be seen that compulsory registration has been steadily advancing, the number for the last year showing an increase of 56 per cent. over the first year. Optional registration has also been progressive, except in the year 1867-68, but the increase is only 30 per cent. over the first year. The ratio of optional to total registration has consequently been a decreasing one till the present year, in which there was an unusual increase in the number of instruments optionally registered.

BOMBAY.

The amount realised in the Bombay Presidency during the past year by the Registration of Memoranda of Decrees was Rs. 19,264-12-0. The average fee for each description of registration was Rs. 2-12-2¼; and the average value of the property affected was Rs. 617. The system in this Presidency of charging a fixed minimum fee of Rs. 2-8-0, and so much in addition according to the number of folios contrasts unfavourably with the *ad valorem* system in force in other parts of India. The total value of the property affected by Registration is stated to have been five crores and seventy-two lacs, or an increase of fifty-eight lacs over that given in the preceding year. It is interesting to notice the extent to which the Registration of Wills has increased. Five were deposited and a hundred and twenty-two registered during the year under report as compared with three deposited and ninety registered in the preceding year. Under the present law Sub-Registrars are empowered to accept open wills for registration, and this alteration will no doubt lead to a still further increase. Only nine registered documents were declared invalid or forged by the Civil Courts under Section 41 of the late Act as compared with 40 documents of this character in the preceding year. Out of 179 Sub-Registrars' Offices 116 were inspected by the Collectors and 123 by their Assistants and Deputies, leaving only 14 uninspected. In Sind 42 out of 50 Sub-Offices were inspected by the Registrars.

In the number of Registrations there was a decrease to the extent of about 5 per cent.; the diminution is attributed to the generally depressed state of trade. The most remarkable diminution was under the head of Special Registration. This is accounted for in a great measure by the alteration in the law made by the Court Fees Act, by which petitions to the Court are now stamped according to the full value of the property instead of, as formerly, to the extent of only one-fourth of such value. A recent decision of the Calcutta High Court by which it was ruled that a Small Cause Court has no jurisdiction to pass a decree in a case of special registration has also had the effect of preventing persons to a great extent availing themselves of this mode of Registration.

There was a falling off to the extent of nearly Rs. 5,000 in the total receipts of the Department as compared with those of the preceding year. The subjoined table shows the collections under the various headings contrasted with those for 1869-70.

Nature of Item.	1869-70.			1870-71.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Compulsory	2,30,877	7	0	2,26,585	15	0	.....			4,291	8	0
Optional	10,970	10	0	10 717	11	0	.....			252	15	0
Miscellaneous	7,738	13	0	8,474	14	0	736	1	0	.....		
Special	14,892	8	0	12,182	8	0	.....			2,710	0	0
Deposit of Wills and Authorities to adopt	15	8	0	27	0	0	11	8	0	.....		
Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt ...	181	0	0	189	4	0	8	4	0	.....		
Memorandum under Sec. 41	344	0	0	388	8	0	44	8	0	.....		
Do Section 42 ..	18,994	12	0	19,264	12	0	270	0	0	.....		
Penalties	6,126	10	0	5,766	15	0	.....			359	11	0
Withdrawal of sealed Covers	30	0	0	10	0	0	.....			20	0	0
Powers of Attorney—General	874	0	0	725	0	0	.....			149	0	0
Do. Special ...	405	0	0	577	0	0	172	0	0	.....		
Commissions. Sections 33, 35 and 39	105	0	0	170	0	0	65	0	0	.....		
Visits. Sections 33, 35 and 39	5,690	0	0	6,040	0	0	350	0	0	.....		
Searches and Inspections ...	1,232	0	0	1,504	8	0	272	8	0	.....		
Translations filed ...	210	0	0	212	0	0	2	0	0	.....		
Extra Fee for Registration by Registrar General, Branch Registrar General, or District Registrar ...	1,940	7	0	2,062	12	0	122	5	0	.....		
Copying Fee credited to Government	4,238	4	0	5,264	3	0	1,025	15	0	.....		
Other miscellaneous Receipts	669	11	8	378	9	9	.....			291	1	11
Total ..	3,05,535	10	8	3,00,541	7	9	3,080	1	0	8,074	3	11
Deduct Increase ...	.....			.....			.....			3,080	1	0
Net Decrease ...	.....			.....			.....			4,994	2	11

BENGAL.

The following is a statement of deeds registered in the Registration offices of the Province of Lower Bengal during the year 1870-71:—

Registration affecting

Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Compulsory.						
		Instruments of gift (section 17, clause 1.)	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c. (section 17, clause 2.)	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of ditto (section 17, clause 3.)	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause 4.)	Leases for terms exceeding one year (section 17, clause 4.)	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs. As. P.
General Registry Office	1	2	230	...	18	57	287	2 399 0 0
Calcutta	1	22	1,535	1	1	500	2,059	4 698 8 0
Presidency circle ...	19	62	5,181	20	10,599	6,..77	22 812*a*	16,215 0 0
Burdwan circle ...	16	105	8,666	39	5 188	5,431	19,437*a*	17,178 8 0
Rajshaye	3	10	187	...	145	830	1,172	1,167 0 0
Moorshedabad ...	5	15	903	20	936	248	2, 22	2,213 8 0
Pubna	4	9	378	..	1,295	1,047	2,729	1,903 0 0
Dinagepore ...	2	12	184	...	32	111	339	456 8 0
Maldah	2	4	488	1	379	119	995*a*	889 0 0
Bograh	2	...	115	...	53	219	387	386 8 0
Rungpore	3	21	756	..	118	750	1,647*a*	1,685 8 0
Bhaugulpore ...	5	4	823	...	55	3,514	4,398*a*	3,035 0 0
Monghyr	4	16	1,292	...	61	2,237	3,617*a*	4,209 8 0
Purneah	4	5	607	...	230	1,673	2,515	2,446 0 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	7	5	166	...	56	1,496	1,723	977 0 0
Behar circle ..	23	95	10,950	94	553	21,763	33,484*a*	32,699 8 0
Dacca	4	43	2,037	5	392	1,600	4,077	4,050 8 0
Fureedpore ...	2	3	467	1	2,888	599	3,959*a*	2,379 0 0
Backergunge ...	5	19	1,703	..	6,115	2,493	10,330	6,778 8 0
Mymensingh ...	5	33	1,165	3	254	3,511	4,966	3,993 8 0
Sylhet	2	19	1,596	2	21	104	1,742	1,959 8 0
Cachar	3	...	391	...	...	151	542	447 8 0
Chittagong ...	4	5	1,446	3	11,176	492	13 122	7,468 8 0
Tipperah	3	13	856	...	1,019	4,765	6 653	5,172 0 0
Noakhally ...	2	5	1,053	...	4,957	1,023	7,038	4,469 8 0
Cuttack	5	15	850	37	50	372	1,324	1,539 8 0
Balsore	3	...	424	...	33	205	663	694 8 0
Pooree	3	...	758	..	14	130	902	826 8 0
Nowgong	2	6	19	...	...	..	25	44 8 0
Kamroop	3	3	105	1	11	8	128	208 8 0
Durrung	3	...	11	–	1	...	12	15 0 0
Luckimpore ...	3	...	8	...	7	...	15	24 0 0
Seebsaugor ...	4	...	13	5	24	6	48	190 8 0
Khasi Hills ...	2	...	13	...	...	24	37	41 8 0
Hazareebaugh ..	4	1	340	15	186	674	1,216	1,212 0 0
Singbhoom ...	2	1	13	..	13	160	187	122 8 0
Maunbhoom ...	3	2	214	...	254	511	981	806 8 0
Lohardugga ...	3	2	444	25	151	415	1,037	1,046 8 0
Darjeeling ...	3	2	81	...	..	26	110*a*	155 8 0
Gowalpara ..	3	2	74	...	1	261	339*a*	247 8 0
Julpigoree ...	3	5	363	...	74	316	758	612 0 0
Total ...	180	566	46,901	272	47,360	64,798	1,59,963*a*	1,37,064 8 0

NOTE.—The figures marked *a* in columns 8 and 15 include certain documents

immovable property.

Optional.

Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of value less than Rs. 100 (section 18, clause 1.)	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of ditto (section 18, clause 2.)	Leases for one year or less, &c., (section 18, clause 3.)	Awards (section 18, clause 4.)	Miscellaneous registrations under section 18, clause 7.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.				[illegible]al value of immovable property transferred.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16				17
						Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	0	0		62,04,214
20	.....	16	4	253	2 3	873	8	0		70,87,244
8,310	3	262	.....	139	8,728*a*	4,869	8	0		76,16,803
14,353	5	32	.....	239	14,647*a*	7,877	0	0		79,95,641
129	.....	1	.....	43	174*a*	192	8	0		8,93,728
943	1	4	2	58	1,008	667	0	0		18,24,264
361	.....	20	.....	10	392*a*	220	8	0		5,82,541
332	.....	1	.....	5	338	216	8	0		4,39,745
646	.....	24	.....	26	696	394	0	0		4,01,519
49	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	24	8	0		2,34,493
676	.....	14	.....	19	713*a*	391	8	0		8,82,140
202	.....	16	.....	71	291*a*	461	8	0		18,58,358
279	.....	20	2	96	414*a*	551	8	0		29,78,305
760	.....	5	.....	50	815	511	0	0		16,79,809
252	.....	7	.....	12	271	147	8	0		2,59,088
2,896	28	118	5	673	3,723*a*	3,825	8	0		2,32,[illegible]6,579
975	.....	65	1	213	1,254	976	8	0		22,53,856
827	2	12	.....	.....	841	426	8	0		4,72,114
2,837	.....	18	.....	1,442	4,311*a*	2,952	8	0		21,12,561
644	.....	41	.....	53	739*a*	485	8	0		17,76,240
567	.....	39	.....	25	631	338	0	0		8,23,759
539	.....	.....	.....	2	541	271	8	0		2,38,299
1,605	.....	2	3	110	1,728*a*	1,047	8	0		8,86,3[illegible]6
673	.....	85	2	51	811	510	0	0		17,10,975
1,460	.....	17	.....	41	1,518	821	0	0		7,99,531
1,343	.....	1	.....	25	1,372*a*	715	0	0		9,20,581
744	1	22	.....	4	772*a*	389	0	0		2,04,466
1,241	.....	11	.....	7	1,259	671	0	0		3,39,608
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	34*a*	17	0	0		19,414
79	.....	.....	.....	8	87	54	0	0		2,86,751
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	8	0		5,080
3	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	8	0		21,931
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	8	0		2,09,429
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	0	0		43,832
91	58	46	.....	21	216	119	0	0		5,77,862
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7	8	0		21,637
307	.....	17	.....	6	32*a*	169	8	0		2,92,531
287	26	96	.....	22	431	305	8	0		7,07,067
15	.....	3	1	7	26	20	8	0		1,51,945
56	.....	12	.....	.....	69*a*	35	0	0		2,28,872
275	.....	8	4	14	301	167	8	0		3,35,767
44,842	124	1,035	24	3,476	49,862*a*	31,735	8	0		7,96,74,828

of which registration was refused after admission, and which cannot now be classified.

Foregoing State

District.	Registrations affecting Movable Property—Book VI.							Number of seal-d covers deposited—Book III.	Number of wills, &c., registered—Book IV.	Number of memoranda received under section 41.
	Conveyances, &c., of moveable property, and receipts for the same.	Obligations for the payment of money.	Other personal contracts.	Total of registrations in Book VI.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.					
	18	19	20	21	22			23	24	25
					Rs.	As.	P.			
General Registry Office	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...
alcutta	60	431	293	784	1,700	0	0	8	54	...
Presidency Circle ...	343	8,577	1,242	10,162	7,741	0	0	5	56	59
urdwan circle ...	191	2,722	495	3,408	3,713	0	0	3	113	106
Rajshahye... ...	45	285	126	456	608	8	0	3	24	1
Moorshedabad ...	38	181	197	416	767	0	0	4	59	5
Pubna	60	524	233	817	757	8	0	1	12	4
Dinagepore ...	6	59	109	174	440	0	0	1	18	1
Malda	13	102	70	185	206	0	0	...	12	1
Bograh	13	70	12	95	142	0	0	...	14	2
Rungpore	15	111	151	277	333	8	0	...	19	7
Bhaugulpore ...	208	287	163	658	734	8	0	...	3	19
Monghyr	49	359	73	481	727	0	0	...	...	60
Purneah	48	192	125	365	589	8	0	...	3	11
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	32	722	59	873	641	0	0	...		...
Behar circle ...	617	2,424	936	3,977	4,975	8	0	...	16	133
Dacca	118	397	620	1,135	1,440	8	0	2	70	5
Furreedpore ...	53	278	27	358	310	0	0	...	19	21
Backergunge ..	105	893	362	1,360	1,480	0	0	1	25	2
Mymensingh ...	46	196	122	364	568	8	0	2	35	10
Sylhet	10	26	49	85	88	0	0	...	16	16
achar	14	28	13	55	74	8	0	...	2	6
Chittagong ...	23	250	158	431	553	8	0	1	19	121
Tipperah	63	187	294	544	594	8	0	1	13	13
Noakhally	40	180	466	686	776	8	0	...	5	4
Cuttack	19	195	175	389	437	0	0	1	9	45
Balasore	17	137	73	227	260	0	0	1	3	44
Pooree	11	137	103	251	340	0	0	...	18	41
Nowgong	30	55	15	100	76	8	0	1	1	1
Kamroop	12	195	26	233	256	0	0	...	15	1
Durrung	2	3	53	58	97	0	0	...	...	...
Luckimpore ...	...	16	114	130	199	8	0	...	3	...
Seebsaugor ...	3	186	53	242	469	8	0	...	2	1
Khasi Hills ...	...	1	...	1	1	0	0	...	1	...
Hazareebaugh ...	17	325	58	400	480	8	0	...		1
Singhoom	1	16	8	25	21	8	0	...	...	2
Maunbhoom ...	18	146	58	222	284	8	0	...	1	3
Lohardunggah ..	4	324	28	356	438	0	0	...	...	7
Darjeeling	2	118	4	124	115	0	0	2	...	1
Gowalpara	4	18	70	92	101	8	0	1	1	1
Julpigoree	5	175	104	284	335	8	0	...	7	3
Total ...	2,355	21,528	7,337	31,220	33,885	0	0	38	668	758

m nt.—(Concluded.)

Number of memoranda received under section 43.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of special registrations under section 52.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Receipts. Total ordinary fees.	Receipts. Total extraordinary fees and penalties.	Total expenditure.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
						Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	1	4	1	3	56	2,400 0 0	3,861 1 0	56,226 11 7
255	24	171	11	916	525	7 488 0 0	8,737 3 0	11,784 13 8
3 128	18	6,062	611	1,029	1,123	29 049 8 0	30,285 0 6	45 905 6 0
5,602	18	1,974	325	9 7	1,085	29,220 8 0	26,957 6 6	40,850 3 10
96	2	190	6	173	107	2,064 0 0	2,57 10 0	3,041 13 0
438	2	120	46	349	136	3,883 8 0	5,094 9 0	4.599 9 10
136	3	339	20	181	146	2,929 0 0	3,647 0 6	4,093 1 11
165	2	14	12	78	95	1,185 0 0	1,827 0 0	1,496 15 0
304	2	49	52	66	114	1,537 0 0	1,522 1 0	1,842 5 3
37	1	14	...	37	40	609 0 0	626 14 0	1,034 13 10
254	3	9	28	169	87	2,486 8 0	2,328 1 0	3,157 9 3
114	6	32	40	164	240	4,213 0 0	3,473 8 0	5,162 5 3
592	45	150	73	157	308	5,498 0 0	3 961 13 6	4,651 4 11
428	4	111	43	141	174	3,558 8 0	4,003 1 0	4,518 11 8
6	4	127	61	50	48	1,765 8 0	690 4 9	3 566 2 3
1,608	4	1,199	226	1,696	3 228	41,564 8 0	32,246 0 0	46,548 6 6
658	19	125	96	593	377	6,747 8 0	7,061 9 0	6,956 14 2
411	7	40	33	107	119	3 191 8 0	3,125 14 0	4,456 8 10
995	12	108	116	355	518	11,311 0 0	12,119 0 0	9 664 5 8
473	9	25	54	310	173	5,187 8 0	5 529 0 0	5,455 4 5
1,012	12	13	48	166	22	2,449 8 0	3,411 10 6	2,591 1 11
217	3	3	13	50	43	801 8 0	485 14 0	1,006 3 0
2,889	21	94	276	122	254	9,145 8 0	4,084 2 9	9,735 2 3
564	8	94	79	261	201	6,328 8 0	4 487 15 9	6,677 14 4
1,297	9	46	186	71	123	6,087 0 0	3 128 5 0	5,566 4 6
403	6	145	18	99	93	2,727 8 0	1,702 7 0	3,346 8 10
271	1	134	15	23	96	1,355 8 0	941 0 3	2,34 1 4
261	1	85	10	59	84	1,969 8 0	957 2 0	2,282 11 9
71	..	26	1	21	11	142 0 0	181 2 9	409 12 8
131	3	120	2	38	24	578 8 0	514 1 0	1,007 11 7
46	1	1	1	4	...	114 8 0	62 9 0	154 2 0
16	...	1	3	61	15	239 0 0	111 0 0	465 7 0
17	...	2	5	43	12	672 8 0	139 4 0	760 10 0
...	...	...	...	18	3	47 8 0	55 12 0	101 5 0
48	...	19	12	48	25	1,811 8 0	630 10 0	2,255 10 2
13	...	2	23	4	4	151 8 0	45 12 0	427 3 9
160	...	42	9	22	35	1,264 8 0	402 12 0	1.548 2 1
52	1	121	11	37	77	1,790 0 0	943 8 0	2,344 15 9
4	11	106	2	20	22	291 0 0	273 7 0	894 0 3
18	...	6	10	33	6	388 0 0	269 12 0	956 4 3
56	10	93	25	47	30	1,143 0 0	823 14 0	1,860 9 1
23,186	173	12,016	2,603	8,748	10,080	2,05,357 0 0	1,83,319 1 9	3,11,825 5 2

CIVIL JUSTICE.

MADRAS.

The year 1870 opened with the full complement of Judges in the High Court. On the 2nd April Mr. Justice Bittleston resigned, and on the 2nd June his successor, Mr. Justice Kernan, Q.C., took his place. On the 30th April Mr. Justice Collett left Madras on fifteen months' leave of absence, and Mr. Justice Kindersley acted as Judge of the High Court from that date till the 15th August. He was re-appointed on 2nd December, when the Chief Justice was compelled to leave Madras on account of ill health. During the absence of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Holloway was appointed Acting Chief Justice. The removal of the Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts from Salem and Tanjore to Mangalore and Tinnevelly took effect from 1st January. There were no other changes in the subordinate Courts. During the year three Advocates, seven Vakils, and one Attorney were enrolled in the High Court.

In Madras there are 699 judicial divisions exclusive of the small village communities, and these divisions are distributed among 760 Judges. This gives an average of one Judicial officer for every 188 square miles, and for every 35,000 inhabitants. Except in the Small Cause Courts and Police Courts in the Presidency Town, a single Judge constitutes a Court. The number of Native to European and East Indian Judges in the mofussil is in the proportion of rather more than three to one. The salaries are as nearly as possible the actual salaries paid to the various classes of officers during the year, and not the budgeted salaries attached to the offices. The whole cost of the judicial establishments (inclusive of the salaries of Judges) is roughly stated at rupees 26,85,000. This represents the actual cost of the High Court and of the purely Judicial subordinate Courts in the Mofussil, and one-fifth of the whole cost of the Collectors and Magistrates' Courts, in accordance with the principle adopted in the preparation of the Budget-estimates. If to this be added the sum of rupees 2,15,000 for contingencies (including official postage), the cost at which Law and Justice is administered in this Presidency may be estimated at 29 lacs of rupees. The receipts from fees, fines, and penalties (exclusive of process service fees), during the year 1871-72 will probably amount to 22 lacs of rupees. The cost to Government of the administration of Law and Justice in the Presidency may thus be stated in round numbers at 7 lacs of rupees as against 22 lacs of rupees, the cost to litigants. 182,486 original suits were instituted in the subordinate Courts during the year, of which 84,719, or 46·43 per cent., appear as Small

Causes. The following table shows the Courts in which the suits were instituted :—

Courts.	Ordinary Suits.		Small Causes.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Village Munsiffs	40,385	41·32	.....	.....	40,385	19·55
Revenue Courts	2,699	2 76	.....	.. ...	2,699	1·31
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents	52,940	54·15	71,213	65·46	124,153	60·10
Principal Suddur Amins ...	834	0 85	1,334	1·22	2,168	1·00
Judges of Small Cause Courts { Madras ...	...	.....	24,071	22·13	24,071	11·75
Judges of Small Cause Courts { Mofussil ...	273	0·27	12,073	11·10	12,346	5·98
Civil Courts	636	0·65	99	0·9	735	0·31
Total ...	97,767	100 00	108,790	100·00	206,557	100 00

As compared with 1869 there was an increase of 11,111 suits in the number instituted, but no account was taken of the Revenue suits in the former year.

Classifying the suits according to the nature of the claim we find—

—	Number.	Per cent.
On contract .. { On written promise	87,635	42·43
On contract .. { On unwritten promise	40,986	19·84
On contract .. { Other suits	32,615	15·79
For rent	7,735	3·74
For recovery of personal property	6,067	2·94
Relating to real property	20 415	9 88
Revenue suits	2,700	1 31
Other suits	8,404	4 07
Total ...	206,557	100·00

In the High Court, Original side, 806 suits were instituted as against 635 last year. Of this number, about 62½ per cent. were suits for money due on contract, and about 24½ were suits relating to real property. The value of the suits disposed of in the subordinate Courts is calculated according to the provisions of the Court Fees' Act.

The following table shows the result of the valuation :—

—	Mofussil Courts.		Madras Small Cause Court.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Below 100 rupees	150,732	83·12	22,651	93·38
Between 100 and 500 rupees	25,277	13·93	1,457	6·01
Above 500 rupees	4,484	2·49	150	0 61
Not capable of valuation	849	·46	.....	.....
Total ...	181,342	100·00	24,258	100·00

Fourteen suits were valued above 100,000, rupees. The total value of the suits disposed of in the Mofussil Courts was rupees 267,23,430, and in the Madras Small Cause Court, rupees 15,05,547. In the High Court, Original Side, of the suits disposed of nearly 75 per cent. were valued under rupees 5,000, and 13·47 per cent. were suits of which it was impossible to estimate the money value; there were no suits exceeding in value one lac. The number of suits that were on the files of the subordinate Courts for disposal was 241,985, and in the case of the Madras Small Cause Court 24,071. The difference between the number of suits pending and the returns of last year was owing to the exclusion of 502 cases, and to the inclusion for the first time of 685 Revenue Court suits. The following table shows the Courts in which the suits were disposed of, compared with the suits that were on the files for disposal :—

—	Suits for disposal.		Suits disposed of.		Percentage of disposed to total of filed.	
	Ordinary.	Small Causes.	Ordinary	Small Causes.	Col. 4 to 2.	Col. 5 to 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Village Munsiffs	52,192	.....	41,521	.....	27·70	.....
Revenue Courts	3,472	.....	2,409	.....	1·61	.....
District Munsiffs and assistant Agents	90,510	77,244	51,061	76,989	34·07	61·1
Principal Suddur Amins ...	1,886	2,053	1,045	1,605	0·70	1·38
Judges of Small Cause Courts { Madras...	.....	24,071	.....	24,258	.....	20·89
Judges of Small Cause Courts { Mofussil	477	12,704	298	11,703	0·20	10·07
Civil Courts, &c.	1,326	121	604	107	0·40	·09
Total ...	149,863	116,193	96,938	108,662	64·68	93·43

The mode in which the suits were disposed of is shown below :—

—		Number.	Percentage.	
Uncontested		137,957		67·10
Contested { Judgment for plaintiff		49,974	73·88	32·90
Contested { Judgment for defendant		17,669	26·12	
Total ...		205,600	100·00	100·00

The number of suits pending in all the Courts at the close of 1870 was 60,685. The average duration of a contested suit on the file of a District Munsiff or Principal Suddur Amin's Court was about 14 months and a half, and on the file of the Civil Court fewer than 12 months. The average duration of a contested Small Cause suit in the mofussil was 38 days. This information is not

given for the Madras Small Cause Court. In the High Court, Original Side, 1,094 suits, as against 843 last year, were on the file for disposal. Of this number 631, or about 58 per cent. were disposed of during the year. Of the contested suits, 383, or nearly 8 per cent., resulted in decrees for the plaintiffs. The number of appeals on the files of the Lower Appellate Courts for disposal was 15,744; and the total number of appeals disposed of (excluding those transferred) was 6,458. The following table shows the Courts in which the appeals were disposed of:—

—	Number.	Per cent.
Principal Suddur Amins	3,575	55·36
Civil Courts	2,883	44·64
Total	6,458	100·00

The mode in which the appeals were disposed of is shown below:—

—	Number.	Per-cent.
Uncontested	729	11·30
Remanded	374	5·79
Decided on merits	5,355	82·91
Total ...	6,458	100·00

Of the suits decided on the merits, the result was as follows:—

—	Number.	Per cent.
Confirmed	3,562	66·51
Modified	667	12·46
Reversed	1,126	21·03
Total ...	5,355	100·00

In the High Court, Appellate Side, there were 237 regular and 958 special appeals on the files for disposal. Of these, 131 regular and 557 special appeals were disposed of during the year.

The following table may prove of interest. The figures are, of course, those of the year under review (1870) *only*, and they can scarcely be considered as affording sufficient data for arriving at general conclusions. It seems scarcely doubtful, however, that the proportion of appeals to appealable suits stands highest in the zillahs on the Western Coast,—Calicut, Tellicherry, and Mangalore:—

Comparative table showing the proportion of appealed to original (appealable) suits in the several Zillahs.

Districts.	Number of Appeals preferred during the year.	Per-centage of Appeals to Original (Appealable) Suits instituted during the year.	Number of Special Appeals.	Per-centage of Special Appeals to Appeals.	Number of Regular Appeals to High Court.	Per-centage of Regular and Special Appeals (columns 4 and 6) to Original (appealable) Suits instituted during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bellary	242	6·63	6	2·47	8	0·38
Berhampore	162	8·61	...	...	2	0·11
Calicut	748	15·42	51	6·87	5	1·16
Chingleput	120	4·54	22	8·23	12	1·28
Chittoor	134	5·43	34	12·92	9	1·29
Coimbatore	221	2·73	20	9·04	12	0·39
Cuddalore...	179	5·38	9	5·02	...	0·27
Cuddapah...	158	4·42	18	11·39	1	0·53
Guntoor	274	6·16	30	10·95	4	0·98
Madura	343	4·94	32	9·35	6	0·54
Mangalore	612	15·14	37	6·04	...	0·92
Nellore	167	5·13	15	5·98	6	0·64
Nundial	55	1·87	4	7·27	5	0·23
Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	1	0·27
Rajahmundry	467	9·23	48	10·27	13	0·22
Salem	229	4·20	37	16·16	2	0·71
Tanjore	332	3 75	26	7·83	3	0·33
Tellicherry	383	21 43	60	15·74	1	3·41
Tinnevelly	371	4·08	38	10·24	10	0·53
Tranquebar	414	7·72	64	15·46	4	1·27
Trichinopoly	251	8·96	21	8·36	21	0·66
Vizagapatam	255	7·07	4	1 57	4	0·22
Total ...	6,157	..	576	...	129	.....
Average for all Zillahs ...	...	6·29	...	9·35	...	0·72

Particulars as to the disposal of appeals by the High Court are given below :—

—	Regular.	Special.
Uncontested	6	122
Remanded	7	18
Decided on the merits	118	417
Total	131	557

Of the suits decided on the merits, the result was as follows :—

—	Regular.		Special.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Confirmed	72	61·01	370	88·73
Modified	25	21·19	21	5·03
Reversed	21	17·80	26	6·24
Total ...	118	100·00	417	100·00

126,713 applications for execution came before the subordinate Courts, and of these—

70,380, or 55·54 per cent. were completely executed;
40,959, or 32·32 per cent. were partially executed; and
15,374, or 12·14 per cent. were pending at the close of the year.

126,713 100·00

Of the suits pending in the subordinate Courts, 5,749 original suits and 1,107 appeals had been on the files for more than one year, and 1,237 original suits and 231 appeals for more than two years. About 85 per cent. of the original suits and 76 per cent. of the appeals pending were filed in 1870.

BOMBAY.

The Judicial establishment for the year in the Regulation Provinces consisted of eleven District Judges, one Joint Judge, two Senior Assistant Judges, and seven Assistant Judges. The number of permanent Subordinate Courts, inclusive of the Joint Subordinate Judge at Surat, is 85. There are five Small Cause Court Judges. In Sind the Judicial Establishment was composed of a Judicial Commissioner, four District Judges, one Small Cause Court Judge, and eighteen Subordinate Judges. In Bombay the Judicial tribunals were presided over by seven High Court Judges, and four Small Cause Court Judges. The total number of Judges therefore in the whole Presidency (excluding Aden, which, however, is merely in name a portion of the Bombay presidency) was 145,—seven High Court Judges, one Judicial Commissioner, fifteen District Judges, one Joint Judge, nine Assistant Judges, ten Small Cause Court Judges, and 162 Subordinate Judges.

In addition to the Courts presided over by these Judges, there are seven Courts in the Deccan, belonging to Inamdars and Sirdars. From the decisions of six of these Courts an appeal lies to the District Judge in some instances, and to the Agent for the Sirdars in others. The decisions passed in the remaining Court, that of the Chief of Vinchoor, are final.

In the High Court original side there were remaining from 1869, 1,313 suits and other cases, and 2,105 were filed in 1870. Of these 1,042 suits, &c., were disposed of on their merits; 586 before one Barrister Judge, 12 before two Barrister Judges, and 444 before one Civilian Judge. In the High Court appellate side 98 regular and 679 special appeals were admitted during the year, and 48 regular and 249 special were pending on 1st January 1870. Of these 52 regular and 514 special were disposed of as follow:—

	Regular.	Special.	Total	Percentage.		Regular.	Special.	Total	Percentage.
Dismissed on default	2	8	10	1 76	Amended	6	35	41	6 16
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	1	5	6	1 06	Reversed	20	54	74	13 07
Confirmed	18	326	344	6 77	Remanded	5	86	91	16 07

The average duration of a suit in the High Court (appellate side) was 4 months and 6 days. The income and expenditure of the High Court, appellate side, for the year 1870, was—

Income.	Expenditure.
59,561 5 6	2,70,020 14 7

Statement of Business disposed of in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Original Side, from 1st January 1870 to 31st December 1870.

Court.	Suits &c. Remaining from 1869	Suits &c. Filed in 1870.	Disposed of on merits	Before One Barrister Judge	Before Two Barrister Judges.	Before One Civilian Judge	Otherwise disposed of.	Motions in Court.	Orders in Chambers.	Days of Sittings.	Remarks.
1. Original suits, including Vice Admiralty, Equity, and Ecclesiastical cases, and cases under Registration Act	1,102	a 1,014	456	483	3		352	922	2,966	b 388	(a) Includes 14 suits restored to the Board
2. Insolvent Petitions .	212	895	542	163	..	439	108	1,028		31	(b) The Chief Justice and one Barrister Judge sat for two days hearing a special case, and for one day an important motion; and the Chief Justice and one Civilian Judge sat together for four days disposing of two motions
3. Appeals from Division Court	7	c 15	9	.	9	..	c 4	19		15	
4. Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court	2	3	5	...	...	5	...	8	7	12	
6 Applications for Probate and Letters of Administration ...	.....	d 178	...	...	.	.		..	...	...	(c) Includes references from Small Cause Court
Total ...	1 313	2,105	1 012	586	12	444	464	1,977	2,973	446	(d) These with few exceptions are disposed of by the Ecclesiastical Registrar
Results in 1869 ...	1,195	1 628	884	626	14	244	458	1,285	1,592	448	

High Court Appellate Side.

	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ...	17	410	22	272	28	251	33	251	48	249
Admitted during the year	32	630	55	766	34	652	46	594	98	679
Total ...	49	1,040	77	1,038	62	903	79	845	146	928
Dismissed on default ...	1	13	2	10	...	10	3	12	2	8
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	2		3	5	2	1	1	2	1	5
Confirmed	11	461	20	465	13	340	14	348	18	326
Amended	1	46	5	30	3	36	2	43	6	35
Reversed	11	9[illegible]	13	70	7	52	7	55	20	54
Remanded	1	157	6	207	4	213	4	136	5	86
Total ...	27	768	49	787	29	652	31	596	52	514
Depending 31st December	22	272	28	251	33	251	48	249	94	414

The total number of suits for disposal was 174,150 against 170,8 9 in the previous year. Of this number 139,692 were disposed of against 135,337 in 1869; the total number of new suits instituted was 139,926, showing an increase of 7,962 over the number in 1869. The increase of litigation in Tanna during the past year is remarkable, 25,679 suits having been instituted as compared with 17,468 in 1869, and the litigation in Khandeish shows a slight decrease. The number of applications for the execution of decrees disposed of was 185,133 against 181,037 in 1869. In the district of Ahmednuggur the largest number of applications remained undisposed of at the close of the year, amounting to 13,259 against 7,043 in the same district in 1869. The average duration of suits in the District Courts is set down at 122 days against 111 in the previous year (1869.)

The subjoined table shows the average duration of each suit in the District and Subordinate Courts. It should be noticed, however, that the average here given applies to decided cases only.

Name of District.	Average duration of each Suit in District Courts.			Average duration of each Suit in Subordinate Courts.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Ahmedabad	0	4	19	0	1	23
Surat	0	9	11	0	3	4
Tanna	0	2	27	0	2	27
Ratnagherry	0	3	25	0	2	25
Khandeish	0	4	12	0	3	0
Ahmednuggur	0	2	8	0	1	27
Poona	0	4	5	0	2	27
Sholapore...	0	2	15	0	2	5
Sattara	0	4	7	0	5	1
Belgaum	0	2	15	0	1	22
Dharwar	0	5	8	0	4	0
Canara	0	2	21	0	2	27
	0	4	2	0	2	26
Results in 1869	0	3	21	0	2	

The total value of suits instituted was rupees 1,37,34,594 against rupees 1,16,39,091 in 1869. Out of 135,083 suits disposed of in the District Courts, 88,624 were decided *ex-parte*, and of the suits contested 13,162 were decided for the plaintiff, and 3,542 for the defendant.

In the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, the number of suits instituted in 1870 was 28,811, showing an increase of 640 over the number instituted in 1869-70. This increase was accompanied by an increase of Rs. 13,474 in the value of property under litigation, which in the year under report amounted to Rs. 28,44,619 against Rs. 28,31,145 in 1869. The number of suits instituted for the recovery of sums not exceeding Rs. 10 rose from Rs. 2,699 in 1869-70 to 2,844 in 1870, showing an increase of 145. The returns also show a slight falling off in the average amount litigated, which fell from Rs. 100-7-11 in 1869 to Rs. 98-11-9 in 1870. It is satisfactory to note that whilst the net amount of fees credited to Government has increased from Rs. 2,34,892 in 1869-70 to Rs. 2,40,330 in 1870, the expenditure has decreased from Rs. 1.81,737 to Rs. 1,77,101. There is accordingly an increase of Rs. 5,438 in receipts accompanied by a decrease of Rs. 4,636 in expenditure. The excess of net receipts over the expenditure of the Court was Rs. 63,229 against Rs. 53,555 in 1869. A still larger excess of receipts over expenditure may be anticipated for the current year in consequence of the reduction from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 1,100 of the monthly rent paid for the premises occupied by the Court. The number of cases remaining undecided on December 31st, 1870, was 3,102. Of this number 1,070 were undecided for want of service, and 1,530 were not returnable till after the 31st December. In 393 suits only had the adjudication been delayed for want of time, and owing to the pressure of work. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 28,768. Of these 6,801 were compromised and 3,416 were struck off. In 16,234 cases judgment was given for the plaintiff; in 1,668 cases the plaintiff was non-suited, and in 649 cases the decision was for the defendant. Of the 28,811 suits instituted in 1871, 16,785 were for amounts of less than Rs. 50; and 2,844 for sums less than Rs. 10.

During 1870 the Government of Bombay recommended the permanent continuance of the Subordinate Civil Courts at Meerpore, Buttora, and Kotree, and the establishment of a Subordinate Civil Court in the Frontier District of Upper Sind. The former Courts were formed experimentally in 1867, and the period of their retention has been extended from time to

time. The new Court at Jacobabad was sanctioned by the Government of India experimentally for two years, and was placed under the jurisdiction of the District Court of Shikarpore. There was a marked increase of business in the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, about 1,374 more suits having been filed during the past year than in 1869. In the other Civil Courts in Sind, the number of suits filed during the year exceeded that of 1869 by 2,569; and the total value litigated fell off by Rs. 1,22,530.

BENGAL.

The number of cases under trial before the superior courts of *original* jurisdiction in Bengal during the year 1870, the number disposed of during that period, and the number pending at its close, are shown in the following statement :—

	Remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1870.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
Superior courts of general jurisdiction ...	350	657	1,007	595	412
Superior courts of special jurisdiction—					
Admiralty	13	4	17	4	13
Matrimonial ...	2	5	7	4	3
Insolvent ..	117	94	211	59	152
Total ..	482	760	1,242	662	580

The totals of the civil suits instituted in the courts of several grades in the interior during the year are as follow :—

Instituted in	Suits for money.	Suits under the rent law	Other Suits.	Total number of suits.
Small cause courts	42 914	.....	... ..	42,914
Moonsiffs' courts	108 590	43,116	28,125	179,831
Subordinate judges' courts ...	1,914	3,269	1,548	6,731
District judges' courts	48	.....	9	57
Revenue courts	.....	36,202	.....	36,202
Total ...	153,466	82,587	29,682	265,735

The following gives the total number of cases under trial before these courts, with the number disposed of during the year :—

	Total number of suits for disposal.	Total number disposed of.
Small cause courts	45,355	42,281
Moonsiffs' courts	214,659	181,025
Subordinate judges' courts	5,984	4,330
District judges' courts	442	165
Revenue courts	61,340	46,270
Total ...	327,780	274,071

Business of the civil and revenue appellate courts during the year :—

	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals decided.
Subordinate judges' courts	10,331	8,351
Collectors' appeal courts	4,390	4,241
District judges' courts—		
Civil appeals	16 699	5,164
Revenue appeals	4,598	3,255
High Court—		
Regular appeals from judge on bench in original jurisdiction ..	63	48
Regular appeals from district courts	519	314
Special appeals	4,055	2,669
Total ..	40,655	23,982

Result of the appeals decided in the High Court :—

	In regular appeals.	In special appeals.
Orders confirmed	210	1,995
Reversed	92	237
Modified	19	32
Cases remanded	26	305
Dismissed on default	15	40
Total ...	362	2,609

The total value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 3,17,13,218. The total number of suits set down for hearing in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes during 1870-71 was 33,493, comprising 32,339 cases instituted during the year, and 1,154 cases pending from the previous year. Of this number, 14,196 cases were decided in favour of plaintiffs, 7,499 having been decided after trial, and 6,697 *ex parte*; 1,354 were decided in favour of defendants, and 3,178 were non-suited. Of the rest, 10,112 were compromised, 3,084 were

struck off in default of plaintiffs, and 1,569 were pending trial at the close of the year.

The number of suits instituted during the year shows a decrease of litigation to the extent of 2,001 cases as compared with the number (34,340) instituted during 1869-70, or an average decrease on the whole of 166¾ cases a month, equivalent to 5·8 per cent. The average number of institutions for each day was 130·3, the court having been open during the year for 248 days.

The amount of property under litigation was Rs. 16,07,311-8-7, against Rs. 16,49,525-15-5 for the year 1869-70, showing a decrease of Rs. 42,214-6-10 in the value of property in litigation.

The classes of cases which had increased or decreased during the year, as compared with the previous year, will be seen from the table in the margin. There was a slight increase in suits for sums varying from Rs. 200 to 400, and in suits above Rs. 800. In all other classes of cases there was a decrease, and the greatest decrease appears in respect of suits of the lowest amount. The decrease was probably due to the general depression of trade in Calcutta.

Class of cases.	For 1869-70.	For 1870 71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Under Rs. 10	14,436	13,286	.....	1,150
Do. " 20	7,044	6,741	.....	303
Do. " 50	6,619	6,239	.....	380
Do. " 100	2,762	2,659	.....	103
Do. " 200	1,617	1,560	.....	57
Do. " 300	657	662	5	.....
Do. " 400	334	362	28	.....
Do. " 500	250	232	.....	18
Do. " 600	190	153	.....	37
Do. " 700	127	124	.....	3
Do " 800	110	95	.....	15
Do. " 900	65	89	24	.....
Do. " 1,000	89	94	5	.....
Above " 1,000	40	43	3	.....

The receipts from fees, &c., during the year amounted to Rs. 2,13,301-13-9, or Rs. 18,719-4-3 less than the receipts (Rs. 2,32,021-2-0) shown by the returns of the previous year. (1869-70); and the charges on account of judges' salaries, establishment, house-rent, contingencies, and bailiffs' commission, increased by Rs. 6,852-1-4; that is, had risen from Rs. 1,69,108-1-10 to Rs. 1,75,960-3-2, leaving a reduced balance of Rs. 37,341-10-7 to the credit of the court, or Rs. 25,571-5-7 below the surplus (Rs. 62,913-0-2) of the previous year. The judges, however, explain that the apparent receipts of 1869-70 (Rs. 2,32,021-2-0) comprised a sum of Rs. 7,533-0-9 which had been actually received in March 1869, but was credited in the accounts in April following, in accordance with the practice which obtained before the introduction of the system of payments by stamps, under which all sums received on ac-

count of suits, &c., were held in deposit during the pendency of the suits, and were not transferred to the credit of Government till their termination. The *real* decrease in the receipts of the year was therefore Rs. 11,186-3-6, instead of Rs. 18,719-4-3.

PUNJAB.

The number of Civil Suits instituted in the Courts of the Punjab in 1870 (exclusive of suits for land instituted in the Courts of Settlement Officers) was 205,606, an increase of 41,011, or 24·9 per cent. over the number of suits instituted in 1869. This remarkable increase is mainly attributable to the return of agricultural prosperity after the severe distress of the preceding two years, and to the operation of the Court Fees' Act in reducing the duty on plaints.

The following table shows the number of institutions in the various Civil Courts of the Punjab during the past five years :—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ordinary Civil Courts, ...	134,243	114,502	124,866	130,712	168,032
District Small Cause Courts	24,751	22,662	27,162	26,115	30,628
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	6,526	7,464	7,522	7,768	6,946
Total	165,520	144,628	159,550	164,595	205,606

Of the suits disposed of in 1870, 26,688 were for land and interests in land, including rent, and 176,432 were for other rights, of which all but about 15,000 were founded on contract, expressed or implied. Of these, 144,958 were for " money due," or 19 per cent. more than in the previous year. The principal heads included in this class were registered bonds, which numbered 9,999 cases, or 18 per cent. more than in 1869 ; unregistered bonds, which numbered 51,527 cases, an increase of 23 per cent. over 1869 ; parole debts, which numbered 34,186 cases ; account stated, which numbered 37,000 cases. The suits of all kinds under the Punjab Tenancy Act were 4,659, of which 1,279 were by tenants for occupancy status, 1,398 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy by tenants, 102 by landlords for enhancement of rent, 185 by tenants for abatement of rent, 205 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with rights of occupancy, and 812 for ejectment of tenants without rights of occupancy. The remaining suits under the Tenancy Act were under minor headings. The total number of suits was in the

proportion of one to 86 persons. The bulk of the cases was, as usual, of very small monetary value; only 1,736 cases involved sums of more than rupees 500; and 25,330 were for sums of rupees 5 and under; 82,495 were for sums exceeding rupees 5 but not exceeding rupees 20; 77,224 for sums exceeding rupees 20 but not exceeding rupees 100; and 16,047 for sums exceeding rupees 100, but not exceeding rupees 500. The average value of each suit was rupees 52-12-8, as compared with rupees 59 in the previous year. The total value of original suits disposed of was rupees 10,708,541, or an increase of 7 per cent. over the previous year. The number of suits for disposal during the year (including those pending from the previous year) was 213,314, against 177,615 in 1869. The number pending at the end of 1870 was 9,600. The average duration of cases from date of institution to date of final order was 19 days, the same as in 1869. In the Small Cause Courts the average duration was 10 days. The following table shows the agency by which the original Civil suits were disposed of, and the average number of suits decided by the officers of each grade:—

Number.	Officers.	Original cases decided.		Average number of cases decided by the officers of each class.
		Number.	Percentage.	
32	Deputy Commissioners	905	0·4	28
58	Assistant Commissioners, ...	12,169	5·9	209
22	Extra Assistant Commissioners, European	6 650	3 2	302
56	Extra Assistant Commissioners Native ...	33 266	16 3	594
121	Tahsildars	64,919	31·8	536
90	Naib Tahsildars	38 722	19 0	430
38	Honorary Civil Judges	9,961	4 8	262
8	Judges of Small Cause Courts	30 199	14 8	3,775
8	Judges of Cantonment Courts ...	6,923	3·3	865

The percentage of cases disposed of by Native Judges was nearly 5 per cent. higher than in 1869, and 8 per cent. higher than in 1868.

Of cases decided, 32·5 per cent. were decided on the merits, 25·5 per cent. on confession of judgment, 7·7 per cent. were compromised, 5·8 per cent. were decided *ex-parte*, 2·4 per cent. by arbitration, 13·1 per cent. were dismissed in default of appearance of plaintiffs, and 10·1 per cent. were adjusted by the parties and the claim withdrawn. The proportion of cases decided on their merits was ·5 per cent. higher than in 1869; dismissals on default and *ex-parte* decisions were the same in number; and there was a decrease of ·7 per cent. in the number of cases settled by arbitration.

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Punjab during the year 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Class of Courts.	Number of cases on the file.				Disposed of without decree.					Decree Passed.						Referred to arbitration.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits.	
										Without contest.				With contest.								
	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Adjusted by mutual agreement.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.						Contested.	Uncontested.
Small Cause Courts	457	37,574	...	38,031	...	409	3,862	412	3,491	3,088	10,940	2,970	160	7,896	3,405	489	37,122	909	...	...	11	8
Unpaid Local Tribunals.—(*Honorary Civil Judges*). ...	261	10,014	...	10,275	3	5	1,689	132	658	644	2,932	605	10	2 244	727	312	9,961	314	12	3	22	14
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals.—(*Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.*)	3,145	1,04,807	2	1,07,954	23	969	13,233	2,240	9,862	9,233	26,747	5,266	369	21,528	9,534	2,637	1,03,641	4,313	174	3	23	17
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts.—(*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners*)	3,813	52,304	3	56,120	16	1,186	8,006	620	4,250	2,871	9,299	3,218	237	13,960	7,002	1,420	52,985	4,035	152	28	28	24
Chief Courts of Districts.—(*Deputy Commissioners*)	24	907	3	931	2	52	76	9	46	43	198	60	3	232	154	30	905	29	5	5	29	21
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction.—(*Chief Court*)	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	56	27
Total ...	7,702	2,05,606	8	2,13,316	44	2,621	26,866	3,413	18,308	15,879	52,116	12,119	779	45,861	20,822	4,888	2,03,716	9,600	343	39	22	17

Seven thousand one hundred and sixty-one appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Courts to Deputy Commissioners were instituted during the year, as compared with 6,349 instituted in 1869. The total number for disposal (including those pending from the previous year) was 7,486, of which 6,788, or 90 per cent., were disposed of at an average duration of 27 days from the date of institution of appeal to date of decision. In 61 per cent. of the cases appealed the original decision was confirmed, in 6·4 per cent. modified, in 13·6 per cent. reversed, and in 12 per cent. the case was remanded for further enquiry. In the remaining cases disposed of the appeals were withdrawn or struck off on default. The average value of each case appealed was Rs. 45-14-6, or three annas higher than in 1869, and the average cost of each appeal was Rs. 5-11-3, or 12 annas, 6 pies less than in the previous year. The percentage of costs to value was Rs. 12-6-9, as compared with Rs. 14-2-0 in 1869.

The number of appeals preferred to the Chief Court during the year was 1,442, or 12 per cent. more than in 1869. The increase was entirely in special appeals on points of law, which rose from 770 to 1,091, or 41 per cent., and regular appeals from the decisions of Commissioners fell from 511 to 351, or 31 per cent. The number of appeals for disposal during the year was 1,778,—493 "regular" and 1,295 "special," of which all but 182 (90 regular and 92 special,) were disposed of, at an average duration of 52 days, against 56 days in the previous year. In 32·9 of the cases appealed the order of the lower Court was confirmed, in 1·4 per cent. it was modified, in 9·2 per cent. reversed, and in 4·4 per cent. the case was remanded for further investigation. In 51·4 per cent. the appeals were withdrawn, struck off on default, or dismissed without the Court sending for the files of the case. The average value of cases appealed was Rs. 192-13-5 in those for land, and Rs. 791-6 8 in those other than for land.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Civil Courts in these Provinces are of two classes—those subordinate, and those not subordinate, to the High Court. Those of the former class are in the regulation districts of the North-Western Provinces and in the Jhansie Division; the Courts in the non-regulation districts of Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Terai are under the direct control of Government. Civil litigation is almost unknown in the non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces—the hill pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur and the part of the Mirzapore District south of the Kymore range. The regular staff of the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court consists of three grades, District Judges, Subordi-

nate Judges, and Moonsiffs. The Courts of the Moonsiffs and Subordinate Judges are those of original jurisdiction, and that of the District Judge is primarily a Court of appeal; but the latter Court has the power of withdrawing suits from the Courts subordinate to it and trying them itself. It also has the power of referring appeals from the decisions of Moonsiffs for trial to the Court of the Subordinate Judge. Besides these regular Courts, there are also Courts of summary jurisdiction in various places in the N. W. Provinces, called Courts of Small Causes; the limit of jurisdiction in these Courts is Rs. 500, and their decision is final and not open to appeal. The number of original suits and appeals instituted in the Civil Courts during the year 1870 was 91,525 or 9,199 in excess of the number instituted in 1869, and 16,917 in excess of those instituted in 1868. This is the largest number shown in any year since 1861, when an impulse was given to litigation by the imminence of the limitation law, and the number of institutions reached the extraordinarily high figure of 123,204.

The following figures show the number of original suits and appeals, and their total value for the years 1868, 1869, and 1870:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Number of suits and appeals, ...	70,736	82,330	91,525
Value, ...	Rs. 2,38,33,889	Rs. 1,80,49,514	Rs. 1,80,16,920
Average per suit, ...	Rs. 336-15-0	Rs. 219-3-8	Rs. 194-10-8

There is, therefore, concurrently with the increase in the number of suits, a decrease of no less than Rs. 32,594 in the value litigated in 1870 as compared with 1869, and a decrease in the average value per suit of Rs. 14-9-0. This can only be due to the greater number of suits for small sums, which it may be presumed were mainly lent to meet the pressure of the prevailing scarcity.

The following statement shows the number of original suits which fell under the main divisions of suits for immovable property and suits for debt:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
For immovable property, ...	9,321	7,044	11,904
Bond or ordinary debts, ...	44,797	50,505	62,312
Other suits, ...	6,815	14,264	8,114

The proportion of suits for immovable property shows a considerable increase, or 15 per cent. of the whole litigation. The proportion was highest in the district of Jounpore, Goruckpore, Ghazeepore, and Azimgurh, where it ranged from 32 to 34 per cent. of the whole number. In Allahabad the ratio was 8 per cent., and in Lullutpore it was as low as 2 per cent. The increase is attributed partly to the lighter stamps duties payable on such suits under the Court-fees Act. The proportion of suits for debt to the total litigation was 78 per cent. It was largest in Lullutpore, and lowest in Goruckpore, Ghazeepore, and Azimgurh.

The Courts finally disposed of 90,523 suits, or 8,292 more than in the preceding year. Of these 36,150 were determined after contest in Court, and 45,856 without contest, against 34,109 and 41,101 respectively in the previous year. Thus the percentage of contested cases to the whole number tried was 39 in 1870, against 41 in 1869. At the close of the year 6,910 suits remained pending, against 5,710 in the previous year. The average duration of contested suits in the Judges' Courts was 97 days; in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, 69 days; of the Moonsiff, 41 days; and of the Judges of Small Cause Courts, 9 days. The figures showing the average number of adjournments in the course of the hearing of civil suits are acknowledged by the High Court to be inaccurate, although the returns for 1870 appear to be more reliable than those for previous years. According to the statements furnished, the average number of adjournments in all the Civil Courts was one in each case. The highest average was in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Ghazeepore, where it was 5. Several Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Moonsiffs are entered as not having adjourned a single case—a statement which, the Court thinks, is "open to doubt."

The Court, however, records in the following terms its approval of the general procedure. "The Court has no reason to be dissatisfied with the disposal of business generally. The progress of a suit from the Moonsiff's Court to its decision by the High Court in special appeal is more rapid than anything known elsewhere. Frequently a period of nine months suffices for the whole. It is in the stage after decree that delay too often occurs." 72,371 decrees were passed by the Civil Courts, including the Small Cause Courts, during the year. The number of applications for execution of decree for disposal was 107,234. Of these 10,986 remained pending at the close of the year. The number

of decrees in which execution was ordered was therefore 96,248. These were disposed of as shown below :—

	1870.	1869.	Percentage.	
			1870.	1869.
Applications for execution of order, ...	107,234	102,591	.....	.....
Pending at close of year, ...	10,986	10,008	10·2	9·7
Disposed of—				
Fully executed, ...	24,487	26,200	25·4	28·8
Partially, ...	20,427	20,041	21·8	21·6
No execution, ...	51,334	46,342	53·3	50·1
Total, ...	96,248	92,583	100·0	100·0

The proportion of applications pending at the end of the year was thus slightly greater in 1870 than in 1869, but the number of applications for disposal was considerably in excess of the number in the previous year.

The following statement shows the number of miscellaneous cases instituted, decided, and pending in the Civil Courts in 1869 and 1870 :—

	1870.	1869.
Instituted, ...	20,838	19,333
Decided, ...	20,452	19,330
Pending, ...	2,030	1,873

The largest pending file was in the Saharunpore District.

The High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction had before it six cases, three of which were pending from the previous year. Of these three were disposed of on the merits, one without contest, one was tried by one Barrister Judge, one by a Barrister and a Civilian, and one by a Full Bench. Four days were occupied in their decision. The following statement exhibits the Appellate work before the Court in the years 1870 and 1869 :—

	Regular appeals.	Special appeals.	References from Small Cause Courts	Miscellaneous cases.
1869, ...	173	1 541	11	2,039
1870, ...	205	1,473	14	2,091

Including the arrears of the previous year, the Court disposed of the following work :—

Regular appeals, ...	166
Special ,, ...	1,318
References from Small Cause Courts, ...	13
Miscellaneous cases, ...	2,045

At the close of the year, 87 regular and 474 special appeals were pending, and of these 8 regular and 170 special appeals were ready for hearing; and 3 references from Small Cause Courts and 69 miscellaneous applications were pending at the end of the year. The Court sat in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction 246 days. The average duration of cases before it was 27 days, against 28 in 1869 and 46 in 1868.

The cases instituted in the Revenue Courts, original and appellate, during 1870 aggregated 56,672, against 56,126 in 1869. 58,260 suits and appeals were disposed of during the year, leaving 3,652 pending at its close, or 972 more than were pending at the end of the previous year. The following statement shows the number of suits appealable to the Judge and Collector respectively, the number appealed, and the number in which the appeal was successful :—

	1870.		1869.	
	To Judge.	To Collector.	To Judge.	To Collector.
Number appealable	7,825	10,751	7,372	13,076
Number appealed ...	3,477	1,430	3,873	1,710
Percentage	44·4	13·2	52·5	13·1
Number of appeals disposed of in favour of appellant ...	1,083	468	1,034	568
Per cent.	38	35	26	33

Thus, while the number of suits appealable to the Judge and actually appealed decreased by 8·1 per cent., the percentage of reversals or modifications of the Collector's orders in those tried increased by 12 per cent The percentage of appealable cases that came before the Collectors, and of reversals in the appeals tried, was a little higher this year than in 1869. The average duration of contested suits was 36 days in the Courts of Collectors, 38 in those of Deputy and Assistant Collectors, and 32 in those of Tehseeldars. The figures for last year were 34, 37, and 27 respectively. The total value of suits in the Revenue Courts during 1870 was Rs. 16,69,234, against Rs. 18,52,612 in 1869. The numbers of suits in respect to values were as follow :—

	1870.	1869.
Not exceeding Rs. 5	10,600	11,361
" " " 20	22,020	22,237
" " " 100	17,831	17,931
" " " 500	2,446	3,353
" " " 5,000	141	254
" " " 1,00,000	13	2

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces in the year 1870.

Description of claim.		Number of cases in different Courts.					Total.	Remarks.
		Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiff's or other sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
Suits for money due, and contract.	On written obligation for sum certain (bond-debt)	...	4,711	39,035	1,442	...	45,188	
	On unwritten ditto (simple debt),	...	1,196	3,488	57	...	4,741	
	On account stated, ditto ditto ...	..	1,677	4,296	378	...	6,351	
	Money paid or reivd. ditto ditto ...	...	700	890	156	...	1,746	
	Goods sold ditto ditto ...	...	1,356	1,225	42	...	2,623	
	For breaches of contract not included in above	...	677	1,745	65	...	2,487	
Suits for rent		...	227	206	10	.	443	
Suits for damages.	For movable property, or value thereof,	...	570	2,506	101	...	3,177	
	For injuries to the person, attended with direct or actual pecuniary damages	...	50	103	13		166	
	For injuries to property	...	81	405	12	...	498	
	For defamation	...	...	89	22	...	111	
	For other injuries not included in above	.	...	442	49	...	491	
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts ...		...	...	44	8	...	52	
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident		...	...	65	16	...	81	
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction		...	...	62	...	...	62	
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts ...		..	...	29	8	...	37	
" connected with religion and caste			...	6	9	...	14	
" relating to administration of trusts and religious endowment		...	...	3	2	...	5	
" relating to marriage, dower, and divorce ...		...	...	124	10	...	134	
" to establish or dispute adoption		...	...	15	1	...	16	
" regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights ..			...	108	39	...	147	
Suits for immovable property on conveyance by sale		...	...	1,440	119	...	1,559	
Ditto ditto ditto by gift ...		...	...	167	14	...	181	
Suits to contest sales for arrears of Government revenue		...	...	2	5	...	7	
" to contest sales or summary orders passed in execution of decrees		...	...	314	27	...	341	
Suits to establish or contest wills ...			...	34	4	...	38	
Claim to inheritance.	Under Hindoo law ...	...	...	386	121	...	507	
	Under Mahomedan law ...	...	...	253	54	...	307	
	Under any other law ...	...	...	6	...	...	6	
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows		...	...	25	5	...	30	
Suits relating to the revenue		...	...	97	37	...	134	
Ditto to mortgage of immovable property		...	...	1,594	196	...	1,790	
Claims and right of pre-emption		...	...	789	119	...	908	
Suits to recover or assess rent-free lands ...		...	...	33	...	...	33	
" regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land other than rent suits ..		...	...	354	41	...	395	
Suits for partition of immovable property ...		...	...	27	12	...	49	
" regarding boundaries		...	...	153	13	...	166	
" for or relative to immovable property, not included in above		...	...	4,871	291	...	5,162	
Total ...		...	11,245	65,441	3,499	...	80,184	

OUDE.

In the Civil Courts of Oude during 1870, 49,943 suits and miscellaneous cases were disposed of Classifying suits by value the numbers were :—

			1868.	1869.	1870.
Not exceeding ...	5	rupees,	2,666	2,875	4,071
,, ,, ...	20	,,	10,762	11,811	11,738
,, ,, ...	100	,,	8,473	9 593	10,655
,, ,, ...	500	,,	2,140	2,179	2,487
,, ,, ...	5,000	,,	360	422	430
,, ,, ...	1,00,000	,,	40	36	37
Exceeding, ...	1,00,000	,,	2	2	4

The average value of suits was :—

	1869.			1870.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Small Cause Courts, ...	67	11	0	30	10	9
Tahsildars and Honorary Assistant Commissioners, ...	46	3	9	27	8	2
Civil Judges and District Courts,	3,020	11	0	1,987	1	3

The average value of the 29,428 cases disposed of during the year was Rs. 99-12-8.

Of cases in which decree was passed without contest in Court the numbers were :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	increase on 1869 in 1870.
Ex parte and in default, Sections 111. and 114 ...	1.360	1.634	2,564	930
By confession, Sec. 144.	5,247	5,808	6,778	970
By compromise and consent, decreed under Sec. 98.	2,940	1,009	1,103	94
By arbitration, Cap. VI. of Civil Code ...	669	857	966	109
Total,	10,156	9,308	11,411	2,103

This shows a large increase under every head.

Of contested cases tried and decided in Court, the returns show :—

		1868.	1869.	1870.
In favour of Plaintiff.	In whole	4.170	4,055	4,188
	In part	2,806	2.831	2,941
of Defendants, objectors or insolvents		2,312	2,602	2,841
	Total,	9,288	9,488	9,970

The percentage was in :—

1867	,, 52 per cent.		1869	35 per cent.
1868	,, 38 ...		1870	34

This steady falling off in the number of cases fairly tried out is not, at first sight, satisfactory. But there is no reason to fear that it is due to the inaction of the Courts, or to a distrust of law Administration on the part of the people at large.

The number of cases pending at the year's end were :—

1868.	1869.	1870.
575	1007	906.

The average duration of cases, in days, was :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Contested,	19	22	23
Uncontested,	15	17	17

The business of the Civil Appellate Courts was as follows :—

		1868	1869	1870
Cases on the file, ...		1,594	1 485	1,727
Struck off without trial, ...		244	273	244
Decided on trial, in fa our of appellant,	In whole, ...	238	252	340
	In part, ...	81	86	123
In favour of respondent, ...		758	709	861
Remanded, ...		163	68	85
	Total, ...	1,240	1 115	1,409
Pending at year's end, ...		110	97	71

The average duration of appeals was, in :—

1868, ...	26 days.
1869, ...	17 „
1870, ...	16 „

This class of appeals decreased from 1,188 in 1867, to 1,014 in 1868, and 822 in 1869. In 1870, they rose to 956. As in 1869, six per cent. were struck off without trial, against four per cent. in 1868.

Of appeals decided on their merits, the percentage given in favour of respondents was :—

In 1868, ...	71·0
1869, ...	69 0
1870, ...	66 0

Remands for further investigation, which in 1868 had been 130, were in 1869, and again in 1870, only 56.

The Commissioners of Divisions disposed of 449 appeals, or 126 more than in 1869. Of these, only five were struck off without trial, under Section 346 of Act VIII. of 1859, on account of non-appearance of appellants. Out of 449 appeals disposed of, 410, or 91 per cent., were contested, against 87 per cent. in 1869 ; and 139 appeals were decided, either wholly or in part, in favour of appellants. The average duration of these contested appeals was 46 days, against 49 in 1869. The Commissioner of Roy Bareilly shows the highest average,—65 days. There were only 23 cases pending at the close of the year, against 41 in 1869. The number of appeals preferred to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was :—

In 1868, ...	202
1869, ...	213
1870, ...	221

The percentage of reversals in the number disposed of was :—

In 1869, ...	14 0
1870, ...	12·0

The average duration of the contested appeals was :—

In 1868, ...	29 days.
1869, ...	22 „
1870, ...	26 „

There were pending at the close of—

1868, ...	22
1869, ...	11
1870, ...	16

Besides these cases on the civil side, 489 revenue appeals transferred under Section I., of Act XXXVII. of 1867, were disposed of in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and 12 cases were submitted by the Lucknow City and Cantonment Small Cause Courts for a ruling under section 22 of Act XI. of 1895. The number and value of Civil decrees passed were :—

	Number.		Value.
1868, ...	14.437	Rs	12.20,820
1869, ...	14.836	„	13 64,507
1870, ...	16,573	„	16,60,821

Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Province of Oude in the year 1870.

Value of suits.	Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.								Total value of suits.	Total Cost of suits.	Percentage of cost to value.
	Small Cause Courts.		Tahsildars and Honorary Assistant Commissioners' Courts.		Civil Judges and District Courts.		Total.				
	Cases.	Average value.	Cases.	Average value.	Cases.	Average value.	Cases.	Average value.			
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P
Not exceeding Rs. ... 5	874	3 5 0	2,001	3 8 1	1,196	3 8 10	4,071	3 6 10	13,945	4,041	28 15 7
„ „ ... 20	1,831	12 6 2	6 322	11 14 9	3,585	12 7 1	11 738	11 13 8	1,39,114	19,990	14 5 11
„ „ ... 100	1.200	41 15 5	5,646	44 7 3	3,809	50 3 9	10 655	45 2 9	4,81,326	54,060	11 3 8
„ „ ... 500	366	178 4 7	217	217 8 11	1,9 4	196 3 7	2,487	195 14 7	4,87,233	55,742	11 7 1
„ „ ... 5,000	...	...	...	.....	436	1,259 10 0	436	1,259 10 0	5,49, 96	58,165	10 9 6
„ „ ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	.....	37	10,839 11 8	37	10,839 11 8	4 01,970	31 969	7 15 6
Exceeding „ ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	.....	4	2,16,195 0 0	4	2,16,195 0 0	8,64,780	11,646	1 5 7
Total	4,271	30 10 9	14,186	27 8 2	10,971	1,987 1 3	29,428	99 12 8	29,36,664	235,613	8 0 4

General Result of the Trial of Civil suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Oude, for the year 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class of Courts.	Number of cases on file.									Cases in which decree was passed.				
										Without contest in Court.				
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted under Section 38 of Act VIII. of 1869.	Received by transfer under Secs. 20 and 21 of Act XIV. of 1865.	Total.	Withdrawn under Sec. 97, Act VIII. of 1869.	Transferred to other Courts under Secs. 20 & 21 of Act XIV. of 1865.	Adjusted without decree under Sec. 98 at or before first hearing.	Struck off without trial under Sec. 110.	Total.	Ex-parte and in default Secs. 111 and 114.	By confession Sec 144.	By compromise and consent cases decreed under Sec. 98.	By arbitration, Chapter VI. of Civil Code.	Total.
Small Cause Courts ...	91	4,188	5	4,284	99	8	502	384	993	643	773	42	70	1,528
Unpaid local tribunals ...	33	1,472	...	1,505	49	17	101	187	354	93	555	21	120	789
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	367	12,633	93	13,093	373	128	1,056	1,794	3,351	674	3,290	602	454	5,020
District Courts other than Chief Courts of district ...	433	9,759	304	10,495	164	307	1,005	1,719	3,196	930	2,069	428	315	3,742
Chief Courts of districts ...	84	873	...	957	6	4	59	85	144	224	91	10	7	332
Total ...	1,007	28,925	402	30,334	691	464	2,723	4,169	8,047	2,564	6,778	1,103	966	11,411

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Class of Courts.	Cases in which decree was Passed.					Average number of days during which each case lasted.									
	Contested cases tried and decided in Court.					Contested.			Uncontested.						
	In favour of Plaintiff.		In favour of defendants, objectors, or insolvents.	Total.	Cases pending at the close of the year.	From date of institution to date fixed for appearance of defendant.	From date of institution to date of decision.	Total.	From date fixed for appearance of defendant.	From date of institution to date of decision.	Total.	Number of summons to parties to appear.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summons to witnesses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.
	In whole.	In part.													
Small Cause Courts ...	841	448	461	1,750	13	6	3	9	5	3	8	5,289	10,321	4,172	3,086
Unpaid local tribunals ...	144	123	59	326	36	9	15	24	8	20	28	1,775	1,375	1,557	1,180
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	1,671	1,359	1,316	4,346	376	19	9	19	10	6	16	17,367	13,206	11,746	8,570
District Courts other than Chief Courts of district ...	1,321	940	886	3,157	401	17	18	35	16	12	28	11,412	9,350	5,560	5,903
Chief Courts of districts ...	201	71	119	391	80	18	26	44	16	38	54	2,349	1,748	1,248	1,171
Total ...	4,188	2,941	2,841	9,970	906	12	11	23	11	6	17	38,192	36,000	24,283	19,910

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Civil Courts in the Central Provinces are:—The Court of the Judicial Commissioner, or final Court of Appeal; 4 Courts of Commissioners, Courts of primary appeal; 19 Courts of Deputy Commissioners, Courts of appeal from the decisions of Judges who have power to decide causes up to Rs. 500, £50, in value only; also Courts of first instance in suits of the greatest value; 28 Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Courts of first instance in causes varying in value for Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000, £50 to £500; 37 Courts of Tahsildars, Courts of first instance in suits of value not exceeding Rs. 300, £30; 7 Courts of Naib-Tahsildars, Courts of first instance in suits not exceeding Rs. 50, £5 in value; 4 Courts of Small Causes in Military cantonments and, 2 Courts of Small Causes in towns. The Judicial officers are at the same time Executive officers, but a system has been introduced into the Central Provinces which sets apart certain officers exclusively for Judicial work, and enables them to devote all their time to it. The number of suits instituted in 1870 was 72,183, or 12½ per cent. more than in the preceding year. The value of causes determined was Rs. 50,32,873 or £503,287, 26 per cent. larger than in 1870. The average value of each suit was Rs. 70 or £7,—a higher average than in any preceding year.

The Judicial work was performed by the various classes of Courts in the following proportion:—

By Courts of Small Causes. ...	12,036	suits, or	17	per cent.	of the whole.
,, Courts of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars ...	30,186	,,	42	,,	,,
,, Courts of Assistant Commissioners ...	29 835	,,	41	,,	,,
,, Deputy Commissioners ...	334	,,			
Of the suits there were withdrawn or struck off without trial or decree	12,105	,,	17	,,	,,
Uncontested Cases—					
Decided *ex-parte* ...	12 848	,,	19	,,	,,
By confession	19 760	,,	27	,,	,,
By compromise and consent	10,636	,,	15	,,	,,
By arbitration ...	542	,,	7	,,	,,
Contested—					
Decreed for plaintiff in whole	7,086	,,	10	,,	,,
,, ,, in part...	4,757	,,	7	,,	,,
,, defendant ...	4,657	,,	6	,,	,,

There remained pending at the close of the year 1,717 suits, of which 1,509 had been instituted during the month of December. The duration of suits when contested was 19 days, when uncontested 13 days.

Number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Central Provinces during the year 1870.

	Description of Claim.	Number of Cases in different Courts.		District Courts.		Total.
		Small Cause Courts.	Sub-Divisional Courts.	Courts of the Assistant Commissioner.	Courts of the Deputy Commissioner.	
1	Suits for money due on contract. — On written obligation for sum certain (bond debt)	5,515	16,249	16,269	110	38,143
2	On unwritten obligation for sum certain (simple debt)	913	4,782	3,368	15	9,078
3	On account stated	1,075	1,970	2,612	44	5,701
4	Money paid or received	191	344	559	5	1,099
5	Goods sold	2,656	1,255	1,340	50	5,301
6	For breaches of contract not included in above	996	644	618	24	2,282
7	Suits for rent	247	187	370	6	810
8	Suits for personal property or value thereof	198	2,150	1,907	23	4,278
9	Suits for damages. — For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage	...	41	29	...	70
10	For injuries to property	100	401	252	1	4
11	For defamation	...	24	30	2	6
12	For other injuries not included in above	26	216	170	2	4
13	Suits to compel specific performance of contract ...	1	32	90	...	123
14	Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident	...	8	22	1	31
15	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	...	15	11	...	26
16	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts ...	...	59	118	6	183
17	Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping ...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Suits connected with religion and caste	...	12	7	...	19
19	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	...	4	9	...	13
20	Suits relating to marriage, dower, and divorce ...	...	129	153	1	283
21	Suits to establish or dispute adoption	...	9	7	2	18
22	Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	...	5	4	...	9
23	Other suits to declare or establish personal rights ...	...	80	190	1	271
24	Suits to establish or contest wills	...	...	2	...	2
25	Claims to inheritance — Under Hindoo Law	...	6	48	9	63
26	Under Mahomedan Law ...	...	...	8	...	8
27	Under any other law ...	...	...	1	...	1
28	Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows	...	...	2	2	4
29	Suits relating to the revenue	...	33	15	12	60
30	Suits relating to the mortgage of immoveable property	...	33	87	11	131
31	Claims in right of pre-emption	...	3	8	1	12
32	Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands	...	...	2	...	2
33	Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits) ...	...	26	18	...	44
34	Suits for partition of immoveable property ...	...	62	209	1	272
35	Suits regarding boundaries	...	4	31	...	35
36	Suits relating to real property not included in above ...	...	508	661	10	1,179
	Total ... 1870...	11,918	29,291	29,227	339	70,775
	Total ... 1869...	11,377	28,863	21,69[illegible]	177	62,107

Revenue Court Cases.	Number of Cases in Different Courts.		District Courts.		Total.
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-Divisional Courts.	Courts of the Assistant Commissioner.	Courts of the Deputy Commissioner.	
1. Suits to recover arrears of rent	...	4,271	360	5	4,636
2. Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent...	...	69	42	4	115
3. Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or demand	...	63	25	14	102
4. Suits relating to ejectment	...	735	149	5	889
5. Suits relating to occupancy	...	291	48	5	344
6. Suits under Section 1, Clause 2, Act XIV. of 1863 ...	...	52	11	...	63
7. Partitions	...	...	156	89	245
8. Suits regarding accounts by or against Agent, &c. ...	...	10	3	2	15
9. Suits to resume or assess land exempt from revenue or rent	...	1	...	...	1
10. Suits for Kuboolliyuts	...	36	7	1	44
11. Miscellaneous suits not included in above ...	...	1,682	53	19	1,754
12. Proprietary rights tried by Settlement Courts ...	...	...	..	27	27
Total ... 1870 ...	...	7,210	854	171	8,235
Total ... 1869 ...	...	6,464	639	152	7,528

Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces during the year 1870.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.				Total value of Suits.	Total costs in Suits.	Proportion of costs to value.
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts.				
			Courts of the Assistant Commissioner.	Courts of the Deputy Commissioner.			
In Civil Courts.					Rs.	Rs.	
Not exceeding Rupees ... 5							
Ditto " ... 50	2,138	3,120	2,736	46	28,05[illegible]	9,819	3[illegible]
Ditto " ... 100	7,887	20,290	17,9[illegible]2	114	9,72,62[illegible]	1,56,244	16[illegible]
Ditto " ... 500	1,001	3,989	3,862	22	6,17,10[illegible]	78,181	12·6
Ditto " ... 5,000	859	2,015	3,991	44	13,14,35[illegible]	1,50,220	11·4
Ditto " ... 10,000	45	...	831	44	11,42,27[illegible]	1,23,993	10·8
Exceeding " ... 10,000	...	...	...	36	2,55,871	20,990	8·2
Total ... 1870	...	...	...	20	7,02,585	28,170	4·0
Total ... 1869	11,930	29,414	29,312	326	50,32,873	5,67,620	11·1
	11,377	28,863	21,629	177	39,85,396	5,25,039	13·2
In Revenue Courts.							
Not exceeding Rupees ... 5	...	900	140	5	3,696	1,614	43·6
Ditto " ... 50	...	4,105	389	23	81,465	12,471	15·3
Ditto " ... 100	...	571	87	1	40,992	4,585	11·2
Ditto " ... 500	...	232	86	3	60,014	6,121	10·2
Ditto " ... 5,000	...	8	14	...	14,609	1,483	10·15
Ditto " ... 10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto " ... 100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding " ... 100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Settlement suits in which no value is stated	...	9	3	5	...	17	...
Total ... 1870	...	5,82[illegible]	710	37	2,00,776	26,296	13·1
Total ... 1869		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

BRITISH BURMA.

Exclusive of the Courts of the two Recorders and three Courts of Small Causes, which had jurisdiction only in the seaport towns of Rangoon and Moulmein, there were during the year under review 126 Courts of Civil original jurisdiction in the Province and 17 Courts of Appellate jurisdiction. The 13 Deputy Commissioners, however, took up very few original cases; so the original litigation of the country may be said to have been conducted before 113 Courts, 88 of which were presided over by Native Judges.

The number of regular suits instituted, as compared with the number instituted during the previous year, is shown in the following:—

Name of Court.	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Recorders' Courts	919	839	.....	80
Small Cause Courts	4,587	6,731	2,144	.....

The increase in the number of cases instituted in the Courts of Small Causes is large, and appears to be the result of the institution of a separate Small Cause Court at Rangoon.

Name of District.	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Akyab	2,750	2,441	...	309
Ramree	624	692	68	...
Sandoway...	393	336	..	57
Northern Arakan	15	27	12	...
Total Arakan ...	3,782	3,496	..	286
Rangoon	2,285	2,434	149	...
Bassein	3,136	3,147	11	...
Myanoung...	2,866	2,606	..	260
Prome	3,333	2,347	...	986
Thayetmo...	...	801	801	...
Total Pegu ...	11,620	11,335	...	285
Amherst	917	950	33	..
Shwe gyen	996	956	...	40
Tavoy	507	500	...	7
Mergui	654	777	123	...
Toungoo	1,135	1,184	49	...
Total Tenasserim ...	4,209	4,367	158	...
Total British Burma ...	19,611	19,198	...	413

There is thus shown to be a decrease of 413 in the number of suits instituted throughout the district and subordinate Courts of the Province. Excepting Akyab, the bulk of the litigation of the Province arises in the districts of the Pegu division. The difference in the figures showing the number of suits for the districts of this division, as compared with the other districts, is remarkable. The amount of litigation generally is small, and in the district of Northern Arakan litigation may be said scarcely to exist. The Superintendent reports that "stamps are not required." The

Court Fees' Act is, however, in force throughout British India; and the Chief Commissioner is not aware of any legal authority for the exemption of the district of Northern Arakan from its operation. During the past year the litigation consisted principally in suits to recover money debts. There were about 1,500 suits relating only to immoveable property, 1,178 for dissolution of marriage, and 182 for restitution of conjugal rights. The number of suits for divorce has not materially altered for the whole Province from the number shown for 1869; but the Deputy Commissioner of Myanoung notices a yearly and considerable decrease in the number of suits of this nature in his district, not that divorces have become less frequent, but that they are "ratified by the village elders" without the intervention of our Courts. The bulk of the litigation consisted of suits valued at between 20 and 100 Rupees. In round numbers, out of 19,000 suits instituted in the district and subordinate Courts, 14,000 were suits of the above amounts; 2,300 were valued at Rupees 5 or less, and the same number at over Rupees 100. Only 180 suits exceeded Rupees 500 in value, and only 70 exceeded Rupees 1,000. Almost the whole of the litigation therefore comes within the jurisdiction of the lowest Courts which have power to hear suits where the value does not exceed Rs. 500; and the original Civil work of the Deputy Commissioners' Courts is almost nominal. The Deputy Commissioner will under the new Act have power to direct the business in the subordinate Courts to be distributed as he thinks fit, as well as to call up to his own file any particular suit. Every suit must be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it. But it will be open to the Deputy Commissioner to make use of these provisions of the laws as to ensure the hearing of difficult and important suits by the more educated Courts. The annexed table shows the manner in which suits were disposed of, and the number left pending before the district and subordinate courts :—

District.	No. of suits for disposal	Decided on merits after contest in courts	Otherwise disposed of.	No. left pending.
Akyab	2,475	1,128	1,339	8
Ramree	692	331	361	...
Sandoway	338	171	164	3
Northern Arakan ...	27	16	11	...
Rangoon	2 496	1,266	1,167	63
Bassein	3,174	1,430	1,739	5
Myanoung	2,606	1,310	1,295	1
Prome	2,415	1,033	1,340	42
Thayetmyo ...	818	331	449	38
Amherst	1,018	707	259	52
Shwe-gyen	957	396	514	47
Tavoy	504	384	107	13
Mergui	779	218	558	3
Toungoo	1,192	746	432	14

The district reports show that in some courts a large number of cases were dismissed for default. In the courts of the Rangoon district out of 2,433 cases disposed of, no fewer than 744 or 30 per cent. were dismissed for default. It is possible that the procedure was regular and that, the cases so dismissed having been settled out of court, the plaintiff purposely kept away. But still where the proportion is so large, a doubt is suggested whether the courts have regularly assigned dates for the hearing of cases, and have punctually observed them, so that the plaintiff may know exactly the time for his appearance. The average duration of suits in the ordinary courts appears satisfactory. In the subordinate courts of the Akyab division, it only amounted to 11 days, and in those of the Pegu division, the highest average is that of the Prome courts which in contested cases amounted to 17 days. The decision of cases in some of the Deputy Commissioners' courts was not so prompt, but the delay is generally explained by the issue of commissions to other courts. The average duration in the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon is reported at 28 days. This is commented on at some length by the Judge, and appears to be due to the practice of allowing cases to lie on a "dormant file."

Out of 5,128 applications for execution of decree in the district and subordinate courts, 3,240, or a proportion of 63 per cent. were completely carried out; 1,708 were partially executed, and 179 applications were left pending. The proportion of decrees completely carried out is exceptionally good, and it would appear from the return, that no cases were struck off the file without some kind of execution, that no applications were allowed to drop owing to the insolvency of the judgment debtors, or adjustment out of court, or default of the applicant for execution. Sales of immovable property in execution of decree diminished in number from 842 in 1869, to 514 in 1870.

The work of the district appellate courts is shown in the annexed table:—

District.	No of appeals for disposal.	No. pending at close of the year.	Average duration.
Akyab	143	8	33
Ramree ...	48	2	35
Sandoway ...	42	.....	20
Northern Arakan	.....	.....	.....
Rangoon ...	82	11	43
Bassein	190	6	29
Myanoung ..	146	....	11
Prome	222	3	20
Thayetmyo	81	3	38
Amherst ...	116	5	5
Shwe-gyen ...	101	2	18
Tavoy	129	4	13
Mergui	71	.. ...	18
Toungoo ...	106	.....	9

The proportion of appeals, compared with the number of original suits decided, is by no means large. In Rangoon the number is very small, only 82 appeals to 2,420 original suits disposed of by the subordinate courts, or a proportion of 3 per cent. In Prome on the other hand the number of appeals was 222, or a proportion of nearly 10 per cent. The highest proportion of cases appealed to original suits decided is in Tavoy, where the original suits decided by the subordinate courts amounted only to 484, and the number of appeals was 129. But nowhere can the appellate work be said to be heavy. The files of the district appellate courts were generally left in a satisfactory state at the close of the year; and the average duration is in no case excessive. The average duration of appeals before the district court of Myanoung was 102 days in 1869.

The proportion of cases in which the decisions of the lower court were upheld is shown in the following table :—

Akyab	58	per cent.
Ramree	75	"
Sandoway	42	"
Rangoon	39	"
Bassein	66	"
Myanoung	67	"
Prome	59	"
Thayetemo	56	"
Amherst	52	"
Shwe-gyen	50	"
Tavoy	72	"
Mergui	66	"
Toungoo	50	"

The proportion is generally favourable, or 60 per cent for the whole Province, which is a considerable improvement upon the returns for 1869, when the general proportion was 44 per cent. The returns for Rangoon are the least satisfactory: in the case of one officer only 3 decisions out of 13 cases appealed were confirmed. The work of the divisional appellate courts is shown below:—

Division.	No. of Regular appeals.	No. of second appeals.	Left pending	Average duration.
				Days.
Arakan	3	13	.....	32 {68 Regular. {57 Second.
Pegu	6	46	14	
Tenasserim, ...	.....	35	3	28

BERAR.

In the absence of statistics prepared in accordance with the new Forms, which were only recently adopted in Berar, the following table will sufficiently show the nature of the suits disposed of in the Courts of the province during 1870—

Nature of Suits.		Number
1. Marriage or betrothal		12
2 Inheritance		68
3. Suits connected with religion, caste, or custom		19
4. Mortgage		85
5. Claims to real property not included in foregoing ...		407
6. ,, on written obligations, *i. e.*, bond debts	Registered ...	677
	Unregistered	9.206
7. ,, on unwritten obligations, (simple debt)		1.288
8. For money had and received (on account stated)		2 952
9. Goods sold		885
10 Contracts for delivery of produce		791
11. Breaches of contract not included in the above		563
12 Suits of rent		163
13. ,, for specific personal property or value the reof ...		210
14. ,, for injuries to the person, attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage		2
15. ,, for injury to property		100
16. ,, for defamation		1
17. ,, for other injuries not included in the above		27
18 Suits to compel specific performance of contract ...		39
19. Bankruptcy		14
20. Claims not included in above		36
Total .		17,540

The tendency towards increase which has recently characterized litigation in Berar received no check during the year. In 1869 the number of suits filed was 15,798; and in 1870 17,942—an increase of 13·5 per cent. The increase appears to have been generally distributed over the province; with the exception of the District of Woon, where there was a slight falling off in the number of institutions. The following statements are made by the revenue authorities on the causes of the increase.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nembhard, writing of his own Division —East Berar—and quoting from a report that he had received on the subject from Major Menzies, the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Oomrawatee, says—" Towards the close of 1869, a crisis in the cotton market had so fully occupied the Oomrawatee traders that they had left their petty debtors alone. This year, they have been more active in collecting their debts. There has also been a run of insolvency among the petty dealers in the Oomrawatee city, who have gambled in cotton, and sustained

loss. Their creditors have endeavoured to secure their debts by getting decrees, hence a portion of the increase in litigation." The above remarks agree with the views expressed on the same topic by Mr. Lyall, in the following passage of his Divisional Report—" One thing," he thus writes, " is more firmly established by the observation and experience of every year, that certain classes of the people will use our Courts in proportion to the facility of resort to them. As we make a suit cheap and rapid, so will the values or grievances for which a suit is worth filing become smaller and more numerous; while this natural tendency is powerfully accelerated by the institution of vakeels. Then the natives of India are just now in the social stage which is most likely to encourage litigation; for they are deterred neither by public opinion, nor by private scruples, from taking all they can get by the extreme rigour of the law; while they have so little understanding of our judicial system that the upshot of an action—that is, what they will get—must always be to them involved in the most tempting uncertainty." Major Allardyce the Deputy Commissioner of Buldana, gives two instances showing how litigation depends, even in agricultural districts, on the neighbourhood of a Court and a pleader; and further that, in his District, the uncontested cases were more than half the whole number filed. "It is probable" he says that " a number of these cases should never have been filed at all; while in estimating the amount of litigation actually existing, it is perhaps hardly correct to take all these cases into account. Filing the suit no doubt makes the debtor pay up, when he would otherwise have been dilatory in doing so; and it may often save a creditor trouble to put his case into the hands of a vakeel, rather than go dunning for the money; as it certainly suits the vakeels to induce creditors to adopt this course with their doubtful creditors. I would have the Courts go more into the matter of what application for payment was made to the debtor, before casting him in costs. I am afraid in many cases the Courts give costs as a matter of course; and do not attempt to get the parties to settle their differences out of Court. The presiding officer likes to show a large number of cases filed and disposed of, trusting to the numbers to show that he has got through a heavy amount of work."

Analysing the litigation of the year, it is seen that, of the whole number of suits instituted, 56·3 per cent. were for enforcement of written obligations; 7·2 per cent. for simple debts, for which no bond had passed; 17·2 per cent. for recovery of balance of account; 4·5 per cent. on agreements about the delivery of produce; 5· per cent. for goods sold; 2·8 per cent. for

land or other real property; and the remaining 7 per cent. included suits on account of marriage or betrothal, inheritance, religion, breaches of contract, rent, personal property, injuries, damages, &c., as also suits for defamation, for specific performance of contract, bankruptcy, &c. More than 80 per cent. were suits for debt. Nearly one-tenth of the pleas of the province had their origin in cotton speculation. The number of suits involving real property was small. Claims based on registered instruments increased from 294 in 1869, to 677 in 1870.

Of the original suits on the files of the Courts—aggregating, with suits pending from last year 18,107—all but 567, or 3 per cent., were disposed of in the course of the year, at an average duration of 26 days from date of institution to date of final order. Of the cases decided, 43·6 per cent. were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners, (6 in number including the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Basim), and their Assistants, European and Native, (19 in number), for the most part at the Suddur stations of Districts; 27·9 per cent. were heard in Tahseelee Courts, (16 in number), and 28·5 per cent. in the three Small Cause Courts. Of the decisions, 24·4 per cent. were on the merits of the cases; 39·7 per cent. on confession of judgment; 21·1 per cent. on amicable adjustment out of Court; 3·5 per cent. were struck off in default of appearance of plaintiff; 10·6 per cent. were decided *ex parte*—many such doubtless involving virtually a confession of judgment;—and only 8 per cent by arbitration. Thus of the whole litigation of the year, only about one-fourth of the cases were decided on their merits. There was a slight increase in the number disposed of by means of arbitration.

The percentage of costs to value was rupees 13-4-5 (£1 6*s* 7*d.*), and the average cost of each suit rupees 14-8-8 (£1 9*s.* 1*d.*) The introduction during the year of the Court Fees' Act, which reduces the institution fee, caused a general decrease of 13 per cent. in the costs of suits as compared with the previous year.

Nearly one-half of the whole number of defendants in 1870 consisted of *Kunbees*, the name by which the cultivator is known in Berar. Of the remainder, 3 per cent. were Europeans. The trading classes naturally mustered strong among the plaintiffs. and so also did the Kunbees.

In West Berar, the total number of *Kunbee* plaintiffs during the year was 1,674, or 15 per cent. of the whole body of suitors. The average detention of witnesses in 1870 was 1·08 days, against 1·04 of the previous year. There were 438 appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Courts to Deputy Commissioners—a decrease of 13·4 per cent., as compared with the previous year. Of these, all but 7 were disposed of within the year, at an aver-

age duration of 26 days from date when appeal was lodged to that of decision. In 56 per cent. of the cases, the original order was not interfered with; in 28 per cent., it was modified or reversed; and in 16 per cent., remanded for further enquiry.

In the Suddur Court of the Resident, 3 special appeals, and 46 applications for revision of the proceedings of the Lower Courts were made in 1870; against 12 of the former, and 33 of the latter in 1869. Of the above cases, aggregating, in all, 58, including a few pending at the close of 1869, 1·72 per cent. were successful in whole or part, and 88·2 per cent. unsuccessful; and one case stood over at the end of the year.

MYSORE.

The aggregate number of civil suits instituted in all the Courts of the Province during the past year amounted to 20,534, or 3,699 in excess of the number filed during the previous year.

The number of suits instituted in each district of the Province and the percentage of increase, is shown in the following comparative table:—

	1869.	1870.	Difference.	Percentage of increase.
Bengalore District	2 092	2,788	696	33 27
Small Cause Court	5,761	7,189	1,428	24·79
Kolar District	1,717	2,383	666	23 33
Toomkoor do.	1,001	1,119	118	33·78
Mysore do.	2,505	2,609	104	11·78
Hassan do.	771	852	81	4 15
Shimoga do.	1,407	1,607	200	10·59
Kadoor do.	900	1,149	249	14·21
Chitaldroog do.	673	830	157	27·66

Including 1,074 cases pending from the previous year, and 372 cases received by transfer and demand, the total number of suits for disposal during the year was 21,980, or 3,952 in excess of the number of the previous year. Of these, 20,543, including the transferred cases, were disposed of, leaving 1,437 pending at the close of the year. The number disposed of in 1869 was 16,954, or less by 3,589 than the number disposed of in 1870. The number of suits begun, disposed of, and pending at the close of the year in the various classes of Courts, is shown below, as well as the average number of suits decided by the officers of each class of Court.

	Suits commenced.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Average No. of cases decided by the Officers of each class.
Small Cause Court Judge	7,443	7,165	278	3,582
Amildars	7,511	7,440	71	89
Judicial Assistants	6,946	5,875	1,071	652
Deputy Superintendents	63	52	11	6
Superintendents	17	11	6	4
Total ...	21,980	20,543	1,437	Including 342 suits transferred.

Of the 1,437 cases pending at the close of the year, 381 had been before the courts over two months, and 95 over four months. The date of the oldest suit pending was the 19th July 1870. The aggregate and average value of the suits disposed of is shown in the following statement :—

Amounts.		Number of Original Suits disposed of.	Aggregate Value of Suits			Average Value of Suits.		
Not exceeding Rupees	5 ...	2,520	6 934	3	2	2	12	0
Do.	20 ...	5,708	63 053	6	1½	11	0	9
Do.	100 ...	8 124	3,9 ,292	7	4	48	12	5
Do.	500 ..	3,253	6,97,833	5	6½	214	8	4
Do.	1,000 ...	359	2 49,444	8	9	694	13	4
Do.	5 000 ...	219	4,.9 ,16	14	8	1 960	12	11
Do.	10,000 ...	13	91,526	10	9	7,040	8	2
Do.	1,0 ,000 ...	5	1,64,485	1	4	32,897	0	3
Exceeding Rupees	1,00,000 ...	.. ...	...	..	...	.....		.
	Total ...	20,201	20,98,986	9	8	103	14	6

Notwithstanding the great increase of litigation, suits of a value exceeding Rs. 500 decreased from 641 to 596. Of those disposed of during the year, 12·47 per cent. were valued at sums below Rs. 5; 28 26 per cent. at sums below Rs. 20; 40·22 per cent. at sums below Rs. 100, and only 19·05 per cent. at sums above Rs. 100.

The following comparative statement shows the percentage of cases disposed of under the several heads indicated :—

	1869.	1870.
Decided on merits ... ... For Plaintiffs	21·7	19·3
Decided on merits ... ... For Defendants	3 5	4 3
Plaints rejected or returned	30·7	3 7
Dismissed for default		9·5
Withdrawn with leave		3·2
Compromised	4·2	19·8
Decreed on confession...	20·3	18·9
Decreed *ex-parte*...	19·4	20·5
Dismissed *ex-parte*	...	0·5

It is noticed by the Judicial Commissioner that, notwithstanding the introduction of the Court Fees' Act, there was a very large increase in the percentage of cases compromised; and that the large reduction in the percentage of cases dismissed for default and rejected, indicates that the more stringent procedure now in force, based on the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, has not been harshly enforced so as to cause hardship and injustice to the suitors. The following comparative table shows the percentage of original suits decided by the several classes of Courts, and the average duration of contested and uncontested suits in each class of Courts.

No.	Officers.	1869.		1870.		Average duration of Suits in days in 1870.	
		Cases.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.	Contested.	Uncontested.
1	Peshkar	80	0 49	...	...	...	...
84	Amildars	6,537	40·67	7,437	36 82	50·45	25·31
1	Sar-Khazi of Mysore ...	126	0·78	..	..	...	...
...	Assistant Superintendents	143	0·89	...	...	...	...
9	Judicial Assistants ...	3,457	21·51	5,536	27·40	53·50	38·50
8	Deputy Superintendents .	62	0 39	52	0·26	129·35	44·0
3	Superintendents ..	3	0·2	11	0 08	315·0	86·0
2	Judges, Bangalore Small Cause Court ..	5,665	35 25	7,165	35·47	14·0	13·0
	Total ...	16,073	100	20,201	100	43·97	24·0

The following table shows the number of appeals preferred to the appellate Courts from each class of subordinate Courts, the ratio of appeals to decisions, the number of decisions affirmed, and ratio of affirmed to decided cases.

Appeals from the original decisions of—	No. of appeals preferred.	Ratio of appeals to decisions.	No. of decisions affirmed.	Ratio of affirmed to decided.
Amildars to Deputy Superintendents ...	260	3·4	146	49·2
Judicial Assistants to Superintendents ...	226	4 1	151	66·4
Deputy Superintendents to Judicial Commr. .	9	17·3	4	44·4
Superintendents to Judicial Commissioner ..	7	63·3	4	66 6
Special appeals from the decision of Deputy Superintendents and Superintendents ... to Judicial Commissioner.	147	28·1	90	62·0

The aggregate value of decrees completely executed was Rs. 4,09,401-12-11, and those partially executed Rs. 2,80,884-0-6. Of the total amount realized by execution, Rs 1,32,829-8-1 were recovered by sale of movable property, and Rs. 156,965-4-11 by sale of immovable, and Rs. 59,073-14-4 by imprisonment of debtors.

COORG.

The Courts in Coorg, having civil jurisdiction, number 17, and the work during 1870 was distributed as follows :—

No of Courts.	Denomination of Presiding Officers.	Jurisdiction up to	No of Original Suits disposed of.
		Rs.	
6	Parpattegars	50	163
2	Town Subedars	300	1,063
6	Talook do		
1	2nd Assistant Superintendent	1,000	95
1	1st do do	3,000	16
6	Superintendent	Unlimited.	2
			1,339

The number of original suits pending from 1869 amounted to 6, and 1,346 cases were instituted or received by transfer and remand, as against 1,098 cases in the previous year. Of the 1,352 cases for disposal, 1,339 were disposed of, 8 were transferred, and 5 remained pending at the close of the year. The increased litigation is attributed to the introduction of the Court Fees' Act, and also to the revival of trade from the depression of previous years.

The number, description and value of original suits under each class, as instituted during the past and previous year, are shown in the following comparative table :—

	1869.				1870			
	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.
Suits for money due. On written obligation	542	91,882	1	5	707	1,08,755	0	4
Do unwritten do	164	6,938	9	1	156	6,045	14	8
Do account stated ...	109	19,817	11	5	114	9,017	0	9
Money paid or received ...	26	619	4	0	31	1,784	9	8
For goods sold ...	69	4,469	3	2	84	3,175	11	9
For breaches of contract not included above	52	2,782	11	9	82	4,810	13	5
Suits for rent	8	237	3	1	12	364	2	8
Do do movable property or value thereof	59	1,568	7	6	83	4,677	4	2
Do do damages	11	1,999	3	9	4	280	0	0
Do do specific performance of contract ...	1	4	8	0	3	279	9	0
Do to settle partnership and other accounts ...	8	5,027	1	10	...			
Do to declare and establish personal rights	15	1,610	0	6	20	1,954	11	5
Do relating to religion and caste ...	2	25	0	0	1	...	..	...
Claims to inheritance under Hindoo Law	2	657	4	4	7	2,068	8	0
Total ...	1,068	1,35,068	7	10	1,312	1,43,213	4	8

The following table shows how contested suits were decided :—

	1870.		1869.	
	Cases.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.
In favour of Plaintiff ...	360	82·80	285	83 58
In favour of Defendant ..	75	17·20	56	16 42

The total cost of original suits was Rs. 16,077-12-6 or Rs. 640-14-1 in excess of the previous year. The average cost of each suit was Rs. 12-0-1. The average duration of uncontested suits was 29 days, the same number as in 1869, but the average duration of contested suits was reduced to 43 days, as

against 53 days in the previous year. In 1869 the longest time occupied in the disposal of any suit was 328 days, but in the year under report, this period was reduced to 198 days. The total number of appeals disposed of was 96, leaving a balance of 10 pending on the 31st December 1870, making a total of 106 appeals received during the year, as against 65 in 1869. The appeals were disposed of as follow :—

				No.
Total cases for disposal	...	...	...	106
Dismissed for default	...	...	...	18
Confirmed	...	...	...	36
Modified	...	...	...	16
Reversed	...	...	...	22
Remanded	...	...	...	4
Total disposed of			...	96
Pending on 31st December 1870			...	10

Of the 10 appeals which remained undecided at the close of the year, 7 were pending before the local Courts, and 3 before the Judicial Commissioner. The percentage of orders appealed against, but confirmed in whole or in part, amounted to 54·16, as against 70·96 in 1869. The average duration of appeals in Coorg was 44 days, against 37 days in the previous year, and 42 days in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, as against 62 days in 1869. The cost of appeals was Rs. 1,986-7-11. In the previous year it was only Rs. 988-10-0. The average cost of each appeal was Rs. 15-12-6 in the local Courts, and Rs. 83-1-8 in the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

CHAPTER V.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

MADRAS.

THERE are seven classes of criminal tribunals in the Madras Presidency:—The High Court, the Sessions Courts, the District Magistrates' Courts, the Divisional full power Magistrates' Courts, the Madras City Police Magistrates' Courts, the Subordinate Magistrates' Courts, and the Courts of Heads of Villages. Magistrates of Districts are, with the exception of the Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, also the Chief Revenue Officers of the Districts over which they rule.

8,563 appeals were filed, and 8,174, or about 95½ per cent. disposed of, during the year. The following table shows the manner of disposal:—

		Number.	Per cent.
On perusal of records.	Rejected	1,529	18·71
	Confirmed	3,912	47·86
	Modified	550	6·73
	Reversed	2,183	26·70
		8,174	100·00

The following table shows the zillahs to which the appellants in the appeals preferred during the year belonged, together with the proportion of appeals before the Courts of Session in the several zillahs:—

Districts.	No. of Regular Appeals.	No. of Trials.	Percentage of Appeals to Trials.
Bellary	31	100	31·00
Berhampore (including Agent at Ganjam) ..	6	69	8·70
Calicut	3	88	3·41
Chingleput	8	57	14·03
Chittoor	14	150	9·33
Coimbatore	14	79	17·72
Cuddalore	24	71	33·80
Cuddapah	7	61	11·11
Guntoor	18	65	27·70
Madura	11	69	15·94
Mangalore	14	76	18·42
Nellore	1	49	2·04
Nundial	3	29	10·34
Ootacamund	...	7	
Rajahmundry	30	70	42·86
Salem	5	103	4·85
Tanjore	47	99	47·47
Tellicherry	5	37	13·51
Tinnevelly	12	118	10·17
Tranquebar	8	46	17·39
Trichinopoly	24	43	55·81
Vizagapatam (Sessions Judge and Agent) ...	8	90	8·89
Total ...	293	1,576	.....
Average for all Zillahs ...	...	...	18·60

At the Quarterly Sessions of the High Court, 60 persons were brought up for trial, and in 34 cases convictions were secured. 143,906 offences of all kinds were committed in 1870, against 138,354 in 1869. The increase is chiefly under the heads of "petty assault," and "causing hurt." Offences against property have decreased in number. 64·7 per cent. of all offences committed were brought to trial; 261,473 persons were arrested and summoned; 187,759 were produced before the Courts, and 121,389 (46·4 per cent.) were convicted. Of persons actually tried 64·7 per cent. were convicted. 32,322 cases, in which 74,222 persons were concerned, went by default. Of all persons convicted 112,486 were males, 8,047 females, and 856 juveniles, including 133 females. The value of property lost amounted to rupees 11,45,663, of which 18·4 per cent. was recovered. 85,584 offences under the Penal Code were reported in 1870, against 80,134 in 1869. The increase has been continuous during the past four years. Grave crime has decreased, but petty charges increased. 52·1 per cent. of all offences committed under the Penal Code were brought to trial; 33·6 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction, and 27·8 per cent. went by default. 32 per cent. of all persons arrested and summoned were convicted and punished; 36·7 per cent. were concerned in cases that went by default, and 50·5 per cent. of persons actually tried were convicted. The amount of property lost was slightly larger, and out of rupees 11,41,760 lost, only rupees 2,08,408 (18·3 per cent.) were recovered. 53,651 persons were convicted under the Penal Code, against 52,437 in the previous year; 50,721 were males, 2,417 females, and 513 juveniles, including 36 females. There were 32,618 offences against the person, as compared with 28,886 in 1870. 219 murders were reported, and convictions were obtained in 83 cases—only 37·9 per cent. Of 455 persons said to be concerned in murders, 382 were arrested, and 111 finally convicted and sentenced. 97 of these were males, and 14 females. 72 were executed, and 37 transported for life, but the sentence of one was commuted by the Local Government to one year's imprisonment. There were 210 cases of "attempt to commit suicide," and conviction followed in 113 cases. Under the heads of "causing miscarriage," "exposure of children," and "concealment of birth," there were 143 cases reported in the whole Presidency, but only 38 resulted in conviction; forty-four persons, of whom 41 were females, were punished. Cases of grievous hurt fell from 427 in 1869 to 365 in 1870. There were 23 cases of causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession against 35 cases in the previous year. Only 6 cases were established,

and 20 persons punished. There were 98 cases of kidnapping against 122 cases in the previous year. Two charges of slave-dealing were preferred, and 4 persons were punished in one case. Seven cases of prostitution of minors were brought forward but not established. Ninety-five charges of rape were preferred, only 19 of which were established, and 22 persons were convicted and punished. There were 19 cases of unnatural offence; 8 persons, of whom one was a juvenile, were punished in 6 cases. Cases under the head of petty offences against the person continued to increase. From 19,666 charges of this nature preferred in 1867, the number has steadily increased year by year, and now reaches the high figure of 30,645. There was, however, a slight decrease in cases of wrongful restraint. 7,431 offences against property with violence were reported against 7,978 cases in 1869. There were also 300 cases of dacoity against 400 in 1869. Eighty-eight cases (29·3 per cent.) were prosecuted to conviction, and 373 persons were sentenced. 124 persons were convicted to every 100 offences committed. Twelve persons were convicted in 4 cases of habitual dacoity, and 8 persons were convicted in 1 case of assembling for dacoity. One dacoit was sentenced to death under Section 396, Penal Code; twenty-eight were transported for life, and 8 were transported for a term of ten years. The remainder were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment. 534 cases of robbery, including 33 attempts at murder, occurred in 1870 against 602 cases in 1869. 38·8 per cent. of all the cases were prosecuted to conviction; 60·9 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, and 66 persons were convicted to every 100 offences. Ninety-five cases of robbery on the highway were reported. Conviction followed in 41 cases, and 74 persons were punished. There were 14 cases of robbery by drugging; 10 persons were convicted in 5 cases.

There were 6,250 cases of house-breaking, as compared with 6,643 in the preceding year. 28·5 per cent. of the cases were prosecuted to conviction, and 63 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted. The value of property lost by house-breaking amounted to rupees 4,66,762, but rupees 61,649 (13·2 per cent.) were recovered There was a slight decrease in the number of offences against property without violence. Cases of fraud relating to weights and measures extortion, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating showed a considerable increase. 5,455 cases of malicious offences against property were reported as compared with 4,586 cases in 1868. The increase, however, was chiefly under the head of "ordinary mischief," the loss generally being very trifling. The number of offences against

public justice increased. 2,828 cases (72·6 per cent. of the number charged) were brought before the Courts, and 4,585 persons (72·7 per cent. of the number arrested and summoned) were convicted. There were 332 cases of false evidence, and 165 persons were convicted in 158 cases. 248 persons were charged in 191 cases of preferring a false charge, and 115 persons were prosecuted in 81 cases of giving false information. Seventy-one persons were punished in 49 cases of giving false information, and 84 persons were punished in 71 cases of preferring false charge. Only 14 cases were charged of harbouring offenders—an offence of common occurrence; 8 persons were punished in 7 cases. Four of these cases occurred in the Madura District, where some of the escaped convicts from Trichinopoly Central Jail received food and shelter. There were 2,441 cases of contempt of legal process or orders; 3,519 persons were punished in 2,002 cases. 128 cases of contempt of Court occurred, and 138 persons were punished in 126 cases. Forty-nine of these cases belonged to the Civil Courts.

There was a considerable increase in miscellaneous offences. There were 173 cases of unlawful assembly, for which 820 persons were punished in 82 cases; and 645 charges of rioting, for which 2,903 persons were convicted in 340 cases. More than half the miscellaneous cases reported came under the head of criminal trespass. Only 2,803 persons were punished in 1,323 cases out of 20,604 persons charged in 7,977 cases, and the usually false nature of these charges is clearly shown by the fact that 4,268 cases (53·5 per cent. of the whole), in which 11,708 persons were charged, were dismissed without trial, or allowed to go by default, &c. Eight cases of bigamy were charged, but there was no conviction; and out of 143 charges of adultery, only 23 cases were established.

There were 16 cases of trespass by European subjects, and 15 persons were punished 2,233 charges were preferred under the Cattle Trespass and Pound Acts, but only 626 cases were established, and 1,410 persons punished. 117 cases were charged under the Contagious Diseases Act XIV. of 1868. Convictions followed in 75 cases; 44 females were imprisoned, and 31 punished by fines. Offences against Revenue Laws again increased; 325 offences against the Salt Laws were reported, and offences against the Abkary Act rose from 1,728 in 1869 to 2,123 in 1870. 91,680 cases in all were summarily disposed of by Magistrates and heads of villages. 164,701 persons were produced, of whom 119,703, or 64·8 per cent. were convicted against 66·9 per cent. in the preceding year. There was a decrease of cases and persons under Special Laws, and the increase under the

Penal Code came chiefly under the heads of criminal trespass, petty hurt, and assault. Magistrates of all classes held preliminary inquiry into 2,086 cases against 2,355 in 1869. 1,449, or 69·5 per cent. of cases inquired into, were committed to the Higher Courts. 4,777 persons were produced for preliminary inquiry, and 3,081 (64·5 per cent.) were committed for trial. Magistrates with full powers held inquiry into 24·1 per cent. of these cases—a far larger porportion than in any previous year. 24 2 per cent. of "committable" cases were inquired into by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class, against 20·6 per cent. in the previous year. The remainder, or 51·8 per cent. of committable cases, were inquired into by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class. Seventy-two persons were sentenced to death for murder, and 1 for dacoity with murder. Seventy-two persons were sentenced to transportation for life; of these 37 for murder, 4 for attempt to murder, 1 for culpable homicide, 28 for dacoity, 1 for house breaking by day (an old offender sentenced under Section 75, Penal Code), and one for house-breaking by night. Eight dacoits were transported for 10 years, making a total of 36 persons transported for dacoity. One person was transported for 7 years for culpable homicide. 46,564 persons were imprisoned against 49,309 in the previous year. Of these, 38,695 (83·1 per cent. of the whole) were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month. 5,441 persons were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months, against 4,855 in 1869. 2,008 persons were punished by whipping against 2,185 in the previous year. 284 were whipped in addition to other punishments. Of the total number of persons whipped, 1,621 were thieves and house breakers. Eleven persons were whipped for robbery, and 1 for dacoity, 17 persons for receiving stolen property, 2 persons for rape, and 1 for committing an unnatural offence.

The following table shows the number and character of offences tried by the Higher Courts.

High and Session Courts.

Class of Offences.	In Princi. Sudder Ameens' Courts.	In Sessions Courts.	In High Court.	Total.
Under the Penal Code				
1st.—Offences against the person	5	438	11	454
2nd.— Do. property with violence ...	16	288	1	305
3rd.— Do. do. without violence ...	16	69	23	108
4th.—Malicious offences	5	40	.....	45
5th.—Forgery and offences against currency ...	.....	114	9	123
6th.—Offences against justice	6	295	3	304
7th.—Miscellaneous offences	5	72	4	82
Total	53	1,316	53	1,422
Under Special Laws	.....	13	2	15
Grand Total	53	1,329	55	1,437

The following is a comparative summary of all criminal judicial proceedings against persons from 1867 to 1870:—

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Total number of persons arrested and proceeded against	189,478	185,351	175,258	173,485
N. B.—Proportion of persons proceeded against to population one in	130	138	141	142
Discharged and Acquitted.				
Under Penal Code	54,408	49,947	48,194	39 920
Do. Special Laws	13,681	13,241	13,263	16,762
Total discharged, &c. ...	68,089	63,188	61,457	56,682
Per-centage of persons discharged to persons proceeded against ...	35·9	34·1	35·1	32·6
Convicted and Sentenced.				
To death	73	78	98	96
" transportation				
" imprisonment	81	105	180	186
" whipping	46 564	49,309	47,939	49,403
" fine	1,724	1,900	2,132	2 932
" other punishments (security for good behaviour, maintenance orders, &c.)	72,489	70,448	62,836	63,823
	620	655	853	363
Deduct imprisoned in default	162	332	242	...
Total convicted ...	121,389	122,163	113,796	116,803
Per centage of persons convicted to persons proceeded against ...	64·1	65 9	64·9	67 3

Of the 111 murderers convicted under the Penal Code 1 was a Brahmin, and 68 Hindoos of various other castes; 9 were Pariahs, 12 were Mussulmans and Moplahs, 3 belonged to Hill Tribes, and 18 to various criminal castes. Out of 11 persons convicted of causing miscarriage, 2 were Brahmins, 8 Hindoos of other castes, and 1 a Pariah. Out of 50 kidnappers, 12 were Pariahs, and 12 Mussulmans. Three Nairs and Bhunts and 1 Christian were convicted of slave-dealing. Out of 8 persons convicted of unnatural offence, 2 were Mussulmans and 2 Moplahs. Out of 352 persons convicted of robbery, 3 were Brahmins, 143 Hindoos of other castes, 58 Pariahs, 14 Mussulmans, 8 Moplahs, 6 belonged to Hill Tribes, 22 were Moravers and Kullers, 5 were Yenadies, and 45 belonged to other local criminal castes. Forty-eight robbers belonged to the wandering criminal castes. Of 393 convicted dacoits, 5 were Brahmins, 126 Hindoos of other castes, 38 Pariahs, and 2 Christians. There were only 5 Mussulman dacoits and 9 Moplahs. Eight dacoits belonged to hill tribes, 122 were Moravers, Kullers, and members of other local criminal castes, 73 were Lumbadies, Koravers, and members of other wandering castes. One Pariah and 11 Yenadies were convicted of habitual dacoity. Altogether 50·9 per cent. of convicted dacoits belonged to wandering tribes or local crimi-

nal classes. Out of 12,822 thieves, 2,772 were Pariahs, 188 Brahmins, and 6,336 belonged to other Hindoo castes. 162 thieves were Christians, 565 Mussulmans, 187 Moplahs and 47 Lubbays. 251 thieves belonged to hill tribes, and the remainder (2,304) to local and wandering criminal classes. Moravers and Kullers contributed 639 to the list of convicted thieves. Of 476 persons convicted of receiving stolen property, 3 were Brahmins, and 240 Hindoos of other castes. Pariahs, Mussulmans, Moravers, Kullers, Yerkalas, and Kuravers are conspicuous under this head. Of 101 persons convicted of forgery, 1 was a European, 2 East Indians, 21 Brahmins, and 49 belonged to other Hindoo castes. Of 165 persons convicted of giving false evidence, 18 were Brahmins and 116 Hindoos of other castes. Of 3,723 persons convicted of unlawful assembly and rioting there were 163 Brahmins, 136 Mussulmans, 87 Lubbays, and 538 Pariahs. Of a total of 53,651 persons convicted under the Penal Code, 30 were Europeans, 17 of whom were convicted of assault and causing petty hurt. One European was found guilty of culpable homicide, and 6 had committed theft. One had committed criminal breach of trust, and 1 committed forgery. Two were convicted of defamation, 1 of insult, and 1 of drunken misconduct. Of 74 East Indians convicted, 40 were punished for petty assault and hurt, 17 for petty miscellaneous offences and two for contempt and obstruction. 2,399 Brahmins, 2,747 Mussulmans, 1,135 Moplahs, 345 Lubbays, and 693 Christians were convicted of various offences. 14 per cent. of all persons convicted under the Penal Code were Pariahs. 5,321 persons, or 9·9 per cent. of the whole belonged to local criminal castes, and 2,874 persons (only 5·4 per cent. of the whole) belonged to wandering criminal tribes. Of all persons convicted under the Penal Code, 50,721 were males, 2,417 females, and 513 juveniles, of whom 36 were females. The females were convicted chiefly under the heads of petty hurt and assault, and offences against property without violence. The chief offences of juveniles were house-breaking and theft. Of 67,738 persons convicted under Special Laws, 61,765 were males, 5,630 women, and 343 juveniles, including 97 females. The chief offences of women were breaches of the peace (under Madras Town Police Act), petty thefts and petty assaults triable by heads of villages, and offences against Municipal Laws and Police Act (XXIV. of 1859). The chief offences of juveniles were petty thefts and petty assaults triable by heads of villages.

CRIMINAL.

Total Number of Offences committed in 1870, and the Judicial Action with respect to them, as compared with the Results of the three preceding years.

Under.	Offences committed and charged.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Tried by all Magistrates and Courts.				Cases and Persons convicted and punished				Went by default, &c				Property.		
			Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1870.																	
Penal Code ..	85,584	167,542	44,623	52 1	106,340	63 5	28 752	33 6	53 651	32	23,810	27 8	61,446	36·7	1,141 760	208,408	18·3
Special Laws ...	58,322	93,931	48,494	83·1	81 419	86 7	42,710	73·2	67,738	72 1	8,512	14·6	12,776	13 6	3,903	2,909	74·5
Total ...	143,906	261,473	93 117	64 7	187,759	71 8	71,462	49·7	121,389	46 4	32,322	22·5	74,222	28 4	1,145,663	211,317	18·4
Compare 1869.																	
Penal Code ...	80,134	152,520	41,819	52·2	100,261	65 7	27,729	34·6	52,437	34 4	19,987	24 9	50 859	33 3	1,081,648	246,883	22·8
Special Laws ...	58,220	95,389	48,632	83·5	82,966	87	43 387	74 5	69,726	73 1	8.501	14 6	12,555	13·2	2,999	2,998	80
Total ...	138.354	247,909	90.451	65·4	183 227	73·9	71,116	51 4	122,163	49 3	28,488	20 6	63,414	25·6	1,084,647	249,281	23
Compare 1868.																	
Penal Code ...	78,798	147,156	41,069	52 1	97,241	66 1	27 499	34·9	51,343	34 9	19,707	25	48,865	32·2	1,033,132	230,922	22 3
Special Laws ...	52,532	86,975	44,192	84 1	75,713	87 1	38,798	73 8	62 453	71 8	7,465	14·2	11,393	13·1	3,865	2,666	69
Total ...	131,330	234,131	85,261	64·9	172,954	73·9	66 297	50·4	113,796	48·6	27,172	20·7	60,258	25·7	1,036,997	233,588	22·5
Compare 1867.																	
Penal Code ...	75 311	128,969	39 332	52·2	90,974	30 5	27,135	36	51 047	39·6	15,265	20·2	36,982	28·6	1,078,366	228,659	21
Special Laws ...	57,075	94,791	47 582	83·4	82,518	87·2	40 284	70·6	65,756	69·4	7,848	13·8	12,411	13·1	15,543	6,429	41·3
Total ...	132,386	223,760	86,914	65·6	173,492	77·5	67,419	50 9	116,803	52·2	23,113	17·4	49,393	22·1	1,093,909	235,088	21·3

(CRIMINAL)

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Classes of Offences.	Offences committed and charged.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Cases, &c. brought to trial — Cases — Number.	Cases — Per-centage.	Persons — Number.	Persons — Per centage.	Convicted and punished — Cases — Number.	Cases — Per-centage.	Persons — Number.	Persons — Per-centage.	Withdrawn and went by default — Cases — Number.	Cases — Per centage.	Persons — Number.	Persons — Per centage.	Property — Lost.	Property — Recovered.	Property — Per-centage.
I.—Offences against person ...	32,618	77,590	15,298	46·9	38,614	49·8	8,702	26·7	15,858	20·4	15,916	48·8	39,257	50·6	2,918	514	17·6
II.— Do. do. property with violence ...	7,431	6,187	2,866	38·6	5,540	89·8	2,231	30	3,497	56·7	70	·9	183	·3	597,744	76,603	12·8
III.— Do. do. without violence ...	20,973	23,792	12,576	60	23,035	96·8	9,452	45·1	14,674	61·7	416	2	817	3·4	509,345	130,036	25·5
IV.—Malicious offences against property ...	5,455	15,127	2,570	47·1	7,440	49·2	1,268	23·2	2,797	18·5	2,599	47·6	7,890	52·3	28,332	167	·6
V.—Forgery and offences against currency	330	577	177	53·6	291	50·4	110	33·3	160	27·7	10	3	19	3·3	302	2	·7
VI.—Contempt and offences against public justice	3,896	6,310	2,493	89·7	6,012	95·3	2,828	72·6	4,585	72·7	45	1·2	94	1·5	201	72	35·8
VII.—Miscellaneous	14,831	37,979	7,643	51·4	25,408	66·9	4,161	28	12,080	31·8	4,754	31·9	13,186	34·7	2,916	1,014	34·7
Total ...	85,584	167,542	44,623	52·1	106,340	63·5	28,752	33·6	53,651	32	23,810	27·8	61,446	36·7	1,141,760	208,408	18·3
Compare—																	
1869	80,134	152,520	41,819	52·2	100,261	65·7	27,729	34·6	52,437	34·4	19,987	24·9	50,859	33·3	1,081,618	246,883	22·8
1868	78,798	147,156	41,069	52·1	97,241	66·1	27,499	34·9	51,343	34·9	19,707	25	48,866	33·2	1,033,132	231,922	22·4
1867	75,311	125,969	39,332	52·2	90,974	70·5	27,135	36	51,047	39·6	15,265	20·2	36,982	28·7	1,078,366	226,659	21

Operations of the Higher Courts.

	Principal Sudder Ameens. — Cases.	Persons — Tried.	Persons — Convicted.	Persons — Per-centage.	Sessions Court. — Cases.	Persons — Tried.	Persons — Convicted.	Persons — Per centage.	High Court. — Cases.	Persons — Tried.	Persons — Convicted.	Persons — Per centage.	Total — Cases.	Persons — Tried.	Persons — Convicted.	Persons — Per-centage.
Under Penal Code ..	53	178	85	49·4	1,316	2,789	1,538	55·1	53	66	44	66·7	1,422	3,033	1,670	55·1
Do. Special Laws ..	...	...	...	...	13	23	15	65·2	2	2	1	50	15	25	16	64
Total ..	53	178	85	49·4	1,329	2,812	1,553	55·2	55	68	45	66·2	1,437	3,058	1,686	55·1
Compare—																
1869	89	168	75	46	1,435	3,216	1,827	56·8	63	83	61	73·5	1,587	3,462	1,963	56·7
1868	136	214	101	47·2	1,432	3,278	1,889	57·7	52	69	53	76·8	1,620	3,556	2,048	57·4
1867	181	327	187	57·1	1,491	3,316	1,873	56·5	147	195	147	75·3	1,819	3,834	2,207	57·5

(CRIMINAL.)

Punishments.

—	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Deaths	51	53	42	37	65	105	101	91	96	98	78	73
Transportation.												
For life	...	...	...	70	80	140	124	106	123	81	85	72
„ 10 years and upwards ...	33	37	37	...	...	169	183	111	24	56	15	8
„ 7 do. do. ...	...	...	...	109	372	307	188	320	39	43	5	1
Total ...	33	37	37	179	452	616	495	537	186	180	105	81
Imprisonment.												
For life	1	1	...	2	...	11	2	...	...	...	4	...
Not exceeding 14 years ...	286	219	328	109	7	4	12	...	5	2	36	2
Do. 10 do. ...	76	61	104	239	65	73	68	150	84	127	107	66
Do. 7 do. ...	223	177	188	272	122	225	236	295	220	182	298	148
Do. 5 do. ...	224	163	266	270	264	331	487	651	388	294	339	302
Do. 3 do. ...	112	73	114	264	31	274	363	534	254	276	217	190
Do. 2 do. ...	266	310	470	764	765	799	803	1,150	844	893	859	811
Do. 1 do. ...	609	587	922	867	1,010	1,149	989	1,427	1,001	1,076	976	909
Do. 6 months ...	1,172	1,340	2,040	2,989	2,725	3,404	3,837	7,105	4,446	4,665	4,855	5,441
Do. 1 month ...	14,671	14,375	19,057	24,745	28,886	31,162	39,552	54,237	42,161	40,418	41,714	38,695
Imprisoned, Total ...	17,640	17,306	23,489	30,521	34,156	37,432	46,329	65,549	49,403	47,939	49,309	46,564
Whipping, simple ...	785	604	1,102	..	...	2,436	3,753	5,767	2,932	2,132	1,900	1,724
Do. with other punishment.	...	.	...	..	...	94	233	311	375	353	285	284
Whipped, Total ...	785	604	1,102	...	...	2,530	3,986	6,078	3,307	2,485	2,185	2,008
Fined, simple	45,983	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,258	66,395	65,633	59,214	63,823	62,836	70,448	72,489
Do. with other punishment.	...	..	...	...	...	2,610	2,333	2,909	2,734	2,635	2,909	3,419
Fined Total ...	45,983	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,258	69,005	67,966	62,123	66,557	65,471	73,357	75,908
Punished, Grand Total ...	64,492	66,147	82,096	67,261	78,931	109,688	118,877	134,378	119,549	116,173	125,034	124,634

BOMBAY.

The number of offences committed during 1870-71 in this Presidency was 45,847. The number of trials was 42,505. Convictions were secured against 35,484 persons and 47,075 were acquitted. The following offences show a marked increase in crime :—

	1869.	1870.
False evidence	247	283
Causing miscarriage	8	22
Hurt, criminal force, and assault ...	12,790	14,839
Kidnapping	68	77

In the following offences there was a marked decrease :—

Murder	160	139
Rape	64	44
Receiving stolen property	882	828
House-breaking	770	604
Forgery	122	83

Of 1,863 persons tried in the Courts of Session, 963 were convicted and sentenced. Of these convictions 91 were reversed on appeal. There were 289 appeals from the Session Judges and Assistant Session Judges to the High Court. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of offences committed and tried during the year there was a considerable diminution in the number of cases committed for trial to the Courts of Session. The Judges presiding sat for 1,290 days in 1870 against 1,399 in 1869, and disposed of 1,080 cases in 1870 as compared with 1,124 in the previous year. The largest number (182) of cases tried in any one district was in Tanna, and the smallest number (25) was in the Rutnagherry district. The number of cases disposed of in the Session Courts of Canara fell from 67 in 1869 to 34 in 1870; in Rutnagherry from 39 to 25; in Ahmednuggur from 96 to 62; in Poona and Sholapore from 142 to 115. On the other hand there was a marked increase in the Belgaum and Kulladghee districts, where the number of cases tried in the Courts of Session rose from 86 to 132. The proportion of persons convicted to persons tried was 34 per cent. against 33·7 per cent. in 1869, and 35 per cent. in 1868. The percentage of convictions reversed on appeal from the Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges, was 25 less in 1870 than in 1869; in both years it was very low, not even amounting to 10 per cent. The percentage of convictions reversed on appeal varied from 28·52 per cent. in Surat and Broach to 1·52 in Khandeish, and to 2·04 in Poona and Sholapore. The returns of Sattara, Canara, Ahmednuggur, and Belgaum also show favourably in this respect. No conviction of the Rutnagherry Court was reversed on appeal. In this Court, however,

only 36·36 of the persons committed for trial were convicted. The highest percentage of convictions to persons tried was at Ahmednuggur, where it amounted to 64·8; and the lowest was at Surat, where it only reached 35·44. The average number of days during which a prisoner was detained in custody or on bail prior to trial was 29 in 1870 as compared with 36 in 1869. The average time varied from 55 days in Ahmedabad to 10½ days in Rutnagherry. The number of witnesses summoned was 10,740 as compared with 11,536 in 1869. The average number of witnesses in each case was about 60. Forty-nine persons were sentenced to death against 62 in 1869; and 30 persons were transported for life. The highest number of capital sentences (10) was passed by the Judge of Belgaum. At Surat and Sattara the number of capital sentences passed was eight. Of the 30 persons transported for life 13 were sentenced by the Judge of Tanna. The total number of sentences passed was 36,095 as compared with 35,029 in 1869. The number of sentences of imprisonment was 8,328 against 9,996 in 1869, showing a decrease of 1,668. On the other hand the number of fines inflicted was from 22,098 to 24,564, showing an increase of 2,466. Four hundred and thirty-six persons, of whom 162 were juvenile offenders, were flogged.

In the Regulation District there are 17 District Magistrates, 97 Assistant and Deputy Magistrates, and 355 Native Subordinate Magistrates, including honorary Sub-Magistrates, giving a total sum of 469 Magistrates of all grades, classes and creeds. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried by the Magistrates was highest in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts, where it amounted to 55·10, and lowest in Rutnagherry, where it only amounted to 32·19. In the Dharwar, Canara, Tanna, and Sattara districts less than 40 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted. The total number of persons tried by the Magistrates in 1870 was 81,091; of these 7 per cent. were tried by the District Magistrates, who only heard each on an average the cases of 33½ persons; 14·22 per cent. were heard by the F. P. Magistrates, 36·38 per cent. by the 1st Class Subordinate Magistrates, and 48·7 per cent. by the 2nd Class Subordinate Magistrates. 55·7 per cent. of the persons tried by the F. P. Magistrates, and only 41·34 per cent. of those tried by 1st Class Subordinate Magistrates, and 39·26 per cent. of those tried by 2nd Class Subordinate Magistrates, were convicted.

Sind.—Twelve thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven offences were committed in Sind as compared with 11,426 in 1869, showing an increase of 8·5 per cent. The number of persons

convicted was 7,712. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried, was only 41·17, or 3·05 per cent. less than in the previous year, and 1·6 per cent. less than the percentage in the Regulation Districts for 1870.

Aden.—As compared with the year 1869 70 there was a considerable increase of crime :—

In 1869 70 the number of cases tried was 497
In 1870-71 do. do. ... 678
—— 181 increase.

In 1869 70 the number of convictions was 643
In 1870-71 do. do. ... 871
—— 228 increase.

The number of acquittals was also considerably larger than last year, the percentage of convictions being in 1869-70, 94·42, and in 1870-71, 88·87. Much of this apparent increase during the past year is said to be due to the greater care now taken in registering the petty thefts committed by Somalee children, and to the number of personal quarrels for which summonses are taken out ; not to any real increase of crime. The number of offences under Chapter X. of the Penal Code (contempt of lawful authority of public servants) must, it is held, probably be attributed to a deficiency of tact and judgment of the Police.

Captain Prideaux introduced a new feature into the Criminal Returns of the year 1870-71, by classifying the various offenders under the three heads of "Somalees," "Arabs," and "other races," as Europeans, Indians, and Africans of the Sowahil Coast. From these figures it appears that during the year the percentage of prosecutions instituted against these classes was as follows :—

	Somalees.	Arabs.	Other Races.
Offences affecting the human body	64·65	11 76	24 18
Offences against property	62 87	18 06	19 06
Criminal intimidation insult, and annoyance	60 49	9 87	29 63
Offences respecting public health and morals	31 58	23 68	44·74
Contempt of lawful authority of public servants ..	51·22	26 83	21 95
False evidence and offences against public justice ..	16 66	25·	58 33
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps ...	63 63	18·18	18·18
Offences relating to public servants	.....	.....	100·
Offences against public tranquillity	78 88	11·11	10·
Criminal breach of contract of service	7 14	71 43	21 43
Offences relating to marriage	.....	... .	100·
Offences relating to documents	100·	.....	...
Offences relating to religion	.....	.. .	100·
Miscellaneous offences	45·29	14·53	40 17
Total ...	56·83	16 2	26·93

Considerably more than half the offences committed in Aden are thus attributable to the Somalees, few of whom have any regular occupation or even a settled dwelling.

The following cases of a serious character were tried by the Resident sitting in Court of Sessions:—

		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Sentenced.
1 Native of Mocha ...	Rape	1	...	1 year's rigorous imprisonment.
2 Indians	Causing miscarriage	...	4	
2 Indians	Abetment of do.			
4 Indians	Mahomedans. Enticing a minor to leave her guardian ...	1	3	6 months' imprisonment.
2 Banians (converted Mahomedans) & Natives of Hurar.	Forgery	...	1	
	Fraudulently using the same ...	1	...	2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
2 Police Peons ...	False evidence ...	1	...	1 month's ditto.
		1	...	14 days' ditto.
2 Somalees	Altering the Coinage	...	1	
	Uttering the same	1	...	6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
2 Somalees	Rape...	1	...	3 years' ditto.
	Obtaining property with violence	1	...	2 months' ditto.
2 Somalees	Committing robbery on high road	...	2	

Criminal Justice, Courts of Session, 1870.

	Number of days sat.	No. of Cases disposed of.	No. of Persons tried.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Reversals on Appeals.	No. of Appeals from Assistant Session Judges to Session Judges.	No. of Appeals from Assistant Session Judge and Session Judge to High Court.	No. of Appeals from Assistant Session Judge where cases have been dismissed of.	Average detention of Prisoners.	Number of Witnesses summoned to Court of Session.	Distance in Miles travelled by Witnesses.	Percentage of Reversals on Convictions.
Ahmedabad ...	205	155	286	139	3	26	3	55		1,754	100,025	2·15
Surat and Broach ...	102	126	237	84	24	29	17	22		981	15,375	28·57
Khandeish ...	175	120	205	131	2	18	37	45		1,329	29,759	1·52
Tanna, Colaba, and Nassick ...	173	182	318	193	32	2	45	20		1,676	49,914	16·58
Poona and Sholapore—Session Judge ...	153	115	210	98	2	24	18	34		1,392	39,930	2·04
Senior Assistant Judge ...	40											
Ahmednuggur ...	54	62	91	59	15	...	26	36		491	15,052	25·42
Rutnagherry ...	44	2[illegible]	33	12	...	...	6	10½		241	17,216	...
Sattara ...	65	65	103	46	1	...	44	21		621	1,765	2·17
Belgaum and Kulladghee ...	134	132	234	135	5	22	53	34		1,130	642	3·7
Dharwar ...	76	64	96	35	6	...	26	51		719	1,638	17·14
Canara ...	69	34	5[illegible]	31	1	...	14	29		406	10,954	3·22
	1,290	1,080	1,86[illegible]	963	91	121	289	29		10,740	282,270	9·44
Results in 1869 ...	1,399	1,124	2,05[illegible]	1,042	101	105	241	36		11,356	276,987	9·69

Criminal Justice.—Sentences Passed by Criminal Courts.

Statement of Sentences passed by the Criminal Courts in Regulation Districts during the year 1870.

	Death.	Transportation for Life.	Transportation for terms of years.	Imprisonment.	Imprisonment and Fined.	Fined.	Whipped.	Total.
Ahmedabad	4	7	...	1,636	645	3,170	55	5,517
Surat and Broach ...	8	2	3	823	245	3,239	56	4,376
Khandeish	1	1	.	668	281	1,580	78	2,607
Tanna, Colaba, and Nassick	3	13	5	1,470	361	4,944	23	6,819
Poona and Sholapore ...	5	1	...	880	135	4,162	93	5,276
Ahmednuggur ...	1	1	..	594	58	1,428	21	2,013
Rutnagherry	5	...	...	221	200	1,264	28	1,718
Sattara	8	1	..	614	223	1,923	22	2,791
Belgaum and Kulladghee	10	4	...	612	329	1,503	87	2,525
Dharwar	1	.	...	466	57	795	4	1,323
Canara	3	...	...	406	146	556	19	1,130
	49	30	8	8,328	2,680	24,564	436	36,095
Results in 1869 ...	62	94	20	9,996	2,333	22,098	426	35,029

Criminal Justice.—Appeals disposed of by Courts of Session and District Magistrates.

Statement of Appeals disposed of by Courts of Session and District Magistrates in Regulation Districts in 1870.

	No. of Appeals in which the Sentence was confirmed.	No. in which the Sentence was reversed.	No. in which the Sentence was altered.	Total No. of Appeals disposed of.	Percentage of Reversals.
Ahmedabad	364	112	35	511	21·91
Surat and Broach ...	315	78	40	433	18·01
Khandeish	182	47	18	247	19·01
Tanna, Colaba, & Nassick ...	458	96	74	628	15·28
Poona and Sholapore ...	133	114	20	267	42·69
Ahmednuggur	87	13	1	101	12·87
Rutnagherry	136	49	16	201	24·37
Sattara	137	13	12	162	8·02
Belgaum and Kulladghee ...	209	44	25	278	15·82
Dharwur	100	34	19	153	22·22
Canara	112	24	29	165	14·54
	2,233	624	220	3,146	19·83
Results in 1869 ...	1,958	599	189	2,758	21·71

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—RETURN OF TRIALS BY CRIMINAL COURTS.

Return of Trials held by Criminal Courts in the Province of Sind during 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Percentage of Convictions.
Districts.	Sec. 192 to 200.	Chapter XII.	Secs. 302, 303, and 396.	Sec. 304.	Sec. 307	Secs. 312 to 316.	Secs. 325 to 333.	Secs. 323, 324, 334 to 338, 352 to 358.	Secs. 363 to 373.	Sec. 376.	Sec. 377.	Secs. 379 to 403.	Secs. 379 to 381, 403 and 404.	Secs. 397 to 402.	Sec. 392.	Secs. 382, 386 to 395.	Secs. 411 and 414.	Secs. 449 to 462.	Chapter XVIII	Chapter XX.	Other offences.	Total No. of Offences.	Total No. of Trials.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Number of Persons of Acquitted and Discharged.	Total Number of Persons Tried.	
	False Evidence.	Offences relating to Coin and Stamps.	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Attempt to Murder.	Causing Miscarriage.	Grievous Hurt or Hurt under aggravating circumstances.	Hurt, Criminal Force, and Assaults.	Kidnapping, &c.	Rape.	Unnatural Offences.	Theft or misappropriation of Cattle	Other simple thefts and misappropriations.	Dacoity.	Highway Robbery.	Aggravated Thefts and Extortions and Robbery not on the Highway.	Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking, &c.	Forgery, &c.	Offences relating to Marriage.							
Kurrachee ...	2	1	9	2	2	...	15	1,022	1	3	...	285	937	...	4	3	127	143	6	28	931	3,521	3,085	2,111	3,579	5,690	37·10
Hyderabad ...	6	...	23	...	3	...	17	441	...	2	1	956	1,099	...	4	3	327	298	2	4	765	3,954	2,592	2,3 2	2,205	4,517	51·18
Shikarpore ...	54	1	13	4	3	1	12	641	3	4	1	607	887	...	10	9	236	191	9	8	1,029	3,723	3,348	2,585	3,948	6 528	39·59
Thurr and Parkur ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	103	...	...	...	297	211	...	3	...	64	25	...	2	144	852	773	489	970	1,459	33·51
Upper Sind Frontier...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	92	116	...	...	1	22	6	...	...	65	347	313	215	322	537	40·03
Total ...	62	4	45	6	8	1	46	2,251	4	9	2	2,237	3,250		24	16	776	663	17	42	2,934	12,397	10,111	7,712	11,019	18,731	41·17
Result in 1869 ...	26	3	31	6	3	...	56	2,332	4	8	11	1,923	2,543	1	17	7	690	492	17	54	3,212	26,41	9,027	7,784	9,825	17,609	44·22

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Whipping.

District.	Juvenile Offenders.	
Kurrachee	34	107
Hydrabad	37	71
Shikarpore	19	208
Upper Sind Frontier	2	6
Thurr and Parkur	2	56
Total ...	94	448
Results in 1869 - ...	74	288

Persons Apprehended, Convicted, and Acquitted during the years 1869-70 *and* 1870-71.

	1869-70.			1870-71.			Percentage of Convictions.	
	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Offences affecting the human body	106	96	10	153	138	15		
" Against property	236	228	8	299	265	34		
" Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	37	34	3	81	71	10		
" Public health, decency, and morals ...	11	11	...	38	31	7		
" Contempt of lawful authority of public servants	8	8	...	41	40	1		
" False evidence and public justice	1	1	.	12	10	2		
" Coin and Government stamps	3	2	1	11	6	5		
" By or relating to public servants	1	1	...	1	...	1		
" Public tranquillity	74	67	7	90	76	14		
" Breach of contract	6	6	...	14	13	1		
" Marriage	...	...	...	3	2	1		
" Documents	1	1	...	2	1	1		
" Religion	1	1	...	1	1	...		
" Miscellaneous	196	187	9	234	217	17		
Total ...	681	643	38	980	871	109	94·42	88·

BENGAL.

In the High Court Original side the following cases were tried during the year :—

	Number.	Per cent.
Discharged without trial	4	1·33
Acquitted on trial	78	25 83
Convicted	217	71·85
Pending trial at the close of the year	3	99
Total	302	10 000

Of the 217 persons convicted, 1 was executed, 1 transported for life, 1 transported for a term of years, 2 to penal servitude,

209 to rigorous imprisonment, and 3 to simple imprisonment. On the Appellate side, the following cases were heard and dealt with:—

Sentences confirmed in the case of	1,829
,, modified	76
,, reversed	346
Proceedings quashed	80
Appeals pending decision	143
Total ...	2,474

Thirty-six of these cases were heard under section 403 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and of these 27 were confirmed, 5 were modified, and four reversed. Cases under chap. 28 of the Code, and involving 53 persons, were also heard. Of these, 46 under sentence of death were confirmed, 4 were acquitted, and 3 remained undecided at the end of the year. In the Courts of Sessions, Original Jurisdiction, the trials of the year, compared with those of 1869, were as follow:—

	1869.	1870.
Discharged without trial	...	21
Acquitted on trial	1,469	1,358
Convicted	2,501	2,324
Referred	91	115
Died, escaped, and transferred	..	36
Pending trial at the close of the year ...	558	351
Total ...	4,619	4,205

In the Courts of Sessions, Appellate Jurisdiction, the following were the decisions:—

Appeals rejected in the case of	1,173
Sentences confirmed	4,888
,, modified	606
,, reversed	1,274
Proceedings quashed	45
Further inquiry or evidence ordered	31
Cases referred to High Court for revision in the case of ...	149
Appeals pending trial in the case of	275
Total ...	8,441

Ninety persons were sentenced to death by Sessions Judges, or 37 as compared with the previous year. The total number of persons under trial in 1870 was 145,608, against 135,271 in 1869. 57·68 per cent. of the whole number were convicted and committed, and 42·32 per cent. were acquitted and discharged. The percentage of convictions in 1870 was ·94, less than in the previous year. The minor sentences are shown in the following table:—

Rigorous imprisonment	19.984
Simple ditto	1.364
Fine with ditto	4.612
Fine without ditto	48,691
Whipping in addition to other punishment	242
Ditto in lieu of other punishment	2,712

The total amount of judicial fines during the year was Rs. 6,54,229, of which Rs. 4,98,849 were realised. The jury system was in force in eight Regulation Districts in the Lower Provinces—the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Hooghly, Howrah, Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Dacca, and Patna. The Wahabee trials are thus noticed in the Administration Report for the year. Referring first to a previous notice in the Administration Report for 1869, the present year's report goes on to say:—A few more arrests were subsequently made. The total number of persons arrested from the commencement of proceedings and detained as state prisoners under Regulation III. of 1818 was 26. The evidence collected in the cases of several of these individuals having been considered by the law officer of Government sufficient to establish their guilt, the Lieutenant-Governor authorised their being prosecuted on the charges specified below*; and Mr. J. O'Kinealy, of the Civil Service, was appointed to conduct the prosecution on behalf of Government. The trials were held at Maldah, Rajmehal, and Patna. One of the prisoners, Huji Moneeroodden, was also committed to the Sessions Court of Rajshahye; his trial came on after the year ended, and he was acquitted. The prisoners tried at Maldah and Rajmehal were Ameerooddeen of Maldah and Ibrahim Mundul of Islampore, both of whom were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property. At Patna seven prisoners†, including Ameer Khan of Kolootollah, the most influential of the Wahabee conspirators, were committed to the Sessions Court. They were tried by the Officiating Judge, Mr. Prinsep, with the aid of four assessors, two of whom were of the Mahomedan persuasion. At the close of the prosecution the Judge discharged Hashmadad Khan, on the ground that there was not sufficient proof against him, re-

* 1. Waging war against the Queen.
2. Attempting to wage war against the Queen.
3. Abetting the waging of war against the Queen.
4. Attempting to abet the waging of war against the Queen.
5. Abetting an attempt to wage war against the Queen.
6. Abetting an attempt to abet the waging of war against the Queen.
7. Preparing to wage war against the Queen, with the intention of either waging or being prepared to wage war against the Queen.

† 1. Hasmadad Khan.
2. Peer Mahomed.
3. Ameer Khan.
4. Hadjee Deen Mahomed.
5. Mobarak Ally.
6. Tobaruk Ally.
7. Ameenoodeen.

marking, however, that great suspicion attached to him. The remaining six were put on their defence, but Peer Mahomed was subsequently acquitted. The rest were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, with forfeiture of property. All the other Wahabee prisoners were men of very small consequence, and were discharged by Government (most of them previous to the trial at Patna, and the remainder on its conclusion) with a warning that their conduct would be watched and reported on by the police. The police were at the same time instructed to exercise a general surveillance over their doings, without however in any way directly interfering with them."

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The year 1870 was a favourable one with respect to crime as compared with the previous year, and very nearly corresponded with the figures of 1868, although the cases pursued to conviction were more numerous than in 1868. The following table shows the number of offences reported and prosecuted :—

	Reported.	Prosecuted.	Under trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted and committed.	Undisposed of.
1868, ...	109,629	57,400	1,06,830	34,906	70,249	1,231
1869, ...	124,314	6[illegible]0 5	1,24,097	33,751	83,631	996
1870, ...	109 339	60 661	1,14,399	34,741	78 132	1,003
Decrease, ...	14,975	6,424	9,698	4,003	5,499	...
Increase, ...	...	...	...	...	...	7

It will be seen, however, from the following table, that in 1868 the number of grave offences against the person were much in excess :—

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Murder, ...	339	330	427
Culpable homicide, ...	215	282	296
Dacoity, ...	79	129	113
Robbery, ...	488	614	532
Theft,...	26,692	36,532	34,199

The number of cases for theft was 10,000 below the corresponding figure for 1869, a result which is ascribed to the increased prosperity of the Province, and the removal of the temptation to crime, entailed by the extreme poverty of previous years. Under the following heads there was an increase :—

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Grievous hurt	935	854	909
Hurt	7,788	6,711	7,368
House-breaking for theft	17,868	10,316	16,508

Of the entire offences, 109,339, no fewer than 20,742, or nearly 20 per cent. were of a trivial character, being mainly breaches of the excise, income-tax, stamp, and customs laws, offences against municipal bye-laws and against the Canal Act. There were 4,134 cases of nuisances, and 984 persons were dealt with as vagrants and persons of bad repute.

The percentage of persons convicted and committed to the superior Courts on the entire number of persons whose cases were disposed of was, in 1870, 69, against 68 in 1869, and 66 in 1868. The percentage varied from 80 in Benares and Cawnpore to 47 in Kumaon. The total number of persons for disposal was 114,399, of whom the cases of 996 were pending from the previous year; 51,930 were brought before the Court by arrest, and 60,779 were summoned. 1,003 persons awaited trial, and of these 629 were in custody and 374 on bail. A marked improvement is reported in the number of persons discharged without trial. The figures were 18,101 in 1868; 20,223 in 1869, and 17,652 in 1870. The difference is held to indicate that greater care is now taken in preliminary examinations. In the Magisterial Courts the following punishments were inflicted during the year, and in the two previous years:—

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Fined	45,643	41,763	39,609
Imprisoned	16,653	23,666	15,748
Flogged	4,140	6,384	3,248
Imprisoned and fined	3,028	3,061	2,777
Imprisoned and flogged	535	517	354
Fined and flogged	9	20	17
Security for good behaviour	1,293	1,373	1,611
Security to keep the peace	1,635	1,354	1,595
Recognizance to keep the peace	2,129	1,992	2,328

One of the favourable features in this table is the increase of fines, which the Administration Report deems the most suitable punishment in a country where the habitually criminal population is small, and the bulk of the offenders illiterate agriculturists. Of the total number fined no fewer than 35,132 were in sums not exceeding five rupees each; 12,839 in sums not exceeding 50 rupees each, and 709 persons in sums exceeding 50 rupees. 18,895 persons, including criminals flogged and imprisoned, fined and imprisoned, were punished with rigorous imprisonment. 2,223 were imprisoned for periods not exceeding 15 days, 11,350 for periods not exceeding 6 months, 5,254 for periods not exceeding two years, and 68 for periods in excess of the last amount; 1,322 persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment, and 1,019 persons were imprisoned in default of furnishing security. The punishment of

flogging, the Report states, is restricted to thefts and other offences of a specially disgraceful character in the case of adults, while for juveniles it may be imposed for any offence. In the case of a second conviction of any offence for which flogging may be given, imprisonment may also be added. Of the 4,140 persons flogged, 3,150 were adults, and 990 juveniles.

Results of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases during the year.

Tribunals.		Number of persons or appellants whose cases were called for by High Court.	Number of persons. Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	Remarks.
Sessions Courts, Magistrates of District	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates ...	298	11	191	43	50	1	2	
	Appeals from paid Magistrates	*2,409	108	1,539	170	503	45	41	
	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Appeals from paid Magistrates ...	†3,936	601	2,091	298	776	42	127	
High Court		872	‡140	495	129	83	20	§145	
Total ...		7,515	860	4,316	640	1,412	108	315	

* Three cases of three persons struck off in default.

† One transferred.

‡ These cases are not called for by the High Court; almost all of them have been received by post and rejected.

§ This entry includes records called for on 13 Sessions statements and 35 criminal petitions; 97 cases of default of payment of income-tax and cases of imprisonment in default of security were called for in reference to annual reports and quarterly statements. These were disposed of after the close of the year in the first quarter of 1871

The following table shows the number and result of appeals from Subordinate Magistrates to Magistrates during the year, as compared with 1869:—

	1870.	1869.
Number of persons who appealed, ...	2,707	2,431
Appeals rejected, ...	119	230
" failed, ...	1,720	1,359
" prevailed, ...	766	810
" remanded, ...	46	...
" pending, ...	43	32

The Honorary Magistracy during the year had before them 6,254 persons, of whom 2,243 were brought by arrest. They examined 11,603 witnesses. 1,042 persons were discharged without trial, 855 acquitted, and 4,329 convicted. The cases of 25 persons were committed or referred to superior Courts, and of 3 were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of each case in these Courts was nine days.

The use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the North Western Provinces during the year.

Classes of Courts in which juries or assessors are employed, distinguishing criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases with assessors.	Jury trials.			Assessor's trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases juries and assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Verdict in favour of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favour of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which judges agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which judges differed from assessors.		
Sessions Judges Courts in N. W. Provinces.	3	..	1,229	...	...	...	1,088	141	...	Assessors were only employed in criminal cases committed to the Sessions Court. Juries were employed in all criminal cases.
High Court, N. W. Provinces.	12	23	...	*14	10	...	23	...	...	
Total ...	15	23	1,229	14	10	...	1,111	141	...	

PUNJAB.

During 1870, the number of criminal cases tried in the Magistrates' Courts was 55,339, against 54,181 in 1869. The number of persons tried was 118,840, an increase of 4 per cent. over the number tried in the previous year. The number of serious (non-bailable) cases, however, decreased considerably as compared with 1869. Bailable cases, on the other hand, increased by 8 per cent. The increase was chiefly in petty cases of assault, simple hurt, and criminal trespass, and offences under local or special laws, such as the Municipal, Cantonment, and Income Tax Acts. Of the total number of cases decided during the year, 14 were disposed of by the Chief Court, 482 by Sessions Courts, 517 by District Officers exercising enhanced powers under Section 445A of Act VIII. of 1869, 24,658 by Magistrates with full powers, and 29,603 by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st or 2nd class. The proportion of work done by unpaid Judges was 11 per cent., and by paid judges, 89 per cent. Sixty-six per cent. of the cases were disposed of by Native, and 34 per cent. by European Judges. There were 637 cases, involving 1,254 persons, pending at the close of the year. The average duration of trials was seven days, or one day less than in 1869. 149,664 witnesses attended the Magisterial Courts

* In one case there were two persons.

during the year. Of this number, 91 per cent. were discharged after one day, 6 per cent. after two days, and 1·6 per cent. after three days; the remainder were in attendance for longer periods. Of persons tried for non-bailable offences 66 per cent. were convicted or committed. Of persons charged with bailable offences, 52 per cent. were convicted. 471 cases, involving 962 persons, were committed during 1870, to the Sessions, and 33 cases remained at the end of the year. 67 per cent. were convicted, 7 per cent. more than in 1869. The following table shows the terms of imprisonment:—

Terms of imprisonment.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Percentage to the whole.
One month and under	3,191	19·3
Above one month to six months	7,860	47·6
Above six months to two years	4,980	30·2
Above two years to seven years	455	2·7

Of persons sentenced to imprisonment, only 5 per cent. were to simple imprisonment without some additional punishment. The number of persons fined was 50,933, as compared with 51,421 in 1869. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 6,46,875, or Rs. 50,783 more than in the previous year. Rs. 3,54,983, about 54 per cent., were realized during the year, as compared with 57 per cent. received during the previous year. The number of persons whipped decreased from 3,136 in 1869 to 2,024 in 1870. Of those whipped in lieu of other punishment, 1,319 were adults, and 269 juveniles; 436 were sentenced to whipping in addition to other punishments. Of the 2,024 persons whipped, 407 were sentenced to not more than ten stripes, 767 to not more than twenty stripes, and 850 to not more than thirty stripes. Two thousand four hundred and seventy persons, or 30 per cent. more than in 1869, were ordered to enter into recognizances; and 1,788 persons, or 13 per cent. more than in 1869, to give security to keep the peace. 1,503 persons (6 per cent. less than in 1869) were required to find security for good behaviour. Claims to maintenance of wives and children were 1,790 in 1870, against 1,786 in 1869. The number of European British subjects tried by Justices of the Peace was 46, to 19 in 1869, and 57 in 1868. Eleven were acquitted. Most of the cases occurred in the Lahore and Delhi Districts. Sixteen European British subjects were committed by Justices of the Peace for trial before the Chief Court. The punishments inflicted by Sessions Judges were as follow:—A hundred and thirty persons, or 20 per cent., were sentenced to death; ninety-four persons, or 15 per cent., to

transportation for life; thirty-nine persons, or 6 per cent., to imprisonment for periods exceeding seven years; a hundred and ninety-two persons, or thirty per cent., to imprisonment for periods exceeding two years, but not exceeding seven years, a hundred and thirty-nine persons, or 22 per cent., to imprisonment for periods not exceeding two years. Forty-four persons, or seven per cent., were sentenced to fine alone, and four persons, or 0·6 per cent., were sentenced to whipping. Of 29,603 cases decided by Subordinate Magistrates, 1,833, or about 6 per cent., were appealed to Magistrates; 14 per cent., of appealed cases were modified, and 19 per cent. were reversed. The average duration of appeals to Magistrates (from date of appeal to date of order on appeal) was eight days, the same as in 1869. 19 appeals, involving 33 persons, were pending at the close of the year. Of 24,655 cases decided by full-power Magistrates, 2,506, or 10 per cent., were appealed to Sessions Courts, against 11 per cent. in 1869. In 5 per cent. of appealed cases, the orders of the lower Courts were reversed, in 11 per cent. they were modified, and in 83 per cent. the orders were not interfered with. At the Chief Court of Sessions during the year, 15 European British subjects were brought up for trial; 3 were acquitted, and 2 convicted. In 1870 the sentence of death was passed on 97 persons. The following are the principal Circular Orders relating to the Criminal Department issued by the Chief Court in 1870:—*No. IV., dated 27th January.*—Issuing instructions with a view to the speedy disposal of cases of breach of Canal Rules. *No. V., dated 18th February.*—Directing Magistrates and Sessions Judges, in making reference to the Chief Court for revision of sentence or order under Section 434, Criminal Procedure Code, to submit with the reference the records of the case, as well as a statement in English in a prescribed form. *No. VII., dated 22nd March.*—Directing Magistrates not to grant applications by the Police for the removal of cases from the register of reported offences, till they are satisfied that the offences were not actually committed. *No. XV., dated 8th August.*—Desiring Sessions Judges and Magistrates of Districts to examine frequently the files of cases decided by their subordinates, and to exercise freely their powers under Section 434, Criminal Procedure Code. *No. XVI., dated 17th September.*—Issuing detailed instructions for the conduct of *post-mortem* examinations. *No. XIX, dated 7th December.*—Calling attention of Magistrates to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code as regard reports of Crime, reports of arrests by Police, and the preparation of diaries by Police Offices; and issuing instructions as to the use of the latter in evidence.

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1870.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of Persons dealt with.							Persons Disposed of.								
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial during the year 1870.				Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Total.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.											
Unpaid Magistrates ...	69	3,540	855	8,080	185	3	12,733	2,174	3,921	6,467	19	1	12,582	156	6	14,849
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	302	16,704	3,8 2	34,340	689	9	55,846	12,018	15,826	27,560	6	15	55,425	421	7	67,241
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District ...	377	19,555	5,086	15,194	1,300	118	41,630	10,311	5,756	24,041	766	210	41,084	546	9	57,181
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	139	3,617	998	1,716	1,036	37	7,543	1,263	604	5,268	215	92	7,442	101	8	7,096
Total Magistracy ...	887	42,416	10,741	59,336	3,210	167	117,757	25,766	26,107	63,336	1,006	318	116,533	1,224	8	146,367
Sessions Courts — Deputy Commissioners under Section 445 A. and B., Act VIII. of 1869 ...	14	848	174	33	4	10	1,083	76	150	825	...	2	1,053	30	12	3,294
Sessions Courts — Commissioners ...	66	790	...	172	...	17	1,045	...	287	516	130	28	961	84	40	4,453
Chief Court ...	...	11	...	6	...	...	17	2	3	12	...	...	17	...	35	129
Grand Total ...	967	45,065	10,915	59,547	3,214	194	119,902	25,844	26,547	4,689	1,136	348	1,18,564	1,338	...	154,246

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Punjab in the year 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Tribunal	Persons sentenced to.												Persons ordered to find or give		
	Death.	Transportation.		Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.	Fine.		Whipping.		Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous. With solitary confinement.	Rigorous. Without solitary confinement.	Simple.		With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.			
Unpaid Magistrates	...	...	...	...	100	931	117	...	591	5,181	14	64	...	9	42
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	...	..	...	...	33	6,338	201	...	5,334	21,161	75	107	...	..	...
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district...	...	...	...	...	3,209	2,818	361	...	3,778	11,161	22	1,040	1,505	2,102	1,149
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	..	...	...	...	1,059	517	75	...	1,054	2,178	99	350	283	359	319
Total Magistracy ...	...	...	...	...	4,401	10,604	754	...	10,757	39,681	412	1,561	1,788	2,470	1,503
Sessions Courts. Deputy Commissioners under Sec. 445 A. B., Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...	448	269	10	...	436	59	24	27	...	...	...
Sessions Courts. Commissioners... ...	130	94	...	...	229	139	5	4	176	44	2	4	...	...	2
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	130	94	...	...	5,078	11,020	769	4	11,372	39,786	438	1,592	1,788	2,470	1,505

Foregoing Statement.—(Continued.)

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Class of Tribunal.	Detail of Punishment.																					
	Fine.									Imprisonment.										Whipping.		
										One month.		Six months.		Two years.		Seven years.		Above seven years.				
	Rs. 10 & under.	Rs. 50 & under.	Rs. 100 & under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.													
Unpaid Magistrates ...	4,780	897	83	12	...	..	36,383	26,234	1,[illegible]67	394	102	566	15	71	...	...	..	...	...	56	15	7
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	18,914	7,379	189	13	...	–	2,05,019	1,93,578	8,677	1,889	137	4,417	56	65	8	...	...	...	...	48	87	47
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	8,968	5,206	564	190	10	1	2,66,607	1,32,432	17,609	455	103	2,167	188	3,397	70	8	..	...	...	214	511	539
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	1,856	1,111	161	100	3	1	78,127	50,015	3,755	63	28	351	26	1,143	21	19	...	...	...	84	146	219
Total Magistracy ...	34,518	14,593	997	315	13	2	5,86,136	4,02,259	31,608	2,801	370	7,501	285	4,676	99	27	...	..	...	402	759	812
Sessions Courts — Deputy Commissioners under Sec. 445 B. A., Criminal Procedure Code...	50	255	83	96	7	4	60,739	30,075	3,[illegible]45	12	8	73	1	205	...	427	1	...	...	5	8	38
Sessions Courts — Commissioners ...	...	103	74	39	1	3	34,325	7,568	200	6	...	49	1	83	...	191	1	39	...	...	1	5
Chief Court	1	...	...	4	...	...	1,410	310	300	...	...	...	2	6	...	2		...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	34,569	14,951	1,154	454	21	9	6,82,610	4,40,212	35,453	2,819	378	7,623	289	4,970	99	647	2	39	...	407	768	855

OUDE.

The year 1870 was an exceptionably favourable one in Oude, under almost every head of crime. The offence of rioting is termed the one to which the district is "prone," and as having been for some years on the increase, but this year there was a slight amendment, not in the number of cases, but in the number under trial, and of convictions. In culpable homicide and attempt there were only 56 cases this year against 63 in 1869. 130 persons, also were under trial, as compared with 155 in 1869, and there were only 65 convictions against 89 in the previous year. Of cases of murder and attempt to murder, however, there was an increase of from 133 to 141; and of persons under trial the increase was from 191 to 242. The convictions increased from 117 to 143. In cases of "grievous hurt" there was a decrease from 311 to 270; of persons under trial from 466 to 375, and of convictions from 328 to 251. The general comparative results will be seen from the following table:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	Decrease on 1869.	Increase on 1869.
Offences reported, ...	86,755	95,666	81,172	14,494	
Persons under trial, ...	38,170	43,575	40,670	2,905	
Do. acquitted or discharged,	12,486	13,048	13 735		687
Do. convicted, ...	25,375	30,272	26,600	3,672	

Deducting miscellaneous offences from the cases reported the result will be:—1868, 64,327; 1869, 72,390; 1870, 64,163. A result, the Report for the year says, attributable to better harvests and cheaper grain.

The Judicial Commissioner gives the following abstract:—

Number.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons under trial during the year.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted or committed.	
		1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
1	Offences against the State.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	Offences relating to the Army or Navy, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Unlawful assembly and rioting, ...	434	438	2,954	2,618	1,126	1,011	1,821	1,577
4	Offences relating to coin and stamps, ...	98	84	115	101	66	40	47	59
5	Culpable homicide and attempt, ...	63	56	155	130	49	54	89	65
6	Murder and attempt, ...	133	141	191	242	50	64	117	143
7	Grievous hurt, ...	311	270	466	375	136	112	328	251
8	Rape, ...	58	57	69	59	45	42	23	17
9	Theft { Cattle, ...	1,416	1,382	827	725	184	159	639	558
	Theft { Ordinary, ...	18,007	14,490	7,127	5,454	1,423	1,156	5,659	4,253
10	Robbery and attempt, ...	120	180	176	190	65	76	105	109
11	Dacoity, attempt and making preparation for, ...	23	20	143	55	43	15	97	32
12	House-breaking or house-trespass simple or lurking in order to commit theft,	36,741	31,381	4,435	3,220	983	834	3,416	2,349
13	Receiving and assisting in the concealment of stolen property, ...	852	685	1,645	1,297	505	375	1,125	915
14	Serious mischief by fire, ..	75	72	63	65	29	29	33	30
15	Vagrancy and bad character	376	298	637	506	207	163	417	337
	Total, ...	58,701	49,554	19,007	15,037	4,911	4,130	13,916	10,695

The statistics of rioting are shown in the following :—

	1869.	1870.
Number of cases, ...	434	438
Under trial, ...	2,954	2,618—336
Convicted, ...	1,821	1,577—244

Many of these were mere cases of unlawful assembly. 107 were attributable to disputes about rights to graze cattle, 16 to land, 16 to irrigation, 15 to crops, 13 to groves, 13 to rent, 2 to debt, and 2 to Brahmins' and other religious fees. Of 205 cases 98 are unexplained. Roy Bareilly stands at the head of the list in the number of riots. Of 1,392 convictions, the casts of the criminals were :—

	Convictions.	Percentage.
Chhattris, ...	428	30·7
Brahmins, ...	427	30·6
Mahomedans, ...	186	13·3
Pasis, ...	99	7·0
Ahirs, ...	76	5·4
Kurmis, ...	70	5 0
Chamars, ...	37	2 6
Koris, ...	22	1·5
Lodhs, ...	19	1·3
Kahars, ...	17	1 2
Muraus, ...	10	0 7

In theft and similar offences there was a considerable decrease from 1869, the famine year; but an increase on 1868 as shown in the following table :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Theft ordinary, ...	3,820	5,659	4,253
,, cattle, ...	469	639	558
House breaking, in order to commit theft, ...	2,238	3,416	2,349
Total, ...	6,527	9,714	7,160

Dacoity in the old sense of the term is reported to have entirely disappeared, although there are still convictions under that head. Offences against the opium law show :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Cases, ...	170	169	144
Persons under trial, ...	240	207	161
Convictions, ...	201	168	126

Offences against salt and saltpetre laws were :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Cases, ...	429	400	79
Persons under trial, ...	581	496	114
Convictions, ...	492	446	109

In the Magisterial Courts there were :—

			Percentage.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
Discharged without trial,	3,709	3,733	8 51	9·18
Acquitted, ...	9,224	9,863	21 18	24·25
Convicted, ...	8,179	24,710	64·71	60 77

	1869.	1870.	Percentage. 1869.	Percentage. 1870.
Committed or referred to Commissioner, ...	337	324	0·77	0·79
Deputy Commissioner, ..	1,874	1,757	4 30	4·27
Died, escaped, or transferred,	86	112	0·19	0 27
Remaining at years' end, ...	136	179	0 31	0 44

In the higher Courts there were :—

	1869.	1870.	Percentage. 1869.	Percentage. 1870
Discharged without trial, ...	18	13	1·18	0 9
Acquitted, ...	3,171	392	24·48	27 2
Convicted, ...	1,041	944	68 71	65·51
Committed or referred, ...	31	43	2·04	2·93
Died, escaped, or were transferred, ...	17	4	1·12	0·27
Remained at year's end ...	37	45	2·44	3 12

It is pleasant to see that of the witnesses engaged in the Commissioner's Sessions Courts, 92 per cent. were dismissed after one day's attendance. The general result is shown below :—

Year.	Discharged after												
	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 to 15 days.	16 to 23 days.	24 days to end of month.	More than one month.	Total.
1869 ...	61,388	4,375	1,075	442	138	71	32	46	19	7	4	...	67.597
1870 ...	59,185	3,871	892	237	141	53	50	25	...	...	...	...	64,454
Diff.	−2,203	−504	−183	−205	+ 3	−18	+ 18	−21	−19	−7	−4	...	−3,143

In Magistrates' Courts during the year and the two previous years, the following fines were imposed :—

		Fines imposed.	Fines realized.	Percentage.
1863		1.05 510	63.348	65 0
1869		1,11.195	74,361	66·0
1870		1,04.374	69,958	67 0
By Commissioners.	1868	4.195	1,321	31 48
	1869	56 041	6.627	11 82
	1870	27.643	2,046	7 40

Of Rs. 17,859, imposed by the Commissioner of Lucknow, Rs. 16,311 were imposed in a single case, and had not been realised, the case being pending enquiry ordered by the Judicial Commissioner.

The punishments during the three years were :—

Imprisonments—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Rigorous	7,820	10.375	8.121
Simple	654	734	706

Whipped—

	Flogged.	Flogged and fined.	Imprisoned and flogged.	Imprisoned, flogged, and fined.
1869,	3.654	10	203	18
1870,	2 696	21	112	47

Transportations—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Terms, ...	107		
For life, ...	78	62	43

Solitary Confinement—

1868.	1869.	1870.
84	360	516

Death—

There were thirty-one persons sentenced to death against twenty-four in 1869.

Reconvictions under Section 75, of the Indian Penal Code—

1868.	1869.	1870.
425	296	238

On a review of the proceedings of the Lower Courts by the Judicial Commissioner, 15 per cent. of 459 cases were modified or reversed through some illegality; 24, or 5 per cent. were referred to the Chief Commissioner for mitigation or remission. The total appeals during the year 1869 were:—

	1869.	1870.	Percentage. 1869.	Percentage. 1870.
Confirmed	860	625	63 5	58·7
Modified	225	138	16 6	12·9
Reversed	215	226	15 8	21 2
Returned	15	17	1 1	1 5
Pending	38	51	2·8	4 7

The following shows the results of appeals preferred to the various tribunals since 1867.

	Year.	Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for.		Number of persons. Appeals rejected.		Sentences confirmed.		Sentences modified.		Sentences reversed.		Returned for trial or further investigation.		Pending.	
		Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.
Deputy Commissioner,	1867 ...	455	69	47	4	282	27	68	4	54	34	2	...	4	...
	1868 ...	483	41	61	6	196	24	102	6	95	23	15	...	14	2
	1869 ...	438	85	44	6	249	34	64	13	66	32	13	...	2	
	1870 ...	379	42	42	6	201	11	47	1	70	21	10	1	9	2
Commissioner,	1867 ..	1.510	83	167	...	1,076	78	84	...	113	...	4	...	66	5
	1868 ...	1.939	46	161	...	1,421	44	91	1	190	1	27	..	49	...
	1869 ...	840	2	138	1	455	...	123	...	93	1	1	...	30	...
	1870 ..	708	...	181	...	336	...	58	...	111	...	2	..	20	...
Judicial Commissioner,	1867 ...	395	45	90	...	262	45	29	...	7	...	...	...	7	...
	1868 ...	1,39	12	61	...	1,068	11	183	33	...	...	1	..	52	1
	1869 ...	241	..	64	...	122	...	25	...	23	...	1	...	6	...
	1870 ...	248	..	91	...	77	...	32	...	24	...	4	...	26	...

Appeals to Deputy Commissioners—

Year.	Number of cases on the file.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Average duration.
1868	323	47	132	62	75	7
1869	281	29	152	30	61	7
1870	230	35	99	28	57	8

In cases of grievous hurt there was a decided fall, of offences reported, from 311 to 270; of persons under trial, from 466 to 375; and of convictions from 328 to 251. On the other hand, the offences of hurt and criminal force and assault increased, 1,369 persons having been convicted for the former, and 699 for the latter, during the year, against 1,204 and 564, respectively, in 1862. In kidnapping there was a decrease, or only 100 convictions to 152 in 1869. It is stated in the Judicial Report that "the crime is owing to the facility with which girls of the lower caste can be sold for marriage as belonging to a higher caste, with little or no enquiry on the part of the purchaser; and the Judicial Officers, as a body, are disposed to visit it with the severity which it deserves." In Oudh the crime is, in fact, perpetrated less for criminal purposes in the usual sense of the words, than with the object of supplying wives for a community in which there is an undue scarcity of women.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Chief Criminal Court in the Central Provinces is the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, but this Court is only one of Revision and Appeal, although in that capacity all sentences of death are brought before it for sanction. The Sessions Courts are four in number, and are presided over by the Commissioners of Divisions, who try cases committed from the Magistrates' Courts. The District Magistrates, nineteen in number, can inflict any punishment up to seven years' imprisonment and try all cases except those punishable by death. There are 45 Stipendiary and five Honorary Magistrates with full powers, two Boards of Honorary Magistrates, 68 Stipendiary and 67 Honorary Subordinate Magistrates, besides 40 Justices of the Peace. The Administration Report for the year highly commends the Honorary Magistrates, as a valuable body, and states that if the magistracy is to be increased it must be by investing a larger number of native gentlemen with power to act as Honorary Magistrates. Of 39,748 persons who came before the Magistrates for trial, 11,245, or 28 per cent. of the whole, were tried by Honorary Magistrates, 26,039, or 66 per cent., by Stipendiary Magistrates, and only 2,464, or 6 per cent., by Magistrates of Districts.

In connexion with the Police administration of the country the statistics of crime have already been given, but these statistics had reference only to such offences as the Police are competent to inquire into on a complaint being preferred or a report made to them.

There are a considerable number of offences into which inquiry can only be made by order of a Magistrate, and to complete the information regarding crime these offences must be added to the others. The detailed report on the administration of Criminal Justice shows that, including all classes of crime, 32,582 offences were reported during the year.

They are divided into the following six classes :—

Class	I.—Against the State, the Public, or Justice ...	2,472
Class	II —Against the person	8,164
Class	III.—Against property	18 504
Class	IV.—Not included in the above classes ...	135
Class	V.—Against special laws	3,307

Compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease in the number of offences, amounting to 486 cases, or 16 per cent., in Class I.; of 154 cases, or 2 per cent., in Class II.; of 13,146 cases, or 42 per cent., in Class III.; of 349 cases, or 72 per cent., in Class IV.; and an increase of 813 cases, or 32 per cent., in Class V. The result of the trials before the Courts was conviction in 65 per cent. of the cases and acquittal or discharge in 35 per cent. The percentage varied considerably, according to the class of offence, as may be seen from the following Table :—

	Percentage of	
	Acquittals or Discharges.	Convictions.
Class I.—Offences against the State, the Public, or Justice	17	83
Class II.—Offences against the person ...	55	45
Class III.—Offences against property ...	29	71
Class IV.—Offences against the Indian Penal or Criminal Procedure Codes not included in the above	57	43
Class V.—Offences against special laws ...	13	87

Only 6,104, or 24 per cent. of the total number, were sentenced to imprisonment, for terms shown in the following table :—

Term of imprisonment.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Per cent. to whole number imprisoned.
Not exceeding 15 days	1.166	19·1
,, ,, 2 months	2 275	37 3
,, ,, 6 months	1,069	30·6
,, ,, 2 years	682	11·2
,, ,, 7 years	112	1·8

The number of persons punished with fine was 17,133: The fines amounted to Rs. 1,19,885, or an average of Rs. 6-15-11 for every person fined. Rupees 94,301, or 78·7 per cent. of the whole sum imposed as fines, were realized. In the Courts of Session the heaviest fines were imposed, and the percentage of fines realized was least favourable. The punishment of whipping was inflicted on 3,924 persons, of whom 3,623 were adults and 241 juveniles. This punishment was awarded in the case of adults in 41 per cent. of the number of cases in which the law allowed it, and in the case of juveniles in 76 per cent. of such cases. Whipping, the Report states, is considered an efficacious punishment by nearly all the Magistrates, and for first offences in the case of juveniles particularly so, hence the great number of offenders who have been thus punished. There were summoned to the various Courts 69,095 witnesses; 88 per cent. of them were allowed to return to their business after a single day's detention, 9 per cent. after detention of two, and 2 per cent. after a detention of three days. 709 persons, out of a total number of 17,651 persons convicted, appealed to Magistrates of Districts from orders passed by Subordinate Magistrates. The proportion of appeals from Honorary Magistrates was slightly larger. The sentence or order was confirmed in 45 per cent. of the cases of Honorary and in 51 per cent. of the cases of Stipendiary Magistrates. 552 persons, out of 6,588 convicted by Magistrates with full powers, appealed to the Courts of Session. The orders passed were confirmed by the Sessions Court in 55 per cent. of the appeals from Honorary Magistrates, and in 69 per cent. of the appeals from Stipendiary Magistrates. 208 persons appealed to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, but the appeals were rejected in 66 per cent. of the number. 26 cases were referred to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation of the sentence of death passed on 31 persons. The sentence was confirmed against 25 persons, reduced to transportation for life in the case of 3, and annulled in the case of 3 others. As a Court of Revision, the Judicial Commissioner dealt with cases in which 153 persons were concerned, modifying the sentences passed on 33 persons, and reversing those passed on 77. A large number of cases were also sent for and examined by him. The number of cases sent up by the Police was 11,154, and their average duration was 2·3 days. The average duration of 12,101 cases instituted directly before Magistrates was 8·3 days.

The most important Circular Orders issued by the Judicial Commissioner during the year were—

Book Circular No. V., prescribing Forms to be used in the record of criminal trials.

Book Circular No. VI., prescribing Forms of process in connexion with the Judicial proceedings of Criminal Courts.

Book Circular No. XXII., doing away with the rule which required that Sessions trials in which sentence of death is passed should be sent up for confirmation of the Judicial Commissioner in copy. The whole of the record except the judgment is now sent up in original.

Book Circular No. XXIII., laying down rules for the recording of Medical evidence.

Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1870.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give			Remarks.
	Death.	Transportation.		Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.	Fine.		Whipping.		Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous. With solitary confinement.	Rigorous. Without solitary confinement.	Simple.		With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.				
Village officers ...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Only 25 of these sentences of death were confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court; three of the persons sentenced were acquitted and in respect of three the sentence was reduced to transportation for life.
Unpaid Magistrates ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,022	64	...	212	4,971	90	373	...	2	15	
Subordinate and local paid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,335	66	...	658	6,410	136	2,020	...	...	...	
Full power Magistrates of general Jurisdiction ...	...	...	...	...	76	1.546	155	3	40×	3,885	136	1,142	1	9	60	
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	..	8	497	30	...	122	364	51	230	1	7	8	
Sessions Courts ...	(a) 31	40	2	...	...	298	7	...	92	11	4	3	...	...	..	(b) In both of these totals 20 persons are included who were sentenced to fine with whipping.
High Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	
Total ...	31	40	2	...	84	5.698	322	3	1.492	(b) 15,641	(b) 417	3,768	2	18	83	

BRITISH BURMA.

The Statistical Reports for British Burma show an increase of offences reported over the figures of the previous year. 27,084 were reported in 1870 against 26,257 in 1869, but no means are afforded of dividing the crimes in the usual way into bailable and non-bailable offences, so that the positive increase or otherwise of serious crime cannot be determined. Indeed it is suggested in the report that the increase may be owing more to petty complaints than to a real increase of offences. The following figures show the number of offences, acquittals, and convictions.

		No. of offences.	No. of persons acquitted.	No. convicted.
1869	Offences—Criminal force.	4,045	4,548	1,952
1870		4,449	5,066	1,807
1869	Criminal intimidation or insult.	4,103	4,025	1,614
1870		4,270	4,393	1,356

There was an increase of 571 in the number of complaints of criminal force and intimidation. The increase in the number of offences reported is held to be principally due to the increased number of prosecutions for nuisances under the Penal Code or municipal rules. The disproportion of offences to the number of persons tried is somewhat remarkable. 43,323 persons were tried, although only 27,084 offences were committed. This is ascribed to the number of persons tried under the gambling acts, riots, breaches of municipal rules, &c. The following tables show the offences, the number of persons brought to trial, and the convictions:—

Class of Crime.	No. of offences.	Persons brought to trial.
Dacoity	103	408
Robbery	153	214
House-breaking in order to commit theft..	405	239
Theft of cattle	681	827
Theft, ordinary	6,355	5,082

Class of Crime.	No. of offences.	No. of persons convicted.
Dacoity	103	112
Robbery	153	107
House-breaking to commit theft	405	142
Theft of cattle	681	582
Theft, ordinary	6,355	3,412

Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give.			Detail of Punishment.																												
	Death.	Transportation.		Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.	Fine.		Whipping.		Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Fine.									Imprisonment.												Whipped.		
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous. With solitary confinement.	Rigorous. Without solitary confinement.	Simple.		With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.				" 10 "	" 50 "	" 100 "	" 500 "	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days. Rigorous.	15 days. Simple.	6 months. Rigorous.	6 months. Simple.	2 years. Rigorous.	2 years. Simple.	7 years. Rigorous.	7 years. Simple.	Above 7 years. Rigorous.	Above 7 years. Simple.	10 Stripes and under.	20 Stripes and under.	30 Stripes and under.
Magistrates.—Unpaid ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	90	90	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,138	188	...	257	8,629	18	71	...	4	12	3,998	4,553	242	7	...	...	1,08,549	89,161	5,819	624	32	1,646	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	43	14
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	98	...	184	4,553	14	75	10	3	650	3,289	1,142	110	82	3	...	90,684	48,317	2,383	207	35	765	54	557	8	8	1	...	...	11	37	31
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	8	...	4	1,093	41	...	304	1,055	17	80	29	8	488	516	458	176	75	3	4	77,884	25,355	3,249	106	11	469	65	521	4	140	...	1	...	7	62	28
Total Magistracy ...	...	...	8	...	4	4,671	327	...	745	14,240	52	226	39	15	1,150	7,803	6,156	528	164	6	4	2,77,207	1,62,923	11,451	937	78	2,882	278	1,079	12	148	1	1	...	50	143	75
Sessions Judges ...	33	35	14	...	...	199	5	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	2	...	4,100	...	...	...	...	10	3	45	1	82	...	45	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	33	35	22	...	4	4,870	332	1	749	14,241	52	226	39	15	1,150	7,803	6,158	528	171	8	4	2,81,307	1,62,923	11,451	937	78	2,892	281	1,124	13	230	1	46	...	50	143	7

In Rangoon itself the following criminal statistics were taken during the year, under the head of the nations to which the criminals belong :—

Burmese, ...	2,707
Chinese, ...	326
Europeans and Eurasians, ...	194
Natives of India	4,984

The great proportion of the offenders were Madrassees, of whom there were no fewer than 3,042, out of a total of 7,432, tried before the Town Magistrates. The number of persons convicted in the Magistrates' Courts was 21,810, as compared with 20,922 discharged without trial or acquitted. The number of persons, 6,527, discharged without trial, was deemed large. The total number of persons awaiting trial before the Magistrates at the close of the year was 274, as compared with 479 persons awaiting trial at the end of the year 1869. The average duration of cases in the Courts of the Arakan division is entered at 3 days ; in the Pegu division the largest average duration in the Court of the Rangoon district, and that is only 9 days ; in Tenasserim the average duration was only 5 days. In Akyab 80 witnesses were detained over 3 days; in Myanoung witnesses were detained from 9 to 15 days; but here the exceptional cause was the removal of the head-quarters of the district. In Prome, although the Deputy Commissioner detained no witnesses over 3 days, 233 witnesses in other Courts were kept longer than 3 days. In Thayetmyo 40 witnesses were detained beyond 3 days, and the same number in Toungoo.

The punishments inflicted by Magistrates' Courts during the year as compared with 1869 were as follows :—

	1869.	1870.
Persons sentenced to transportation	.....	8
Rigorous imprisonment	4,327	4,671
Simple do.	528	827
Fine	15,118	14,985
Whipping	162	278
Gave recognizance or security	777	1,204
Total	20,912	21,473

There was an increase of 116 in the number of persons flogged. Of rupees 2,81,307 imposed as fines, a sum of rupees 1,62,923 was realised. In some districts sufficient pains do not appear to have been taken to apportion the fines imposed to the means of the offender. Thus, in Sandoway, only rupees 1,222, or 24 per cent., were realized out of rupees 4,984 imposed ; and, this

decrease in the amount realised is accompanied with an increase in the average amount of fines.

The number of persons convicted by the Subordinate Magistrates was 11,317; while the number of appellants from those convictions to the Magistrates of districts was only 434, or not 4 per cent. In the whole Province out of 434 appeals, in 216, or about 50 per cent., the orders appealed against were set aside.

The number of appeals to the Court of Sessions was as follows:—

In Arakan,	53 cases,	76 persons.
In Pegu,	120 do.	221 do.
In Tenasserim,	...	63 do.

The capital sentences passed, including sentences passed by the Recorders, were 14 in 1869 and 33 in 1870. The other penalties awarded by the Courts of Sessions, as compared with 1869, were as follow:—

	1869.	1870.
Transportation	persons 42	persons 49
Imprisonment	do. 118	do 204
Fined	do. 7	do. 11
Amount of fines levied	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 4,100

BERAR.

An increase of 275 criminal cases over the previous year was reported. The total cases brought before the Courts in 1870 was 8,781. Of these cases, with the addition of a few remaining over from 1869, 46 were disposed of by Sessions Courts; 91 by District Officers exercising enhanced powers under Section 445A. of Act VIII. of 1869; 1,122 by Magistrates with full powers; 2,227 by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class; 5,257 by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class; and 155 by an Honorary or unpaid Magistrate exercising the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class. Of the whole number of cases, 7,529, or 84·6 per cent, were decided by native, and 1,369, or only 15·4 per cent. by European agency. Only 21 cases or ·24 per cent. remained at the year's end. The average duration of trials from date of prisoner's arrest to date of disposal of the case was 6½ days. The average duration, from the arrival of prisoner at the place of trial to the disposal of case was 3¾ days.

The Commissioner for West Berar, Mr. Lyall, writes:—

If the returns are genuine, and if the average duration of enquiries into and trials of cognizable offences in the Courts of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners be three or four days, then I am convinced that the investigations are made too hastily. And I have myself continually found reason to protest against the practice of those Magistrates who sit merely to hear the witnesses produced by the Police, and make no attempt to direct the investigation. But the necessary system of judging police and judicial work largely by averages, and of inspecting it as it is seen on paper, has its natural effect—the demand for short averages creates their supply—and I find it now very difficult to explain to the Police that they do not take time enough over a case.

Of 25,209 witnesses summoned, 22,542 were discharged on the first day, 1,533 on the second day, 690 on the third day, and 444 were detained for periods ranging between four and ten days. Of persons brought to trial, 61 per cent. were convicted; the percentage of convictions under the head of cognizable offences was 69·8, against 53·3 under that of non-cognizable offences. Of 48 cases committed to the Sessions, 46 were disposed of before the close of the year. The average duration of trials, reckoning from date of committal to that of judgment was 48 days. Out of 127 persons committed, 72, or 57 per cent. were convicted. Of 12,256 persons convicted by Magistrates, 31 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment for seven years, and the remainder to various shorter periods, either with or without the additional punishment of whipping or fine.

Culprits sentenced, in 1869 *and* 1870.

Term of Imprisonment.	1869. No. of persons imprisoned.	1869. Percentage to whole.	1870. No. of persons imprisoned.	1870. Percentage to whole.
Not exceeding 6 months	2,540	22·1	2,341	19·1
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 1 year	135	1·1	146	1·2
,, 1 year do. 2 years	109	1·2	73	1.
,, 2 years do. 3 ,,	18		11	
,, 3 ,, do. 5 ,,	18		11	
,, 5 ,, do. 7 ,,	7		31	

The total number of persons fined was 9,329, against 8,503 in 1869. The average amount of fine per head was rupees 11-5-11 in 1870, against rupees 9-9-5 in the preceding year. Of the total amount imposed as fines, rupees 1,05,754, only rupees 67,395 were realized. The number of persons whipped in 1870 was 280, against 218 in 1869. Mr. Lyall explains the alleged aversion of native magistrates to pass sentences of this sort by supposing that it is not to the mere infliction of such punishment that they object, but to their having personally to superintend its being carried out. The Administration Report for the year states that the procedure of calling upon persons of reputed bad livelihood to find security for good behaviour, on pain of being committed to prison, has long been recognized as one of the most effectual methods at the disposal of the Magistracy in Berar for the repression of crime, and as specially necessary in a province exposed to the inroads of criminals from Central India, the Nizam's country, and other parts of India. In East Berar, 23 persons were called upon to find security in 1870 against 47 in the preceding year. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that during 1870 there were fair harvests in most parts of the country.

The punishments inflicted by Sessions Courts in 1870 were:—

Nature of punishment.	Number.		Percentage.
Sentenced to death, subject to confirmation of the Resident's Provincial Sudder Court	2	...	2·8
Do. to transportation ...	24	...	33·4
Do. to imprisonment above 7 to 10 years	11	...	15·3
Do. to do. for 7 years only ...	2	...	2 8
Do. to do. above 5 and under 7 years ...	10	...	13 8
Do. to do. 2 to 5 years ...	13	...	18·1
Do. to not more than 2 years ...	10	...	13·8

Of 7,639 cases disposed of by Subordinate Magistrates, only 111 cases were appealed to Magistrates. Of 1,122 cases decided by Full Power Magistrates, 50 appealed to Sessions Courts. In 40 per cent. of these appeals, the orders of the Lower Court were reversed, in 8 per cent. modified, and in 52 per cent. the orders were not interfered with. The average duration of the appeals was 21 days. Of 4 cases referred to the Sudder Court for confirmation of sentences of death passed by the Commissioners of East and West Berar respectively, in two cases the sentences passed by the Lower Court were commuted to transportation for life. The remaining two cases were confirmed. The number of appeals to this Court rose from 8 in 1869 to 21 in 1870. In 9·5 per cent. of those cases the decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed; and in 90·5 per cent. not interfered with. The working of the Courts is reported to have proceeded satisfactorily and efficiently throughout the year.

MYSORE.

In this Province there was an increase during the year in false evidence, false claims and affrays, and passing, &c., false coin; and also in murder, culpable homicide, hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, assault, criminal intimidation, robbery, cattle theft, and slightly in dacoity. The murder cases were 62 against 48 in 1869. This increase was chiefly in the Ashtagram division which had no fewar than 25 murders during the year. The number and character of offences is shown in the following table:—

	In 1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of— Increase.	Decrease.
Class I.—Against the State or public (chapters VI. to XV., Indian Penal Code)	938	847	...	91	...	9·7
Class II.—Against the person (chapters XVI., XIX., XX. to XXII.)	8 849	10,040	1,191	...	13·4	...
Class III.—Against property (chapters XVII. and XVIII.) ...	6,897	7,552	655	...	9·5	...
Class IV.—Not included in the above and under special laws ..	1,476	2,034	558	...	37·7	...
Total ...	18,160	20.473	2,313	...	...	...
Total percentage of increase ...	...	...	...	...	12·7	...

There was a marked decrease in offences against the forest Act, and the Judicial Commissioner reports that the kidnapping of female children for immoral purposes is extinct. The following table shows the number of persons brought to trial, and the general results during the year:—

	1869.	1870.
Pending 1st January	140	277
Brought to trial	31,381	42,700
Total.....	35.521	42 977
Acquitted or discharged	20.727	30.072
Convicted	10.502	12,496
Died, escaped, transferred	15	97
Remaining under trial on 31st December	277	312

Of the persons brought to trial, 18,133 were arrested by the Police or sent in under warrants, and 23,788 attended on summons. The percentage of convictions to acquittals was 29·36, as compared with 33·63 in 1869 and 38·64 in 1868. The number of persons discharged without trial was 9,945, as against 5,778 in the previous year. The Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Mangles, says—"that the results generally show that the Police have made many unnecessary arrests or have been unsuccessful in their prosecutions, and that the magisterial authorities have not exercised a wise or careful discretion in issuing process on the receipt of complaints, which are too frequently instituted with the object of causing vexation and annoyance."

Cases Disposed of by the Courts.

Courts of—	Cases disposed of.				Persons involved.				Ratio of persons convicted to trial.			
	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Peshkars ...	3,461	3,546	85	...	7,560	7,394		166	35·74	29·44	...	6·30
Sheristadars ...	...	39	39	...	...	200	200	..	...	20·50	20·50	...
Amildars ...	6,907	10,024	3 117	...	15,553	24,578	9,025	...	31 28	26·50	...	4·78
Sur-Ameens ...	1,247	1,905	658	...	2,434	3,360	926	...	37·18	43·91	...	...
Town-Magistrates ...	384	510	126	...	618	720	102	..	45·15	36·67	...	8·48
Assistant Superintendents ...	1 9.3	2,214	291	..	4,277	5,352	1,075	...	30·67	28·40	...	2·2
Deputy Superintendents ...	231	307	76	...	403	630	227		53·10	51·43	...	1·67
Superintendents ...	178	125	...	53	362	311	...	51	55·53	52·09	...	3·44
Judicial Commissioner ...	13	16	3		24	23	...	1	91·67	86 97	...	4·70
Total ...	14,344	18,686	4,342	53	31,231	42,568	11,337	218	33·63	29·36	..	4·27

Duration of Trials.

	1869, Days	1870, Days.	Increase.	Decrease.
Peshkars...	6·59	8·5	1·91	...
Sheristadars	.....	9·4	9·4	...
Amildars...	8·54	7·7	..	0·84
Sur-Ameens	3·0	1·88	...	1·12
Town and Cantonment Magistrates ..	3·0	4·3	1·3	...
Assistant Superintendents	9·19	6·4	...	2·04
Do. do. full power Magistrates...		8.26		
Deputy Superintendents	6·35	10·7	4·35	...
Do. do. with enhanced powers..	8·0	7·16	...	·84
Session Judges	26·49	33·8	7·31	...
Judicial Commissioner	34·10	21·4	...	12·70
Total ...	7·83	8·65	0·82	...

The number of witnesses examined by the Courts increased from 47,658 in 1869 to 58,382 in 1870.

The punishments were :—

Punishments.	1869	1870.	Increase	Decrease.
Death	20	20	...	...
Transportation for life	7	12	5	...
" for a term	...	...	...	...
Imprisonment, rigorous, with solitary confinement	4	23	19	...
" " without do. ..	1,828	1,165	60	...
" simple		732		
Forfeiture of property	...	...	...	..
Fine {with imprisonment	953	1,177	224	..
Fine {without do.	7,454	9,198	1,744	—
Whipping {In addition to other punishment ...	26	28	2	...
Whipping {In lieu of other do. ...	104	103	...	1
Security to keep the peace	117	2	...	79
Recognizance		6		
Security for good behaviour		30		
Total ...	10,513	12,496	2,063	80
Deduct Decrease ...			80	...
Net Increase ...	...	...	1,983	..

There was a large increase in the number of persons punished by fine only. 10,378 persons were fined in the aggregate amount of Rs. 59,047, while in 1869, 8,407 persons were fined, Rs. 55,875, or on an average Rs. 6-10-4, as against Rs. 5-11-0 in the past year. Of the total fines imposed, Rs. 42,065 were realized, and of these Rs. 3,280 were paid away as compensation. A hundred and ninety cases were tried during the year with the aid of assessors, in the Courts of the Magistrates with enhanced powers under Section 445A., of Act VIII. of 1869, and in the Sessions Courts, the Judges concurred with the assessors in 167 cases, and differed from them in 23 cases. The average number of assessors employed in each case was three. The following

table shows the appeals preferred, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of the Province during the year, as compared with the previous year :—

From order of –	Referred and pending.		Disposed.								Remaining for trial.	
			1869.				1870.					
	1869.	1870.	Before Judicial Commissioner.	Before Courts of Sessions.	Before Magistrates of Districts.	Full power Magistrates of Districts.	Before Court of the Judicial Commissioner.	Before Courts of Sessions.	Before Magistrates of Districts.	Full power Magistrates of Districts.	1869.	1870.
Session Judges ...	75	97	67	..	...	...	84	...	...	...	8	13
District Magistrates	91	84	...	87	...	...	...	80	...	...	4	4
Subordinate do	127	230	..	...	125	...	...	...	226	...	2	4
	49	11	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	11	6	...
Total ...	342	422	67	87	125	43	84	80	226	11	20	21

The proportion of appeals from the decisions of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates was about the same as last year ; but the proportion of appeals from the sentences of the Sub-Magistrates have somewhat increased. Of 12,476 persons, however, who were convicted by the Magistrates and Sessions Judges, only 726 or 5·9 per cent. appealed to the different Appellate Courts, a result which, as remarked by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, speaks favourably for the character of the convictions generally The general average duration of appeals was 20·97 days, against 24 days in 1869. The average duration of appeals in the Ashtagram Division slightly increased as compared with the previous year. In the Nagar Division it fell from 23 to 18 days, and in the Nandidroog Division it was still more favourable, being 15 days only. The duration of appeals in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was reduced to 25·5 from 39 days in the previous year. In order to facilitate the despatch of criminal appeals, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner directed that the records of cases should, in every instance, be transmitted with the petitions of appeals received from prisoners confined in jails and lock-ups. The number of cases which came before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation of sentence of death during the year was 20, including 3 cases pending on the 1st January, and the number of persons in these cases sentenced to death, subject to the confirmation of the Court, was 31. Of these, the sentence of death passed upon 20 persons was confirmed, 3 persons were acquitted, and 4 cases involving 8 persons

were pending at the end of the year. Thirty cases came before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, as a Court of Revision. Of these, 29 cases were referred by Session Judges, and one was called for by the Court on perusal of the calendar. In 4 of these the orders were confirmed, 1 was reversed, and in 25 cases the sentences were quashed.

COORG.

In Coorg there are 22 Courts under the presidency of two Europeans and twenty Natives, for the disposal of criminal cases. During the past year the number of offences reported was 949, against 929 in 1869. Of these, 917 were brought before the Courts. But 954 cases, involving 1,624 persons in all, were disposed of as compared with 969 involving 1,839, in the previous year. There was an increase of crime under the heads of dacoity, riot, criminal intimidation, and other offences of a like charater; with a decrease of offences against property and ordinary cases of theft. The more heinous offences were very few; 3 convictions for dacoity, and one for culpable homicide. The number of witnesses examined was 2 230,200 fewer than in the previous year. The average duration of trials in the Local Courts was four days, in the Sessions Courts 51, and in the Judicial Commissioner's Courts 15. The date of the oldest case was reported to be 17th December 1871. The following table shows the work of the various Courts :—

Classes of Courts.	Cases tried.	
	1869.	1870.
Carpattegars' Courts	145	201
Subadars' do.	489	418
2nd Asst. Supts' do.	128	61
1st do do. do.	86	230
Superintendent's do.	22	13
Sessions do.	4	1
Judicial Commissioner's Court	2	1
Total .	876	925

The punishments were :—

	1870.	1869.
Fined	483	483
Imprisoned	71	50
Flogged	6	5
Ordered to find security	133	144
Imprisoned and fined	26	23
Sentenced to death	0	2

The fines amounted to Rs. 3,149-6, of which Rs. 2,693-11 were realized. In a large majority of cases the fines imposed did not exceed Rs. 10 each, and in two cases only exceeded 50 Rs. The amount paid as compensation to injured parties under

section 44, Code of Criminal Procedure, amounted to Rs. 647-15 as compared with Rs. 605-8 in the previous year. Two European British subjects were brought before the Superintendent as Justice of the Peace; the charge against one was dismissed, and the other was committed for trial before the High Court at Madras. Thirty persons appealed, as compared against 45 in the previous year. Of 22 persons, the sentence was confirmed, and reversed in the cases of 6 only. The average duration of appeals was in the Local Courts 20·4 days, and in the Judicial Commissioner's Court 24·7. In the preceding year, the figures were 16 days and 45 days respectively. The longer average duration of appeals in the local Courts was not satisfactory, seeing that fewer appeals were preferred. A circular was issued by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner requiring all officers to forward the records of cases, when transmitting petitions of appeal from prisoners confined in jails or lock-ups. The effect of the measure will, it is hoped, reduce the duration of appeals.

COCHIN.

Cochin had seven committals fewer by the Police and Magistrates in 1870 than in 1869. The total number on the files was 90, but of these, 3 remained over from the previous year. Of the total cases 84 were disposed of by Criminal Courts, 5 were referred to the Appeal Courts, and 1 remained pending at the close of the year. The total number committed to the Criminal Courts for trial was 201, or 10 more than in the previous year. The crimes, however, were generally of a less important character, although there were 4 cases of culpable homicide involving 16 persons, tried by the Appeal Courts. 7 of the accused persons were convicted of murder, and sentenced to imprisonment for life; 2 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years, and 7 were acquitted. The punishments awarded in the other cases are shown below:—

Imprisonment ...	55
Fine	7
Imprisonment and fine	12
Whipping	2
Whipping with imprisonment	8
Required to find security	6
Total ...	90

The average time from commitment to the Courts to the disposal of the cases was 21 days, or an advance of one day on the average of the previous year. Of the appeals against sentences of the Criminal Courts—12 in all, but involving 31 persons—the sentences on 8 prisoners were confirmed, 11 were modified and 2 reversed.

Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals.

Nature of Punishment.	Number of persons punished.					
	By Subordinate and local paid Magistrates.	By Dewan Peishcar exercising full Magisterial powers.	By Dewan acting as Chief Magistrate.	By Zillah Courts.	By Appeal Court.	Total.
Fined	419	29	68	7	0	523
Imprisoned	25	2	0	53	11	91
Flogged	0	23	6	2	0	31
Ordered to find Security	4	1	0	6	0	11
Imprisoned and fined	0	0	0	11	1	12
Do. and flogged	0	0	0	5	3	8
Death	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total persons punished ...	448	55	74	84	15	676
Detail of Sentences of fine and Imprisonment.						
Fines.						
Not exceeding Rs. 5	419	0	0	0	0	419
" " " 50	0	29	66	10	0	105
" " " 2 0	0	0	1	5	0	6
" " " 1 000	0	0	1	1	1	3
Exceeding " 1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of fines ..	419	29	68	16	1	533
Total amount of fines	1,267	426	843	1,105	300	3 941
Amount realized	863	130	791	317	300	2401
Amount paid to the injured parties by way of compensation or amends ...	0	0	25	0	0	25
Sentences of Imprisonment.						
Not exceeding 15 days ... Rigorous ...	0	0	0	3	0	3
Not exceeding 15 days ... Simple ...	25	1	0	6	0	32
" " 6 months ... Rigorous ...	0	0	0	34	0	34
" " 6 months ... Simple ...	0	1	0	8	1	10
" " 2 years ... Rigorous ...	0	0	0	11	4	15
" " 2 years ... Simple ...	0	0	0	4	0	4
" " 3 years ... Rigorous .	0	0	0	9	0	9
" " 3 years ... Simple ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
" " 7 years ... Rigorous ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
" " 7 years ... Simple ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exceeding 7 years ... Rigorous ...	0	0	0	0	9	9
Exceeding 7 years ... Simple ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
For life ... ... Rigorous ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
For life ... ... Simple ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ... Rigorous ...	0	0	0	57	14	70
Total ... Simple ...	25	2	0	18	1	47

CHAPTER VI.

POLICE.

MADRAS.

THE Madras Police force was reduced during the year from 23,296 to 21,443, or less than the budget estimate for 1870-71 by 4,392 men of all ranks. The total strength of the force was diminished this year by reductions in the lower grades, and by the abolition of one Deputy Inspector General, one District Superintendent, and four Assistant Superintendents of the 2nd class. The Southern and Western Ranges were amalgamated under one Deputy Inspector-General (the District of South Arcot being transferred from the Southern to the Central Range), and the Police Districts of North and South Malabar were combined under one District Superintendent. At the same time the rates of pay in the lower grades of the force (beneath the rank of Inspector) were provided for on a slightly increased scale to meet the great rise in the price of provisions and labour during the last twelve years—since the rates were first fixed. Many of these changes, however, did not come into operation in 1870 and will be more properly noticed next year.

The total strength of the constabulary stood as follows on the 31st March 1871 :—

Inspector-General and supervising staff	6
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town ...	3
Superintendents	21
Assistant do.	21
Office Establishment	73
Inspectors	397
Constabulary of all ranks	20,922
Total ..	21,443
General Police duty, including Treasure Escorts, Guards, &c.	
Rural Police	15,925
Municipal Police, Madras Town	1,020
Do. other Towns	1,701
Total ...	18,646
State Services.	
Revenue—Salt Preventive Establishment	1,602
Do. Land Customs	171
	1,773
Jail Guards	1,024
Total ...	2,797

Exclusive of those employed on State services, the proportion of Police to population was 1 to 1,424. In rural parts the proportion was 1 to 1,586, and in towns 1 to 470. The

general proportion to area was 1 to 6·58 square miles. Local Village Watchers were employed as follow:—

	No.
Ganjam	70
Vizagapatam	48
Jeypore	130
Godavery	34
Kistna	19
Nellore	92
Coimbatore	15
Total ...	408

The cost of the Police was :—

	Rs.
Wages and Allowances	29 32,303
Clothing and Accoutrements	1,89,166
Miscellaneous charges	2,42,549
	33 64 018
Add Village Watchers	13,314
Grand Total ...	33,77,332

Of the above sum Rupees 2,86,263 are debitable to purely State services :—

Salt Preventive Establishment	1,50,965
Land Customs	18,024
	1,68,989
Jail Guards	1,17,274
Total ...	2,86,263

The total cost exclusive of State services, amounted to Rs. 30,91,069, being at the rate of Rs. 144 for each Policeman, and 1-5/6 annas per head of the population. A saving of Rs. 2,72,668 was effected upon the amount of the sanctioned Budget-estimate. Of the total cost of Police a sum of Rs. 2,77,419 was contributed by Municipalities. The Land Customs Preventive Force consisted of 171 men, distributed as follow:—

	Land Customs Preventive Force.
Godavery	13
South Arcot	83
Tanjore	47
North Malabar	28
	171

In addition to the force already described, 230 Policemen were supplied to Banks, Public Companies, and private individuals, at a cost of Rs. 27,651 paid by the employers. The cost of the Madras City Marine Police was Rs. 26,904. The sum

realized by fees from boat-owners, fines, &c., under Act XXVIII. of 1858, amounted to Rs. 19,504 only, showing a deficit of Rs. 7,400, which forms a charge upon the State. The working of the Municipal Police in 44 towns is reported generally satisfactory. Under (Madras) Act III. of 1871, Municipalities were recently relieved from contributing to the maintenance of the Police.

11,802 officers were fined during the year, against 13,649 in the previous year. The amount levied has fallen from Rs. 15,688 to Rs. 10,964. Fining was heaviest in South Malabar and Tanjore. In Ganjam and Jeypore this punishment is rarely resorted to, and in Trichinopoly also the amount of fines levied from the men is very light. 955 officers were punished by reduction of grade. This punishment was most frequent in Madura and North Arcot. 62·4 per cent. of the force can read and write. The Police of the Northern and Central Ranges are the most illiterate. 50 per cent. only can read and write. The Southern Range has the highest proportion of educated men, and yet the detection of crime is poor. Tanjore District has only 57 illiterate men out of a force of 1,348, but the criminal statistics show worse results in Tanjore than in any other district of the Presidency. The number of illiterate head and deputy constables in the whole force is steadily decreasing. There are only 127 illiterate men in these grades. Last year there were 148. 2,495 men were instructed in the District Schools during the year, and 1,186 passed the prescribed test. Only 4 passed the Inspectors' test, out of many candidates but some of the examination papers for the legal part of the test were severe. The elementary schools for the education of the children of Police Officers flourish well in some districts (particularly in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, North Arcot, and Madura,) and are much appreciated by the men. The number of Officers convicted of offences during the past three years stands as follow:—1868 by Magistrates 370, by Courts 44; 1869, by Magistrates 368, by Courts 16; 1870 by Magistrates 341, by Courts 17. The number convicted by Sessions Courts is about the same as last year. There was a decrease in the number convicted by Magistrates. One officer in Madura was convicted of being concerned in a dacoity. Of the remaining convictions by Sessions Courts, 6 were for causing grievous and other hurt, 2 (in South Malabar) for causing hurt to extort confession, 6 for giving false evidence, and 1 for contempt. Three of the Policemen convicted were petty officers. In a South Malabar case of extorting confession, the sufferer, a prisoner, was so severely used by his torturers that he subsequently died from the effects

of injuries caused to his internal organs, but the offence of culpable homicide could not be proved. There is an alarming tendency to this sort of offence in the districts of the Western Coast. Of the 341 Policemen convicted by Magistrates, 3 were Inspectors and 36 were officers. Under the measures devised for reduction of expenditure, the number of Inspectors has fallen from 436 to 397. Of these 58 are Europeans, 51 East Indians, and 3 foreigners. There are 85 Brahmin Inspectors, 18 Rajpoots, and 144 Hindoos of other castes. Twelve Inspectors are Christians and 25 Mahomedans. There is one Moplah Inspector. Of 21,458 men of the Constabulary, there are 50 Europeans, 76 East Indians, 515 Brahmins, 1,108 Rajpoots and Mahrattas, 660 Nairs, 89 Moplahs, 760 Ooryahs (hill tracts of the Northern Circars), 446 Christians, 6,403 Mahomedans (29·8 per cent. of the whole force), and 189 Pariahs. Mahomedans are most numerous in the Central Range and in the Godavery, Kistna, South Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore Districts. The average number of convicts guarded in District and Central Jails was 9,384, showing a sensible decrease from the numbers in the two previous years. The decline in the average number to be guarded is about to lead to the abolition of two or three small jails. The Central Jails are not full. Fifty-nine convicts escaped from confinement, but 44 were re-captured by the Police, leaving 15 at large at the close of the year. Of the convicts who escaped 12 got away from working gangs and 47 actually broke jail. At the Trichinopoly Jail, owing to negligence on the part of the Police and Jail authorities, a band of 20 convicts (desperadoes under sentence of transportation or long terms of imprisonment) were enabled to collect at noon near the main gate of the jail and to arm themselves with iron palisades which were lying loosely about. Seizing an opportunity they rushed through the opened wicket; overpowered the sentry and the men of the guard immediately outside; broke into the guard-room; fractured the skull of the Head Constable, who vainly endeavoured to protect the entrance; and having seized some carbines and ammunition, made away across country. They were followed by the few policemen available at the moment; shots were exchanged, and the ringleader of the convicts was killed. The rest escaped into the Poodoocottah jungles. Of these 10 were re-captured before the close of the year, and 1 has been re-captured since, leaving 8 at large.

The knowledge possessed by the Police of known depredators and suspected persons is reported greatly improved, and becoming precise and accurate. The Constabulary are more independent than formerly of the assistance of the Village Police,

which was always deemed of a doubtful character. The real criminals of each village are marked and known. Registration has been systematised, and names, descriptive particulars, and previous convictions are carefully recorded. 64,431 persons in all are on the Police Registers, against 59,078 persons in the previous year. New convictions swell the lists. 14,856 of the registered suspects are females, most of whom belong to wandering tribes in the Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, and Cuddapah Districts. 1,936 known receivers of stolen goods stand on the registers. The conviction of this class is difficult. 2,925 known depredators (persons previously convicted) were re-convicted during the year, and 2,782 suspected persons were prosecuted and punished. Convictions of registered criminals were conspicuous in the North Arcot, Madura, South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly Districts. In Madras Town 114 known depredators were re-convicted during the year. In the Kistna District only 2 known depredators were reconvicted out of a very large list. This probably indicates imperfect registration. In Canara also only 2 known depredators and 4 suspected persons were convicted during the year, but the total number of persons on the suspected lists is very small. The figures under this head in the Vizagapatam District are so high, compared with any other district, as to be of doubtful reliability.

BOMBAY.

Bombay had on the muster roll of its police, for the year, 16,877 persons, or a proportion of one to every 783 of the population. The Mussulman element predominated, more than two-thirds of the force being composed of Mussulmans. Brahmins form about an eighth of the whole, Parsees a very small number, and the rest of the force is made up of the obscure castes. The standard of efficiency, as tested by the proportion of convictions to trials, is not deemed satisfactory, and has fallen off from 45·36 per cent. in 1869 to 42·78 per cent. in 1870. The number of offences brought to trial during the year was 45,847, as compared with 39,848 in 1869. The increase, therefore, was at the rate of about 15 per cent., but chiefly in cases of petty assault, &c., although there was a considerable increase, also, in the more serious crimes. There were 283 cases of perjury against 247 in 1869; 22 cases of attempted murder against 8 in 1869; 77 cases of kidnapping against 68 in 1869; 153 cases of aggravated theft, robbery, and extortion against 140 in 1869; and 53 cases of adultery against 47 in 1869. On the other hand there were only 139 cases of murder as compared with 160 in 1869; 48 cases of culpable homicide against 58 in 1864; 44 cases of rape against 64 in 1869; 604 cases of house-

breaking against 770 in 1869; 828 cases of recovery of stolen property against 882 in 1869; and 83 cases of forgery against 122 in 1869. There was a most marked increase under the head of miscellaneous offences, mostly of a trivial nature, such as criminal trespass, assault, abuse, &c. The number of these offences rose from 15,030 in 1869 to 19,121 in 1870. The number of persons tried by the Criminal Courts in 1870 was 84,959 against 75,468 in 1869; and the number of persons convicted in 1870 amounted to 35,484, as compared with 36,233 in 1869. In 1870 42·78 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted, and in 1869 45·36 per cent. were convicted.

Ratio of persons tried to the total population of the various districts:—

Surat and Broach	...	...	1 in 69
Tanna, Colaba, and Nassick		...	1 in 92
Poona and Sholapore	...	...	1 in 111
Canara ...	...	...	1 in 142
Ahmedabad and Kaira	...	...	1 in 147
Ahmednuggur	...	...	1 in 149
Rutnagherry ...	...	...	1 in 152
Sattara ...	...	...	1 in 156
Khandeish ...	...	...	1 in 172
Dharwar ...	...	...	1 in 236
Belgaum and Kulladghee ...		...	1 in 257

It is reported as a fact to be noticed that the inhabitants of those districts—Surat, Broach, Tanna, Colaba, and Nassick—where drinking and drunkenness are most prevalent, show to the greatest disadvantage. To this cause is attributable the large number of cases of hurt, assault, and criminal force. Of a total number of 9,225 offences tried in the Tanna, Colaba, and Nassick districts, the great majority of cases were hurt, assault, &c. The number of murders in the Guzerat district was very high. In Ahmedabad and Kaira alone 31 cases of murder occurred. This large number contrasts forcibly with the returns for the Canarese district in the south. The returns for Dharwar and Canara show the number of murders committed as 7 and 5 respectively. Khandeish is still reported notorious for dacoity. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the number of cases have sunk from 43 to 20. Cases of culpable homicide, grievous hurt, and adultery were most numerous in the district of Ahmedabad, Guzerat; Belgaum and Kulladghee were conspicuous for highway robbery. House-breaking cases largely increased in Guzerat, the number of cases having risen from 142 to 170. Crime was also very prevalent in the Tanna district. Belgaum and Tanna show a large number of trials for perjury, and Khandeish and Poona for forgery. There were in all 25,058 cases of crime ascertained to have been committed during the year, involving the

arrest of 46,252 persons, of whom 35 per cent. were, on trial, convicted by the various Criminal Courts.

The Returns for the division of property stolen and recovered during the year show that out of property of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,57,753 stolen in 1870, the recoveries amounted to 1,80,858 or 50 per cent. In the year preceding, the aggregate value of property stolen was 3,89,820, and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 2,12,872 or 54 per cent.

In Aden the amount of property recorded as stolen during the year was Rs. 9,181-13-1, and the amount recovered Rs. 1,128-6-8. The percentage of recoveries was 12·29 as against 21·99 in 1869-70. The condition of the police is not satisfactory. When first established it was formed of natives of India. It is now composed of a mixture of Indian Mahomedans, Somallees, Arabs, and a few Marathas: the last are the cleanest and smartest men belonging to it. The Police are very ignorant of their duties, and the majority are deeply in debt. As there are no Police Lines, the men have to find their own quarters at a heavy charge, considering their small pay. Many are old and incapable, and the force, the Administration Report says, requires to be re-organized; the introduction of some men from India who have had some training and experience of the working of the District Police Act, and the construction of proper lines for the whole body are essential requisites for their efficiency.

BENGAL.

The Bengal Police was reduced last year to the following extent:—3 deputy inspectors-general, 27 assistant superintendents, 29 inspectors, 87 sub-inspectors, 497 head constables, 3,474 constables, and 29 sowars. The force then stood as follows:—1 inspector-general, 2 deputy inspectors general, 51 district superintendents, 40 assistant superintendents, 238 inspectors, 801 sub-inspectors, 2,718 head constables, 18,481 constables, 3 European constables, 1 duffadar, and 59 sowars. The budget grant for the reduced force amounted to Rs. 45,04,195 per annum, while that sanctioned for the year 1869-70 was Rs. 50,49,824. A saving of Rs. 5,45,629 was thus effected by the reduction.

The actual cost of the force under the different heads is shown below:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Pay of superior officers	6,38,747	2	8
Travelling allowances	77,277	4	0
Boat establishments	91,901	11	1
Office rent and rent of lands	12,485	14	6
Clothing allowance	93,490	5	9
Repair of buildings	99,193	7	3
Official postage	89,245	6	10
Office expenses and miscellaneous, including stationery, rewards, escorts, repairs of boats, furnitures, &c. ...	1,66,117	7	11
Pay of executive police force and establishment ...	30,07,492	0	8
Total Rs.	42,07,950	12	

The total cost of the Government Railway police, before the revision of the force at the end of last year, amounted to Rs. 1,19,848; of which Government paid Rs. 29,962, and the Railway Company Rs. 89,846. The force was as follow:—1 assistant inspector-general, 1 assistant superintendent, 7 inspectors, 10 sub-inspectors, 92 head constables, 6 European constables, 587 constables, during the year some alterations were made in the arrangement of the police. The frontier police was as follows:—

	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	3	7	40	405
Kamroop	0	0	1	8
Gowalpaiah	0	0	6	36
Garo Hills	2	2	8	150
Dur	0	0	2	16
Luc imporo	0	1	11	84
Seebsaugor	0	0	4	40
San oogoodting	2	3	8	150
Cac	0	3	27	236
Syll	0	0	15	121
Tipperah	1	3	5	64
Total	8	19	127	[illegible],310
		At a cost of Rs.		1,75,650

In Cachar and Sylhet the additional force of 1 inspector, 2 sub-inspectors, 16 head constables, and 131 constables, drafted from Assam in 1868, is still employed there. A proposal for a local force of pioneers to take up the whole frontier duty, submitted by the Inspector-General of Police, is still under consideration. At the beginning of 1870, a force of 3 inspectors, 7 sub-inspectors, 36 head constables, and 375 constables, was employed in the Chittagong hill tracts, at a cost of Rs. 63,348 per annum. The Government of India sanctioned a reorganization of this force as a guard for the defence of the whole eastern frontier, at a cost of Rs. 94,500, or an increase of Rs. 31,152 on the original charge. The strength of the road patrol was thoroughly revised during the late reductions in the police, involving a saving of Rs. 10,861-12-4.

The patrol boats are said to have been very successful in putting down river dacoity, and their strength was to be increased at the beginning of the ensuing year. The salt preventive establishments of Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, were considerably reduced. The number of police cases under trial in Criminal Courts were:—

	1869.	1870.
Cases reported	... 64,998	57,114
Number of arrested ...	... 67,156	61,462
Finally convicted ...	... 37,782	33,832
Acquitted	... 22,295	10,164

This shows a decrease of 7,884 cases during the past year, and the percentage of convictions on the total number of cases reported in 1870 was 59·2, while the percentage of convictions in 1869 was 58·1 only.

Strength and cost of the Police of Calcutta and the Suburbs for the year 1870.

Calcutta.		Suburbs.	
Strength.	Cost.	Strength.	Cost.
	Rs.		Rs.
Commissioner—proportion of salary	12,000	1 Superintendent ...	5,100
1 Deputy Commissioner ...	14,400	17 Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ...	36,600
Office Establishment and Contingencies	24,421	48 Subordinate Officers on less than Rs 100	11,088
1 Superintendent	6,000	960 Constables	85,344
28 Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ...	62,640	Office Establishment ...	1,092
125 Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100	61,620	Servants rent, repairs, and contingent charges ...	39,720
1,292 Constables	1,13,880	Contribution to Hospital ...	6,775
8 Mounted Constables ...	720		
Servants, rent, contingent charges, and allowances ...	84,886		
Hospital expenses	20,326		
Detective Force.		*Detective Force.*	
1 Superintendent	3,000	1 Superintendent ...	3,000
5 Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ...	3,540	5 Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards ...	3,540
30 Subordinate Officers on less than Rs 100	3,600	30 Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 ...	3,600
Office Establishment and Contingencies	2,160	Establishment and Contingencies	2,160
Total ..	4,13,193	Total ...	1,98,019
Proportion of cost paid by Government	1,03,952	Paid by Government ...	1,00,794
Paid by Municipality ...	3,09,241	Paid by Municipality ...	97,225

The following statement shows the nature and number of heinous crimes ascertained to have been committed in Calcutta and the suburbs in 1870, as compared with the returns of the previous year:—

	Calcutta.		Suburbs.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
Murder	8	4	5	1
Attempt at murder	2	4	2	...
Culpable homicide	5	1	1	1
Attempt at suicide	16	12	10	9
Dacoity	...	...	...	2
House-breaking	74	121	36	25
Theft	1,793	1,743	544	662
Rape	5	7	2	1
Kidnapping	22	12	6	3
Causing grievous hurt	21	23	3	6

The conduct of the police generally is reported to have been satisfactory, and steps were taken during the year to improve the force in *physique* and general efficiency. The detective department is considered successful, and to have worked in perfect harmony with the regular police.

The experiment of appointing native inspectors has not succeeded to the extent anticipated, respectable natives ready to undertake and perform the arduous night duties inseparable from the office of inspector not being easily procurable; but the result has confirmed the Commissioner of Police in his opinion that when persons of the above description can be obtained, they are, as a rule, quite fitted to hold charge of the most important sections in the suburbs, and in some instances of large sections in the native quarter of the town. Measures were taken last year to secure the apprehension of the criminal Prankissen Bose, who had absconded to Chandernagore, and having failed, the Governor of the French Settlements in India was addressed by the Government of India in order that such instructions might be issued to the authorities at Chandernagore as should lead to the arrest of the refugee. The French Governor suggested to the Chef de Service at Chandernagore the adoption of the course followed in such cases at Pondicherry, namely to admit the presence and accept the suggestions of a European officer of the British police, and he recommended that such an officer should accordingly be deputed by this Government to Chandernagore to assist the authorities whenever it was sought to arrest absconded criminals. This rule was approved by the Government of India and prescribed for future guidance. Rules were sanctioned for Lower Bengal in 1869, to bring the importation and transportation of arms under more effectual control. The rules, however, are said to have been found to provide no adequate check upon the trade; and the police have been unable to exercise any efficient or useful supervision over the transport and sale of arms. The reports received from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the Collector of Customs, established the fact of the great extension of the trade in cheap arms, which were supposed to find their way to the frontier, and to be there disposed of to the hill tribes.

The Lieutenant-Governor urged on the Government of India the propriety and political advisability of imposing a fixed fee upon each fire-arm imported into British India. It was proposed to impose, in addition to the present *ad valorem* duty of 7½ per cent., a tax of Rs. 20 on each single or double gun or rifle, and of Rs. 10 on each pistol imported. A similar tax on each fire-arm made in this country was also proposed, to prevent giving undue stimulus to the manufactures of Monghyr. The frequent occurrence of affrays in the districts of Backergunge, Furreedpore, and Dacca, attended with culpable homicide or with grievous hurt, resulting from the common and general use of deadly weapons, was brought to the notice of Govern-

ment in the annual report of the Commissioner of the Dacca division for the year 1869-70. This was ascribed to the increasing influence of the Ferazee sect among the people of these districts, which had led to an open disregard of the orders as to licenses for carrying guns, and a combination to conceal matters from the magisterial authorities; and a proposal to disarm the whole of the districts was made by the Commissioner. The Government preferred, however, to strengthen the Police, and orders to that effect were issued.

Section 34 of the Act for the regulation of police, No. V of 1861, providing for the removal of obstructions and nuisances on roads, was extended to the undermentioned places :—

Place.	District.	Place.	District.
Bograh ...	Bograh.	Rampore Beauleah ...	Rajshahye.
Mokamah ...	Patna.	Nattore	Ditto.
Chyebassa ...	Singbhoom.	Jungypore	Moorshedabad.
Khoolna ...	Jessore.	Daltongunge ...	Lohardduggah.
Begooserai ...	Monghyr.	Dehree	Shahabad.
Sudharam or Noakhally	Noakhally.	Burr saul	Backergunge.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

As in the other Provinces, the North-West was this year comparatively free from crime as compared with 1869, the famine year, when crimes of all kinds, but especially those against property, rose to proportions almost unprecedented. The rise in the latter class of crimes is not apparent in the tabular returns. The cattle thefts in 1869 appeared in last year's returns to be diminished as compared with the previous year, but this was only nominal, and was owing principally to the discontinuance of a previous practice of recording strayed cattle as stolen if not recovered within fifteen days. Read by the light of this explanation the following table represents the exact fact :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Murders	326	377	318
Other offences affecting life	2,263	2,176	2,218
Total of offences against person ...	4,055	3,792	3,968
Dacoities	100	122	83
Robberies	435	509	412
Lurking house trespass and housebreaking	17,071	23,297	16,547
Cattle-thefts	12,196	6,751	3,454
Other thefts	22,208	32,090	24,152
Other offences	3,500	6,327	5,696
Attempts	12,880	15,369	13,817
Total of offences against property ...	68,390	84,465	61,161

The percentage of cases carried to conviction is shown in the following table :—

	Total number reported.	Total number investigated.	Total number prosecuted to conviction.	Percentage of cases inquired into.	Percentage of cases prosecuted to conviction.
1868	76,671	49,332	17,883	64	23·3
1869	92,908	56,497	26,576	60	28·6
1870	72,677	43,387	21,000	58	28·5

The proportion of cases enquired into, compared with convictions, seems comparatively small, but there are causes of an exceptional kind for the difference. One cause is the reduction of the Police force; another a change in the Departmental rule under which the police are relieved from the duty of investigating cases of petty thefts and attempts at burglary, unless specially requested to do so. The effect of the rule is not held to be satisfactory.

Percentage of cases inquired into of all cognizable offences, excluding those cognizable under Section 34, Act V. of 1861, as also (maintaining that exclusion) percentage of convictions to cases.

Number.	District.	Ascertained to have been committed in 1870.	Total number investigated by police *see note.*	Total number prosecuted to conviction.	Percentage of cases inquired into.	Percentage of cases prosecuted to conviction to total number of ascertained cases.
1	Meerut, ...	2,680	1,289	464	61	22
2	Allygurh, ...	1,918	965	313	50	16
3	Saharunpore, ...	1,620	699	331	43	20
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	853	379	197	44	23
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,210	636	300	52	24
6	Dehra Doon, ...	345	282	133	81	38
7	Bareilly, ...	5,679	1,824	1,020	32	17
8	Bijnour, ...	1,097	650	212	59	19
9	Moradabad, ...	2,189	1,226	527	56	24
10	Budaon, ...	2,390	896	482	37	20
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	2,692	1,348	723	50	27
12	Agra, ...	3,300	1,924	750	58	22
13	Muttra, ...	1,453	755	427	52	29
14	Furruckabad, ...	1,537	664	346	43	22
15	Mynpoory, ...	1,077	556	329	51	30
16	Etawah, ...	1,599	855	409	53	25
17	Etah, ...	2,054	832	321	41	16
18	Allahabad, ...	3,016	1,5[illegible]3	772	50	25
19	Cawnpore, ...	2,892	1,748	854	60	30
20	Futtehpore, ...	1,473	683	339	46	23
21	Banda, ...	2,218	935	487	42	21
22	Humeerpore, ...	1,738	954	550	55	31
23	Jounpore, ...	2,237	1,111	363	49	16
24	Benares, ...	2,698	1,779	973	66	36
25	Goruckpore, ...	3,022	1,548	568	51	19
26	Azimgurh, ...	2,858	1,455	392	51	13
27	Mirzapore, ...	2,334	1,365	523	58	22
28	Ghazeepore, ...	2,432	1,001	547	41	22
29	Bustee, ...	1,346	903	379	67	28
30	Jhansie, ...	1,193	897	388	75	33
31	Jaloun, ...	1,139	878	299	77	26
32	Lullutpore, ...	1,045	537	234	51	22
33	Ajmere, ...	2,143	1,405	728	65	34
34	Teral, ...	143	113	49	79	34
35	Kumaon, ...	696	389	338	55	47
36	Gurhwal, ...	365	23	66	6	18
37	Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, ...	644	570	222	88	34
	Total, ...	68,725	35,575	16,355	51	24

PUNJAB.

The Police of this Province are divided into two bodies, the Trans-Indus Police including the six districts comprised in the Peshawur and Derajat Divisions, and the Cis-Indus Police, comprising the remaining 26 districts of the Province. During the past year a District Superintendent was appointed to the charge of the Peshawur Police, to introduce the Cis-Indus system, which is held to be an improvement upon that previously in force, and will be extended to the rest of the frontier with certain modifications which experience has shown to be necessary. At present, in the remaining Trans-Indus districts the Police is constituted on the old systems, and is under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioners of the several districts, and subject to the inspection, but not the control, of the Inspector-General of Police. It is now proposed to extend Act V. of 1861 (the Police Act) to the Trans-Indus territory, with the modification that the District Officer shall take the place held by the Deputy Inspector-General, and that the Commissioner of the Division shall perform the duties, except such as relate to inspection, pay and clothing, which are ordinarily performed by the Inspector General of Police.

The sanctioned strength of the Police Force during 1870 was 19,942. The strength of the several grades was as follow:—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors General	3
District Superintendents	28
Assistant Ditto	17
Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards, ...	49
Sub-officers on less than Rs. 100	489
Men { Mounted	1,419
Men { Foot	17 936

The actual average strength of the force was 19,440. Of this number, 49 were Europeans, 6 Eurasians, and the remainder Natives. 0·3 per cent. were Christians, 0·1 per cent. Goorkhas, 52·4 per cent. Mahomedans, 30·6 per cent. Hindoos, and 16·6 per cent. Sikhs. The total cost of Police of all kinds was Rs. 28,56,110, of which Rs. 23,88,275 were defrayed from Imperial Revenues and Rs. 4,67,835 from Municipal Funds and other sources. This gives a rate of about two annas, seven pie, or 3¾*d.*, per head of population. There was one policeman to every 1,156 persons, and to an area of seven square miles.

The following table shows the number of offences cognizable by the Police that have occurred annually in the Punjab during the past five years, with the average price of wheat in each year:—

Year.	For entire Province.	Cis-Indus.	Trans-Indus.	Average price of wheat per Rupee.			
				Cis-Indus.		Trans-Indus.	
				S.	C.	S.	C.
1866 ...	33,038	27,428	5,610	20	13	20	7
1867 ...	34,111	28,712	5,399	20	8	21	9
868 ...	39,567	33,146	6,421	16	7	15	9
1869 ...	44,634	33,739	6,795	11	4	13	14
1870 ...	41,251	34,027	7,224	14	2	13	13

The conduct of the Police force during 1870 was, the Administration Report says, satisfactory. Of a force of 19,440 men, 330, or 1·6 per cent., were punished judicially, as compared with 1·5 in 1869, and 1·4 in 1868; 2,421, or 12·3 per cent., as compared with 18·9 in 1869; and 21 per cent. in 1868, were punished departmentally. Twelve per cent. of the force can read and write, and 7·5 per cent. attend school. The number of enlistments during the year amounted to 11·5 per cent. of the strength of the force, and that of resignations to 5·6 per cent. With regard to the health of the force, the average percentage of sick in hospital was 3·63, and the deaths amounted to 1·4.

The force is armed as follows:—

With firearms	8,570 men.
With swords only, or with swords and batons ...	10,846 ,,
With batons only	440 ,,

Sixty-one escapes from police custody occurred during the year, 50 Cis-Indus, of whom 34 were re-captured, and 11 Trans-Indus, of whom 3 were re-captured. Mention is made in the Police Report of the destruction of wild animals (tigers, leopards, bears, wolves and hyænas,) for which rewards are paid. The annual number of wild animals so killed has decreased from 5,425 in 1866, to 4,271 in 1870. Of this latter number, 12 were tigers, 204 leopards, 5 bears, 4,039 wolves, and 11 hyænas. The number of persons killed and injured annually by wild animals has decreased from 116 in 1866 to 21 in 1870.

OUDE.

During 1870 the Police force in Oude consisted of 1 Inspector General; 12 District Superintendents; 36 subordinate officers on Rs. 100 a month and upwards; 942 subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 a month; 140 mounted, and 4,764 foot constables. The sanctioned complement of City and Town Police, maintained under Act V. of 1861, and paid for from Impe-

rial revenues, was 1 District Superintendent, 121 subordinate officers, and 776 foot constables. The total force maintained from Imperial revenues was thus 13 officers, 1,099 subordinate officers and 5,680 constables, horse and foot. The sanctioned numbers paid for from other than imperial revenues were

	Officers.	*Men.*
City and Town Police under Act V. of 1861, ...	48	499
Cantonment Police " "	6	80
Extra Police " "	4	34
Village Police enrolled under Acts II. of 1865, II. of 1866, III. of 1869, ...	...	134
Total	58	747

The number of rural Police or chowkeedars was about 32,308.

The reductions in the regular Police, actually effected during the year, are thus given by the Officiating Inspector General:—

4	Assistant District Superintendents, ..	Rs.	19,200
4	Constables 2nd Grade, ..	"	1,440
12	Mounted Head Constables, ..	"	4,320
100	" Constables, ..	"	28,212
19	Foot Head Constables, ..	"	2,736
498	" Constables, ..	"	37,056
637	...	"	92,964
	Contingencies and clothing, ...	"	9,316
	Total	Rs.	1,02,280

The district distribution of the regular force during the year was as follows:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Police.	Population. One policeman to	
				Square miles.	Persons.
Lucknow,	1,379	697,500	498	2·76	1,406
Oona,	1,745	941,801	329	5·30	2,871
Barabunkee,	1,745	972,310	311	5·61	3,126
Seetapore,	2,250	952,959	284	7·92	3,285
Hurdui,	2,317	931,377	329	7·04	2,830
Kheree,	2,919	610,159	284	10·27	2,148
Fyzabad,	1,645	922,360	245	3·84	2,155
Baraich,	2,710	774,640	944	11·06	3,161
Goondah,	2,629	1,000,000	317	8·29	3,785
Roy Bareilly,	1,350	782,874	323	4·17	2,423
Sultanpore	1,701	1,035,600	340	5·00	3,045
Pertabgurh,	1,442	784,154	272	5·30	2,882
Total	23,834	10,624,596	3,960	6·0	2,683

Estimating the area at 23,992 square miles, the population at 11,198,095, and the strength of the force of all grades at 4,789, after excluding guards, on quasi-military duty, there was one man to every 5 square miles, and every 2,338 persons.

During the year 17 officers and 106 men were dismissed, 332 officers and 709 men fined degraded or suspended by their own

departmental officers, and 13 officers and 72 men punished judicially by a Magistrate. 3 were rewarded by promotion, and 365 by money. 509 officers and 641 men could read and write, and 38 officers and 502 men were under instruction. 43 left the service on pension, 85 on gratuity, 152 by resignation without pension or gratuity, 123 by dismissal, 33 on discharge, 4 by desertion, and 70 by death.

In the regular force the percentage to total strength was :—

In hospital, ...	34·22
Deaths, ...	8·5

The regular force was composed of 22 Europeans, 14 Eurasians, and 7,735 Natives.

As regards religion or caste the force had :—

		Officers.		Men.
Christians,		36		5
Mahomedans,		379		1,050
Hindoos.				
Brahmins,	144	459	1,118	2,470
Rajpoots,	64		755	
Goorkhas,	0		1	
Sikhs,	236		586	
Other Hindoos,	15			
Other Religions,		0	0	

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

During the year 1870 the Assistant Superintendents were reduced from 8 to 2, the number of European Constables from 11 to 9, the number of Chief Constables from 193 to 187, and the number of Mounted Police from 364 to 264, a measure the necessity of which the Commissioner regrets. The total Police Force consisted of 1,240 officers of all grades and 7,100 men, of whom 144 officers and 877 men were Municipal Police, exclusive of 10,091 men of the Railway Force. 3,870 men were provided with fire arms, 1,424 with swords only, or swords and batons, and 5,078 with batons only. The classes of the community from which the police are chiefly recruited are the Mahomedans, Brahmins, and Rajpoots. Mahomedans, formed 35 per cent. of the native officers and 30 per cent. of the men. Brahmins 27 per cent. of the officers and 19 per cent. of the men; and Rajpoots 8 per cent. of the officers and 11 per cent. of the men. Ten officers and 7 men were Goorkhas, 4 officers and 33 men Gonds, 4 officers Khonds, and 8 men Kols. The proportion of the Police to area and population is one to 10 square miles and 942 souls, or, excluding the policemen employed in guarding jails, escorting treasure, and similar duties, one to 10 square miles and 1,053 of the population. The total cost of the Force, exclusive of the Railway Police, was Rs. 12,33,861, of which Rs. 11,26,972 were paid from Imperial, and Rs. 1,16,889 from Municipal funds. The cost would fall at the rate of 2 annas 6 pie per head of the population. The returns show that compared

with the preceding year 1869 there was a very large decrease of crime. The total number of reported offences of which the Police were by law authorized to take cognizance without an order from a Magistrate was 21,214. During the year the police inquired into 17,201 of the cases which were reported. In the remaining cases no inquiry was asked for, and the cases being in themselves trivial, in accordance with standing orders, no inquiry was made. In the cases inquired into 20,200 persons were arrested; 13 per cent. were discharged without being brought to trial, and of those brought to trial 86 per cent. were convicted. Of the total number of persons arrested by the police 72½ per cent. were convicted. These results are deemed favourable to the police. A hundred and nineteen prisoners escaped during the year, 37 from confinement, and 82 from the police. Ninety-nine were recaptured. The conduct of the police is reported good.

BRITISH BURMA.

The number of offences brought by the Police during the past two years are :—

	1869.		1870.
Non-bailable	9,264	Cognizable	13 959
Bailable	16 993	Non-cognizable... ...	13,004
Total ...	26 257	Total ...	26 963

The following table shows the state of crime in the three divisions during the past three years :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Arakan Division.			
Murder	9	15	12
Dacoity	20	12	19
Robbery	18	14	25
House-breaking, theft, and receipt of stolen property ...	836	732	864
Total ...	883	773	920
Pegu Division.			
Murder	41	50	50
Dacoity	135	81	73
Robbery	175	142	92
House breaking, theft, and receipt of stolen property ...	4,530	6,481	5,921
Total ...	4,881	6,754	6,136
Tenasserim Division.			
Murder	13	15	17
Dacoity	32	24	65
Robbery	13	17	51
House-breaking, theft, and receipt of stolen property ...	1,436	1 292	1,723
Total ...	1,494	1,348	1,856
Grand Total ...	7,258	8,875	8,912

It will be seen that, taking these three divisions, the amount of crime is pretty much the same during the three years. Murder is held to be at an unduly high rate, and to show the homicidal character of the Burmese race. Dacoity has risen largely in amount. In the Akyab District, the Administration Report states, there was a complete "burst of dacoity of a virulent type, and more than half the cases were attended with murder, but it is satisfactory to notice that a large proportion of these cases were brought to justice." The sanctioned force of the police was 5,932 as compared with 5,663 in the previous year. The number of men who left the force of their own accord in 1867 was 1,410; in 1868 1,303; and in 1869 1,138. This is a very important point in the variable police returns of British Burma. The number of men discharged from the force for misconduct was 468 in 1869, and 473 in 1870. The number of police punished by the Magistrates increased considerably.

BERAR.

The strength of the force of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts was 2,531, or 43 less than the assigned strength in the Budget. Of the rank and file, inclusive of Chief Constables, ·19 per cent. were Europeans; ·11 per cent. Eurasians; 38·10 per cent. Mahomedans; and 61·60 per cent. Hindoos; while of the latter, 20·30 per cent. were Brahmins; 12·0 per cent. Rajpoots; and 29·30 per cent. Hindoos belonging to other castes. Of the whole provincial police, 50·27 per cent. consisted of natives of the province, and 49·73 per cent. of *pardesies*, or men from Hindoostan. The only mounted portion of the force consisted of forty camel-sowars.

The total cost was Rs. 4,72,110, of which Rs. 4,10,724 were defrayed from provincial, and Rs. 61,386 from municipal funds. In the preceding year, the cost of the force had been Rs. 4,69,952. Thus, during the year under report, the sum expended on Police Establishments represented something like 3 annas 5 pies, or 5*d.* per head of the population. In England and Wales, according to the latest available information, the cost exceeds 2*s.* per head of the population. In the Bombay Presidency it is stated at 4 annas, 10 pies, or 7¼*d.*; and in the Central Provinces at annas 2, pies 6, or 3¾*d.* The number of non-cognizable offences ascertained to have been committed during the year was 3,371, against 3,254 in 1869. The number of cognizable offences, fell from 7,309 in 1869, and 4,804 in 1870. The general decrease in crime in the Assigned Districts represents a diminution of 22·6 per cent. The statistics are somewhat the same as last year. Of 8,175 crimes of every description, 6,893 cases were brought

to trial. Information has not been given as to the number of cases which were successfully prosecuted to conviction. But it is stated that of the total number of persons who were arrested, or summoned, in connection with those cases, 11,664 were convicted before the Magistrate.

The following shows the punishments inflicted on members of the Force; and the resignations during the year—

Punished judicially	89	or	3	*per cent.*
Punished departmentally otherwise than by mere dismissal	420	or	16	,,
Dismissed	153	or	5	,,
Resigned	262	or	11	,,

The total number of escapes from the custody of the police amounted to 14, but 7 were recaptured before the close of the year. Of the Banjarees, or wandering grain-carriers, who have played so prominent a part in the history of crime in Berar, the following remarks are made by the Commissioner of East Berar, Colonel Nembhard. "The crime of dacoity is almost entirely put down; and now that the bands of professional dacoits headed by Teja and Rutna Naeeks have been captured, tried, and sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, we are not likely to have many cases of this kind again. The robberies are about the same as in 1869, but there is a satisfactory decrease by half in the number of burglaries, and some portion of the credit for this is fairly due to the police * * . It is satisfactory to note that the Patels and village watchmen have rendered good assistance to the police. Mr. Cumberlege (the District Superintendent of Police in Woon) is quite right in stating that it would have been impossible for his men to have captured Rutna's and Teja's bands of dacoits, had not the Patels, watchmen, and villagers turned out to assist."

The Deputy Commissioner of the same district, writing of this subject, also observes:—

"The most notable feature in the police working of the district in the past year has been the apprehension and prosecution to conviction of the two most notorious gangs of dacoits in Berar. These bands have been the scourge of the country for years past. They no longer exist, and the district enjoys peace."

MYSORE.

The total strength of the Bangalore Police was:—Cantonment and District Police, 865 men, the cost of whom was Rs. 1,14,684, and the town police numbered 146, and cost Rs. 15,792. In the Bangalore District, with a population estimated at 527,207

persons, and a Police strength of 614 officers; the proportion of Police to area is stated as 1 to 4·16 square miles, and the ratio of Police to population 1 to 858 persons. In the Bangalore Cantonment, with a population of 79,301, the proportion of Police to area and population is 12 police-men to 1 square mile, and 1 police-man to 329 persons respectively. The cost of the Bangalore Police, inclusive of the Police entertained in the Town and Cantonment, is estimated at Rs. 0-3-9 per head of population. But taking the actual amount of expenditure during the year, the cost per head of population is three annas and five pies.

The strength and cost of the Police at the close of the year in the Kolar and Toomkoor Districts, and the proportion of Police to area and population inclusive of the Village Police were:—

	Strength.	Cost. Rs	As.	P.
Kolar	979	51,629	3	9
Toomkoor	778	38,368	11	11
Total ...	1,757	89,997	15	8

	Kolar.	Toomkoor.
Area in square miles ...	2,281	2,766
Population	479,243	491,599
Strength of Police ...	979	778
Proportion of Police to area ...	2·3	3·5
Proportion to Population ...	489	632

The strength of the Police in the Ashtagram Division at the end of the year was 2,187, and was distributed as follows:—

	No. of Officers.	No of Men.	Total.
Mysore Town ...	7	300	307
Mysore District ...	14	1,137	1,151
Hassan District ...	10	719	729
Total ...	31	2,156	2,187

The total cost of the whole force including the Town and Talook Police, exclusive of the Village Police, amounted to Rs. 1,42,042-8-9. Of this sum, Rs. 22,021-8-9 were defrayed from Municipal funds, and Rs. 1,20,021 from the Mysore revenues.

The total strength of the Police of all ranks in the Division was 2,096, exclusive of 2,600 Village Police. The cost of the regular Police for the year was Rs. 1,32,883-10-7; of which Rs. 1,30,397-3-1 were charged to the imperial, and Rs. 2,486-7-6 to the Local or Municipal Funds. The cost of the Village Police is shown to be Rs. 33,781-8-7. The men of

the Regular and Village Police were distributed as follows in the three districts of the division :—

	Regular Police.	Cost.			Village Police.		Cost.	
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Shimoga District ...	844	51,339	9	2	1,512	32,449	7	6
Kadoor District ...	552	37,384	1	4	1,088	1,332	1	1
Chituldroog District ...	700	44,160	0	0	Not shown.			

COORG.

The Police of the Province consist of the Town and Village police. The Regular or Town Police are only maintained in Mercara and Virajendrapete, and number only 26 in all, including sergeants and peons. The cost annually is about Rs. 1,596. The number of the Regular Police, however, is held to be insufficient, and the scale of pay inadequate. The District or Village Police is composed chiefly of Coorgs, who hold land on reduced assessment in consideration of the performance of police as well as Military duties. The land so held is termed "jamma," and the jamma ryots discharge in rotation the duties of escorting and guarding treasure in the talooks. The subadars or Heads of Talooks superintend the Police within their jurisdiction. Of 291 persons arrested by the Police, 259 were brought to trial, 29 were released by the Magistrate without trial, and 3 escaped. Of those brought to trial, 156 were acquitted, 102 convicted, and 1 died after commencement of trial.

The following gives the results as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Persons arrested without Warrant.	Percentage of convictions of persons arrested.	
	1869.	1870.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	3·8	94·7
Class II.—Serious offences against the person	22·2	26·2
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, and against property only	7·7	
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	...	
Class V.—Minor offences against property ...	37·9	28·9
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	...	50·0
Total	34·5	

There were no cases of murder during the year ; but there were two attempts at murder, and three prisoners were arrested, but they were all acquitted. A hundred and twenty-seven cases of theft were reported, and 99 cases were investigated by the Police ; conviction was obtained in 43 cases, involving 48 persons. Of criminal breach of trust there were 19 cases, against none in 1869 ;

28 persons were arrested by order of the Magistrate, but only 3 were convicted. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property was 54·29, as compared with 44·74 in the preceding year. The Police were also employed in 754 cases "not cognizable" and in these 1,281 persons were arrested; 662 were acquitted, and 617 convicted, including those ordered to find security.

COCHIN.

No change occurred this year in the strength of the Police force of Cochin. The total number of cases which came before the Police was 1,682, or 173 more than in the previous year, and the number that remained undisposed of at the beginning of the year under report was 10, forming an aggregate of 1,692 cases. 370 were dismissed summarily without the attendance of the accused being called for; 1,314 cases involving 3,375 persons were disposed of after trial, and 8 cases in which 23 persons were concerned remained undecided at the end of the year. Of the 1,314 cases disposed of, 624 involving 1,665 persons were dismissed for want of evidence, and 304 cases in which 774 persons had been charged with various petty offences, were compromised. The number of cases committed to the Criminal Courts was 87, or less by 7 than the commitments in the previous year. The offenders concerned were 201 or 10 more than in 1870.

The Police convicted 559 and discharged 165 persons. The nature of the punishments awarded is shown below :—

	Persons.	Amount of Fine.
Fine	510	Rs. 2,536.
Imprisonment	26	
Whipping	23	
Total	559	

The average duration of cases disposed of by the Police during the year was 14 days from the date of charge and 13 from that of the apprehension of the offenders. There were 3 cases of murder, in which 12 persons were implicated, reported during the year, and all of them were committed to the Criminal Courts. Eight cases of Gang Robbery were reported also. Of these 5 were dismissed for want of proof, 2 were committed to the Courts, and one remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

CHAPTER VII.

JAILS.

THE total expenditure under the head of Law and Justice for the year 1869-70 was £2,903,454, being an increase of £58,007 upon the expenditure of the previous year. The total under the head of Police was £2,434,735. The amounts spent on Jail Establishments for 1868-69, 1869-70, and 1870-71 were as follow:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	£	£	£
Government of India	9,602	10,153	.....
Madras	82,782	.....	73,582
Bombay and Sind	64,021	65,594	66,128
Bengal	224,190	129,154	90,289
North-Western Provinces	78,829	107,012	76,660
Punjab	68,558	83,784	64,451
Oude	23,200	26,324	20,833
Central Provinces	25,281	27,746	7,2 5
British Burma	27,064	.....	7,002
Port Blair convicts	130,779	.....	.....
	734,396	449,767	406,160
Berar	6,921	6,014	7,872
Mysore	18,868	14,476	1,795
Coorg	.....	850	71
	760,095	471,107	415,898

MADRAS.

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes during the year was 9,621, or 312 less than the average of 1869-70, and 531 less than that of 1868-69. The number remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1870 was 9,503, or 268 less than at the end of the year 1869. The daily average number of each class during the year is shown in the following table:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts	8826·42	345·66	9172·08
Security	36·07	...	36·07
Under-trial prisoners	165·40	9·14	174·54
Civil prisoners	207·80	8·10	215·90
State do.	4·49	...	4·49
Insane do.	15·78	2·61	18·39
Total ...	9255·96	365·51	9621·47

The female prisoners and the boys in the Madras Penitentiary were removed from the body of the Jail to new wards, in separate compartments, which had been completed during the year. Of 20,003 convicts in prison during the year, 71 per cent. were Hindoos, 8½ per cent. Mahomedans, 3 per cent. Christians, and 17½ per cent. Pariahs, Chucklers, &c.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Christians	572	50	622
Hindoos	13,404	818	14,222
Mahomedans	1,612	96	1,708
All other classes	3,224	227	3,451
Total ...	18,812	1,191	20,003

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 16 years of age	256	47	303
Between 16 and 40 years	13,750	921	14,671
Do. 40 and 60 do.	4,321	196	4,517
Above 60 years ...	421	27	448
Total	18,748	1,191	19,939

The majority of the male convicts were labourers, and others employed in agriculture, these classes composing nearly three-fourths of the whole Jail population. Nearly one-half (47·71) of the prisoners, were sentenced for periods not exceeding six months, 10·44 per cent. for periods between six months and one year, 24·34 per cent. for periods between one and five years, 11·05 per cent. for periods between five and ten years, and 5·98 per cent. for periods in excess of ten years. The proportion sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 95·15 per cent. There were 43 escapes during the year. Of these, 32 were effected from inside Jails, and 11 from working parties outside.

Of 1,430 persons in Jail for the second time, 677 were convicted of crimes belonging to the same class as those of which they were formerly convicted, and 753 of different crimes. The proportions with respect to prisoners in Jail for the third time or oftener were 222, and 164, and 160, and 179, respectively.

The number of offences committed in Jail during 1870 was 4,894, for which 5,006 punishments were inflicted by Superintendents, and twenty-three by Judicial Officers.

Offences.	Males.	Females.
Criminal offences	30	.....
Having tobacco or smoking	552	8
Do. other forbidden articles	436	29
Neglecting work	1,294	94
Quarrelling	329	68
Insolence or bad language	231	20
False complaints	53	1
Other breaches of Jail Rules	1,683	66
Total ...	4,608	286

The cost of Jails in the mofussil, exclusive of guards and buildings, was Rs. 5,98,128, and that of the Penitentiary Jail Rs. 36,775. The average cost per prisoner in the mofussil was Rs. 69-4-11 per annum, and in the Penitentiary Rs. 80-4-9 per annum. The average cost of food for Native prisoners was Rs. 42-4-7, and that of clothing and bedding Rs. 3-2-1. Compared with the cost of the previous year there was a decrease of Rs. 3-3-6 in the former, and of Rs. 0-13-10 in the latter item. The diet in the European Prison cost Rs. 161-0-4, and the clothing and bedding Rs. 21-7-9 per man. The decrease, compared with the cost of the previous year, was Rs. 5-13-11 in the former, and Rs. 11-10-1 in the latter item. The total cost, exclusive of guards and buildings, was Rs. 6,34,903, or less by Rs. 33,338 than that of the previous year.

The subjoined table shows the death-rate for ten years, all denominations of prisoners included :—

Years.	Ratio per cent. of Daily Average Strength.
1861-62 ...	... [illegible]
1862-63 ...	... 8·94
1863-64 ...	... 10·99
1864-65 ...	... 12·70
1865-66 ...	... 11·26
1866-67 ...	... 11·56
1867-68 ...	... 4·24
1868-69 ...	... 3·51
1869-70 ...	... 3·90
1870 ...	... 2·69

BOMBAY.

There was a general increase in the prison population during the year, and crime seemed to be on the increase, owing, it is alleged, to the scarcity of food. In 1869 there were only 7 persons hanged in Sind. In 1870 there were 19. The acquittals on appeal was much lower than in the previous year. The number of civil prisoners is shown in the following table :—

	1869.			1870.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remained	194	11	205	186	15	201
" received	2,090	328	2,418	2,268	319	2,587
Total population ...	2,284	339	2,623	2,454	334	2,788
Average number ...	134	11	145	152	17	169
Released during the year ...	2,084	324	2,408	2,256	314	2,570
Escaped	...	...	...	1	...	1
Transferred	13	...	13	2	...	2
Died	1	..	1	1	...	1
Number remaining	186	15	201	194	20	214

Comparative sickness and mortality for the year 1869-70:—

	1869.			1870.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total population	19,038	1,038	20,076	20,252	1,169	211,421
Average daily strength ...	5,949	275	6,224	6,487	330	6,817
Number admitted into hospital	6,177	293	6,470	6,486	267	6,753
Daily average sickness ...	149·2	9·6	158·8	173·9	10·9	184·8
Number of deaths	183	4	187	190	5	195
Ratio of deaths per cent. to total population	0·9	0·4	0·9	0·9	0·4	0·9
Ratio per cent. of deaths to strength ...	3·07	1·4	3·9	2·9	1·5	2·9
Do. do. to admissions in hospital ...	2·9	1·3	2·9	2·8	1·8	2·9

The proportional amount of sickness as tested by the admissions into hospital was almost the same this year as in the previous one, but there was a slight increase in 1870 as contrasted with 1869 in the average daily number of sick prisoners.

The mortality in the Sind Jails was 113 deaths against 79 in 1869, and 22 in 1868-69. The highest rate of mortality was in the Hyderabad Jail. There was great scarcity of food in the Hyderabad District, and a large number of the prisoners admitted into that jail were in a weak state of health and an emaciated condition of body. At Bukkur malarial fevers were very prevalent amongst the prisoners; and a considerable number of the cases were complicated with pulmonary diseases. Pleuro-pneumonia is also reported to have been singularly fatal. At Shikarpore Jail the increase of mortality was due to the fact that most of the healthy and able-bodied adult male prisoners were transferred to other places of confinement, while all the aged and sickly prisoners were left in the jail.

Gross cost of maintenance and net cash cost to Government after deducting only cash profits realized from prison labour and paid into the Treasury:—

Number of Prisoners. In 1869 ... ... 6,224 In 1870 6,817	1869.			1870.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rations	2,63,564	0	3	2,74,523	4	8
Cost per prisoner	42	5	6	40	4	4
Fixed Establishment	1,23,391	14	1	1,37,462	7	8
Cost per prisoner — —	20	10	1	20	2	8
Extra Establishment	9,837	1	8	9,621	1	8
Cost per prisoner	1	9	3	1	6	7
Guards, Military or Police	1,38,979	7	10	1,39,127	11	4
Cost per prisoner	22	5	3	20	6	6
Total	2,77,208	7	7	2,86,211	4	8
Cost per prisoner	44	8	7	41	15	9

The foregoing Statement concluded.

	1869.	1870.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hospital charge	15,356 13 5	15,404 5 9
Cost per prisoner	2 7 6	2 4 2
Clothing...	37,469 15 5	33,872 13 4
Cost per prisoner	6 0 4	4 15 6
Contingencies	50,568 8 4	31,606 9 7
Cost per prisoner	8 2 0	4 10 2
Gross Cost of Maintenance ...	6,44,167 13 0	6,41,618 6 0
Gross Cost per Prisoner	103 7 11	94 1 11
Deduct—Cash Receipts paid into Treasury	66,726 11 8	67,238 10 3
Net Total Cost of Maintenance	5,83,441 1 4	5,74,379 11 9
Net Cost per Prisoner	93 11 10	84 4 1

During 1870, 927 male prisoners were taught to read and write a little, and 174 males to read and write well. Schools are now established in all the jails. The teachers are chiefly convicts. This year, as in the previous one, the greatest progress was made in the Ahmedabad and Dhooliakote Jails. As the prisoners receive instruction after doing their full day's work, and there is no reduction in labour or in their allotted tasks for those who attend the schools, the results are as favourable as can be expected. There was no emeute in any jail during the year, and the conduct of the prisoners was generally good. Five hundred and fifty-two European and 636 Native prisoners were received into the House of Correction during the year 1870. The daily average number of prisoners was 239 in 1870 as compared with 277 in 1869. The gross charge for maintenance of the prison showed a slight increase, being Rs. 60,270 in 1870 against Rs. 59,259 in 1869. The cost of each prisoner per annum amounted to Rs. 233-8-0, showing a decrease of Rs. 16-15-11 per head as contrasted with the cost in the previous year. The value of the prisoners' labour in 1870 was Rs. 7,673.

BENGAL.

In Bengal the number of prisoners in custody during the year was 69,800, against 76,025 in 1869. This decrease is due to the smaller number of admissions in 1870, which was a year of comparative plenty, while 1869 was a year of scarcity.

Prisoners Disposed of.

	1869.			1870.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Executed	50	8	58	41	5	46
Died in prison	989	40	1,029	831	33	864
Escaped	202	3	205	262	6	268
Released	51,205	2,681	53,886	47,322	2,464	49,786
Transferred to other districts	28,212	1,425	29,637	24,424	1,385	25,805
Remaining in confinement ...	19,781	790	20,571	17,965	731	18,696

Sickness and mortality in the jails in 1869 and 1870 respectively :—

	1869.	1870.
Daily average of prisoners or mean population of jail ...	19 984	19,855
Total number of sick during the year	26,783	23 930
Number discharged from hospital	24,130	22,963
Number died	1,029	864
Number remaining in hospital on the last day of the year	464	574
Ratio of total sick to average of prisoners in jail ...	134·02	120·52
Ratio of prisoners discharged from hospital to total sick ...	90·09	95·95

Of the total number of prisoners admitted during the year, 1,441 were fairly educated, 3,943 could only read and write a little, and 53,571 were entirely ignorant.

The daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour in 1870 was 17,371. They were employed as shown below :—

Employed in ordinary manufactures	6 285·00
Employed in the Alipore Jail Press	364 30
Hired to publ c departments	2,126·94
Employed as jail servants	2 597 84
Employed as work overseers, warders, and guards ...	900·13
Employed on miscellaneous duties	1 950·91
Sick in hospital, inefficient from age, &c.	3,146·18
Total	17,371·30

The profits of 1870 exceeded those of 1869 by Rs. 35,063-4-5¾, and the net earnings of each prisoner employed on manufactures and by municipalities in the year under report were slightly over Rs. 36, while in the preceding year each netted a little over Rs. 22.

Cost of maintaining prisoners during 1870 as compared with 1869 :—

	1870.			1869.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs	As.	P.
Rations	5,68,686	4	3	6,19,118	4	4½
Fixed establishment	2,26,818	2	6½	2,23,800	0	1
Extra ditto	8,288	7	0¼	16,960	9	8½
Contingencies	1,45,633	5	4½	1,96,883	6	9½
	9 49,426	3	2¼	10,56 762	4	11½

The Inspector-General of Jails effected, under the orders of the Government of India, considerable reductions in the expenditure of the jail department. There was a decrease under every head of charge except "fixed establishment." The diminution in the cost of food, which represents the most costly head of expenditure, amounted to Rs. 12·3 per cent. On the whole, Dr. Mouat showed a probable saving of Rs. 1,33,110 in the budget for the year 1870-71. The Hazareebaugh penitentiary had hitherto been used as a place of confinement for all civil European prisoners of Bengal sentenced to penal servitude or long-term rigorous

imprisonment, as also for military prisoners from other provinces. An inquiry was made during the past year in the state of discipline in the penitentiary, and it appeared that though the discipline for civil prisoners might to some extent be improved and strengthened, it would not be possible to bring it up to the standard of rigour which is imperatively demanded for military convicts, more especially for those convicted of insubordination. It was undesirable to have the two classes of prisoners, who would have to be treated on different systems of discipline, placed side by side in the same jail, and the Lieutenant-Governor thought it would be better if the jail could be made wholly civil or wholly military. The question was referred to the Government of India, who stated that it was not intended to continue the penitentiary at Hazareebaugh permanently as a military prison, but that it must continue to be used for military offenders till the prison now being constructed for military convicts at Rancekhet should be ready. The Inspector-General of Jails was therefore requested to report whether, till the Hazareebaugh penitentiary becomes a purely civil jail, means could be devised for keeping the military prisoners separate from the other prisoners by the construction of some temporary barrier within the jail. During the year the Government of India ruled that when the clothing required for jails is supplied by other jails, it is to be charged for at cost price, excluding all profits; but in these cases, to prevent the jailor of the supplying jail suffering loss of commission, some compensation is to be made. The Inspector-General of Jails brought to notice that the non-labouring prisoners in the jails of the Lower Provinces did nothing for themselves; they neither cooked, cleaned their wards, nor took any share in the work of the jail. They were, in fact waited upon by the other prisoners, and lived in ease and idleness, and consequently a large portion of the labouring strength of the prisons was wasted in performing works of necessity for them. The Lieutenant-Governor approved of a suggestion to the extent that prisoners of this description should be required to cook their own food, wash their own clothes, and clean their own wards, provided they belong to a class of society the members of which would in their own houses perform such offices. They should not be compelled to perform menial offices for others, or any work which is opposed to their customs and prejudices.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

In the jails and lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces 65,409 persons were imprisoned during the year, against a total for 1869 of 74,571; the decrease was therefore 9,162, or 12·3 per cent. Of the prisoners 46,257 were convicts, 1,854 debtors

in civil and revenue suits, and 17,304 persons arrested, but ultimately released either on acquittal or by infliction of some other form of punishment. The average daily strength of the jail population was 19,333, and of convicts alone 18,0·9. The jail buildings (exclusive of the lock-ups) being capable of containing 20,925 prisoners, there was no difficulty in accommodating the criminal population of the year. The numbers of persons arrested and placed in confinement pending their trial during the past three years were as follow:—

1868, ...	34.888
1869, ...	444,804
1870, ...	35,001

The number increased by nearly 10,000 in the year of scarcity, and during the past year fell again to its normal amount. The convict population of the jails was at the end of—

1867, ...	14.624
1868, ...	16 694
1869, ...	19,032
1870, ...	16.523

During the year the total jail population was 2·25 per *mille* on the general population of the Province, or 9 persons out of 4,000. Of these Mahomedans formed one-fifth and Hindoos three-fifths. The chief classes which fill the jails are agriculturists and labourers, making altogether 65 per cent. of the whole. The following table compares the criminals of each class with the numbers of the class as recorded at the census of 1865. Government servants enjoy an unenviable prominence:—

Class.	Criminals.	Percentage on total population of class.
Government servants, ...	1,801	1·91
Labourers, ...	9,594	·23
Shopkeepers, ...	2,978	·14
Domestic servants, ...	2,764	·13
Agriculturists, ...	20,578	·12
Artizans, ...	1,118	·03

The number of juvenile prisoners during the year was only 395, against 612 in 1869. The decrease is attributed to the more general application of the Whipping Act, and to the exclusion from reformatories of boys over 16. These reformatories exist at five of the six Central Prisons and at the Bareilly District Jail.

During the year 47 prisoners escaped from 21 jails; 22 were recaptured, in addition to 20 who had escaped in former years. The number of escapes was largest from the following jails:—

Allahabad Central jail	6
District, ,, ...	5
Bareilly Central ,, ...	4
Futtehgurh Central ,, ...	4

Of these convicts only 3 were long-term prisoners; 24 had less than one year, and 19 one to two years to serve. Altogether 8,043 prisoners in 31 jails were under instruction during the year, against 6,958 in 29 jails last year; of these 3,264 learned to read and write well. The gross cost per prisoner was Rs. 51-0-2, against Rs. 60-0-7 in 1869, and Rs. 57-11-7 in 1868. The cost of rations per man was Rs. 19-8-6, against Rs. 28-2-8 in 1869, Rs. 18-2-2 in 1868. The net cost, after deducting the cash proceeds of sale of manufactures paid into the treasury, was Rs. 46-15-9 per prisoner, against Rs. 56-9-10 in 1869, and Rs. 53-8 8 in 1868. The following table shows the manner in which the convict population was employed during the year. The labour was all intramural, with the exception of a gang employed in levelling the Alfred Park at Allahabad. The labour of building and repairing the jails is also to some extent identical in its character with extramural labour :—

Employment.	Number.	Percentage of whole population.	
		1870.	1869.
Jail servants, ...	1,443·75	8·4	17·8
Prisoner warders, lumberdars, &c., ...	1,408·50	8·2	
Building and repairing jails, ...	5,467·75	31·8	27·3
Extramural, ...	127·75	·7	·1
Grinding wheat and making clothing for jail use, ...	1,393·75	8·1	14·1
Jail garden, ...	660·50	3·7	
Manufactures, ...	3,242·75	19·00	23·6
Convalescent, light labour, ...	843·	5·	17·1
Sick in hospital, ...	620·50	3·6	
Exempted, ...	1,974·75	11·5	
Total sentenced to labour, ...	17,183·	100·	100·

The actual cash profits on manufactures were Rs. 95,754, realised by an expenditure of Rs. 3,08,259 on raw-material, and by the labour of 3,242 men throughout the year. This is an improvement on 1869, when 4,121 convicts, or 981 more, produced Rs. 77,219, or Rs. 18,535 less. The largest sums received were Rs. 27,498 for press work, Rs. 23,467 for carpets, napkins, &c., and Rs. 13,924 for blankets. The most profitable kinds of work per head of the men employed were —(1) press work, (2) blacksmiths' work, (3) making horse-clothing, (4) tailoring, (5) horse-shoeing, and (6) dyeing. The health of the year was not good. The percentage of sickness was 2·79, against 2·42 in 1869; and deaths amounted to 1 04 per cent. on the total population, against ·79 last year. The actual number of deaths rose from 836 to 928. Dysentery and diarrhœa were by far the most fatal diseases. There was one epidemic attack of cholera which carried off 29 persons in the Jounpore

Jail. With this exception, the jails in which most deaths occurred were those in the unhealthy districts of Goruckpore, Meerut, Moozuffernuggur, and Saharunpore.

PUNJAB.

The total jail population of the Punjab this year was 41,250, as compared with 40,880 in the previous year; the daily average number of prisoners was 13,060 against 12,668 in 1869. A portion of this increase, however, is reported very nominal, owing to the returns for 1870 including the number of prisoners in the four lock-ups at Simla, Hushiarpore, Mozuffurgurh, and Hazara, while in previous years the prisoners in these lock-ups have not been included in the jail population. Of the total number of convicted prisoners, 804 were released during the year on appeal, 14,706 on expiry of sentence, 1,939 on payment of fine, 63 on account of sickness, 171 for good conduct, 126 were transported, 16 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 7 escaped and were not re-captured, 97 were executed, and 450 died. The daily average number of sick was less than in 1869. There were 13,806 admissions into Hospital. Of the 450 deaths during the year, 263 were from fevers and diseases of the lungs, and 101 from dysentery and diarrhœa. There were no deaths from cholera. 3,483 prisoners were punished for offences committed in jail, as compared with 1973 in 1869. The increase is reported to have been chiefly due to punishments inflicted for idleness. Of the total number in jail at the close of the year, 14·58 per cent. were re-convicted persons. More than two-thirds of these had only been once previously convicted; the majority were re-convicted for the same class of offence. There were 22 escapes, 4 from jail and 18 by prisoners employed on extra-mural labour; 15 were re-captured, 7 were still at large at the close of the year. There were 499 juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age in the various jails of the province. Of the daily average number of prisoners in jail, about 33 per cent. were under instruction. Of the number admitted into the various jails during the year, 93·9 per cent. were devoid of all education, 4·7 per cent. could read and write a little, and 1·4 per cent. were well educated. The following statement shows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash profits on jail manufactures	71,949	15	7
Value of articles made for prison use, and labour expended in grinding wheat	28,879	11	0
Value of prisoners' labour employed in constructing jail buildings	89,044	1	0
Value of prisoners' labour employed on extra-mural works	13,440	6	0
Estimated value of convict labour employed on menial jail duties	68,359	12	0
Value of vegetables grown in jail gardens ...	10,649	15	0
Total, Rs.	2,82,323	12	7

Previous Trades, Professions, &c., and Social Relations of Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab during the year.

		No. of Individuals.
Males.	Of independent property	17
	Agriculturists	17,015
	Blacksmiths	1,204
	Domestic Servants	667
	Government Servants	838
	Labourers	7,113
	Professional traders	62
	Shop-keepers	2,053
	No occupation	1,161
Females.	Married	1,025
	Unmarried	60
	Prostitutes	85
	Total ...	31,300

Religion of the Prisoners under Sentence in the Punjab during the year.

Class of Jails.	Christians. Europeans.	Christians. Eurasians.	Christians. Natives.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	All other classes.	Remarks.
Central Jails	17	5	...	2,258	1,621	...	
Divisional Jails	2	2	4	3,336	683	550	
District Jails	4	3	5	13,835	6,323	2,652	
Total ...	23	10	9	19,429	8,627	3,202	

OUDE.

The inmates of the Oude prisons proper, excluding those received from other jails, was in 1868, 16,0888; in 1869, 18,750; in 1870, 16,878. The admissions during the past year were 9,320, being a decrease of 2,589 on the 11,909 admitted in 1869. The daily average numbers were—in 1868, 6,523·07; in 1869, 7,477·48; in 1870, Males 6,207·50, Females 500·83, Total 6,708·33. The total number of releases was in:—1868, 1869, 1870, 8,938, 10,928, and 10,309. Of a convict population of 16,878, there were:—Christians 9, Mahomedans 3,152, Hindoos 13,317. All other classes, 400.

Classified by age, there were:—

				Per cent.
under 16.	Males, ...	261		
	Females	34—	295	1 74
16 to 40.	Males, ...	11,964		
	Females, ...	1,193—	13,157	77·95
40 to 60.	Males, ...	2,731		
	Females, ...	330--	3,061	18·13
above 60.	Males, ...	320		
	Females, ...	36—	365	2·16
Total	Males.	15,285		90 56
,,	Females, ...	1,593		9 43
	Total, ...	16 878		...

Classified by the previous occupation, there were :—

	Males.	Percentage.
Of independent property, ...	439	2·87
Agriculture	8,113	53 08
Labourers, ...	3,230	21·13
Shop-keepers and traders, ...	950	6 20
Artizans, ...	295	1 93
Domestic servants, ...	535	3·50
Professional, ...	375	2·47
Government servants, ...	427	2 79
No occupation, ...	921	6 02
	Females.	Percentage
Married,...	1,209	75 89
Unmarried, ...	253	15 88
Prostitutes, ...	131	8 22
	1868	1869
Agriculturists, ...	3,451	3,699
Labourers, ...	1,022	1,178
Watchmen	162	271
Fishermen or boatmen, ...	27	31
Carpenters, ...	22	25
Masons, ...	18	24
Workers in metals, ...	34	26
Shop-keepers, ...	238	355
Writers, ...	86	83
Zemindars, ...	343	306
Barbers.	41	47
Washermen, ...	21	27
Vegetable sellers, ...	22	22
Potters, ...	14	21
Oilmen, ...	24	40
Milkmen, ...	137	120
Bhujwas, ...	29	46
Saltpetre and salt makers, ...	47	46
Pr esthood,...	92	80
Weavers, ...	61	90
Tailors, ...	27	33
Sweepers, ...	53	51
Other occupations, ...	870	937

Nature of Sentence.

						Percentage.
Not exceeding one month, ...	Males ...	2,151				
	Females ...	341		2,582		15·02
Above one, and not exceeding three months,...	Males ...	2,186				
	Females ...	310		2,496		14·7
Above three, and not exceeding six months, ...	Males ...	2,461				
	Females ...	292		2,753		16·31
Six months, and not exceeding one year, ...	Males ...	3,239				
	Females ...	215		3,454		20·46
Above one, and not exceeding three years, ...	Males ...	3,351				
	Females ...	187		3,538		20·96
Above three, and not exceeding five years, ...	Males ...	912				
	Females ...	95		1,007		5·96
Above five, and not exceeding ten years, ...	Males ...	517				
	Females ...	25		542		3·21
Exceeding ten years, ...	Males ...	29				
	Females ...	1		30		0·17
Transported for life beyond seas, ...	Males ...	51				
	Females ...	9	60	...		
For shorter periods, ...	Males ...	361				
	Females ...	26	387	447		2·64
Executed, ...	Males ...	27				
	Females ...	2		29		0.17,

There were under sentence of—

Simple imprisonment ...	Males	1,065	
	Females	187	1,272
Rigorous	Males	14,200	
	Females	1,406	15,606

Of a total of 15,285 males and 1,593 females, the number of those who had been before in prison

			Percentage.
Once before, was, for the same class of crime,	Males	693	4·53
	Females	41	2·63
	Total	734	4·34
" for different crimes ...	Males	1,075	7·03
	Females	51	3·20
	Total	1,126	6·67
Twice before, for the same class of crime.	Males	124	0·81
	Females, ...	13	0·81
	Total	137	0·81
" for different crimes	Males	323	2·11
	Females	15	0·94
	Total	338	2·00
More than twice before, for the same class of crime	Males	43	0·28
	Females, ...	2	0·12
	Total	45	0·26
" for different crimes	Males	112	0·73
	Females	7	0·43
	Total	119	0·70

Of a daily average strength of 6,708, the daily average number under instruction was 122·55 or 1·82 per cent. Of 8,261 males, received during the year, 7,761, or 93·94 per cent. were unable to read or write. Of 1,059 women, not one could read or write. Three hundred and four men could read or write a little; and 196 could read and write well. In Jail, 307 men learned to read or write a little, and 46 to read or write well.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The total prison population during the year was 10,205, of whom 9,184 were males, and 1021 females. The average daily number of prisoners was, however, only 2,737 males and 204 females. There remained on the prison rolls at the end of the year 2,490 prisoners,—2,331 males and 159 females, and of these the number of prisoners under 16 years of age was, males 206, females 47. Of a total of 9,549, 2,448 were sentenced to imprisonment for less than one month; 2,047 for a period not exceedding three months; 1,801 for a period exceeding three, but not exceeding six months; 1,253 for a period exceeding six months, but not exceeding one year; 921 for a period exceeding one, but not three years; and only 1,059 for longer periods. More than 66 per cent. of the prisoners had been sentenced to not

more than six months' imprisonment. 599 males and 45 females had been in prison once prior to the date of their current sentence of imprisonment; 168 males and 8 females twice 102 males and 15 females more than twice before. Thus the number of prisoners who had been previously in jail formed in the case of males about 10 per cent. of the whole, and in the case of females rather less than 7 per cent. Twenty prisoners escaped during the year, but 11 were recaptured. During the year 1,331 males and 57 females learnt to read and write a little, and 560 males and 10 females to read and write well.

Out of an average number of 2,873 sentenced to labour—

269 were employed as jail servants,
398 on jail buildings,
150 in grinding wheat, making prison clothing, &c.,
269 in road making,
86 in jail gardens,
1,083 in manufactures.

This last heading includes a great variety of all kinds of work, some severe and some light, oil-pressing, mat-making, blacksmith's work, grinding wheat, &c. The estimated earnings per head were Rs. 40-12-0 (£4-1-6). During the year 17 men were, on account of their good conduct and industry while in jail, released before the expiry of their sentences.

The Jubbulpore School of Industry is reported well of as an industrial institution, though as a jail it does not take high rank. Established in 1837 with the object of employing and instructing Thug and Dacoit prisoners and approvers, whom it was not considered expedient to release or remove from surveillance, it has remained to the present day a place of confinement for those classes, but the discipline is by no means so strict as in the regular jails. The approvers, their wives, and families, numbering in all some 2,300 souls, live close to the institution in what is known as the Thugee village, which is surrounded by a wall. The Thug and Dacoit prisoners, who numbered 51 at the close of the year, are confined in a separate jail attached to the institution. The Thug approvers were 158 and the Dacoit approvers 11 at the close of 1870. The work performed at the School is reported good. It has a great reputation for tent making, carpet making, &c.; but not only are the families of the Thugs employed on these manufactures, but free labour has also been introduced from outside.

BRITISH BURMA.

During the year the daily average number of prisoners was 4,536 males and 50 females, as compared with 4,106 males and 61 females in the previous year. Of the total number there were only 205 who had followed any handicraft previous to sentence; but there were 5,714 agriculturists and 2,534 labourers. This is naturally

held to create a difficulty in the rapid introduction of jail manufacture. 754 of the prisoners were sentenced to periods of imprisonment of less than one month; 3,107 not exceeding six months; 2,149 between that and a year; 4,806 between one year and five years; 431 between five and ten years; and 336 above ten years; 10,538 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and 1,228 sentenced to simple imprisonment. There were 37 escapes during the year, and altogether there were 133 escaped convicts uncaptured at the end of the year. It is a curious feature of Burmese life that 80 per cent. of the convicts who entered the prisons during the year knew how to read and write, while 2,216 out of 7,699 could read and write well. This is the result of the teaching of the monastic schools; it is remarkable however, that this education is entirely confined to the males, few of the females could read or write.

At the beginning of the year, new civil and female prisons were opened at Rangoon and room for 148 prisoners was set free in the main jail. The number of prisoners admitted to hospital throughout the year was 3,777 males and 9 females against 3,531 of the former and 19 of the latter in 1869. Of insane prisoners there was a daily average of 73 males and 8 females.

The total cost of the Jails during the year was Rs. 2,53,244-11-7, or an average cost of each inmate estimated on the daily average strength, of Rs. 51-2-6, calculated on rations, establishments, police guards, hospital charges, extra establishments, clothing, and contingencies. The labour of the prisoners produced Rs. 1,15,128-10-4; but to judge of the actual work performed by the prisoners, it will be necessary to bear in mind that jail labour was employed for prison use to the extent of Rs. 52,488. The average cost of rations was considerably decreased; this was partly due to increased supervision and check over the expenditure of the various jails.

Previous Trades, Professions, &c. and social relations of Prisoners.

	Trades, Professions, &c.	Number of Individuals.														
		Rangoon.	Moulmein.	Akyab.	Bassein.	Thayetmyo.	Kyouk Phyoo.	Sandoway.	Toungoo.	Henzada.	Myanoung.	Prome.	Shew gyen	Tavoy.	Mergui.	Total.
Trades, &c.	Agriculturists	359	221	112	68	154	80	31	6	30	27	5	13	8	6	1120
	Barbers ...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	.	16
	Blacksmiths	31	15	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	46
	Boatmen or Fishermen ...	127	73	...	50	25	4	1	2	1	7	1	5	...	14	310
	Brickmakers	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		..	...	.	46
	Carpenters	85	25	...	9	3	9	1	5	1	3	1	...		.	142
	Cobblers	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	5
	Compositors and Pressmen ...	27	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	.	32
	Domestic servants	73	31	.	...	...	..		...	...	...	...		..	...	104
	Druggists	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	4
	Elders of village	21	11	...	..	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

The foregoing Statement concluded.

	Trades, Professions, &c.	Number of Individuals.														
		Rangoon.	Moulmein.	Akyab.	Bassein.	Thayetmyo.	Kyouk Phyoo.	Sandoway.	Toungoo.	Henzada.	Myanoung.	Prome.	Shwe-gyen.	Tavoy.	Mergui.	Total.
Trades, &c.	Gardeners	69	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
	Herdsmen	9	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	.	15
	Hunters, ...	7	2		...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Labourers	574	267	181	58	112	26	17	67	42	25	9	19	5	8	1440
	Masons	29	7	..	1	2	3	.	1	...	1	...	...			44
	Musicians	17	12	.	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	29
	Oilmen	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	36
	Pedlars	109	14	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	123
	[illegible]y dealers	31	13	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	.	...	5	...	...	88
	[illegible]eemen	14	5	...	7	..	...	4	..	...		...	...	.	.	30
	Revenue Collectors	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	7
	Sawyers	49	23	...	...	12	...	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	...	84
	Seamen	23	9	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Shopkeepers	21	3	27	59	18	6	1	.	21	.	3	...	1	...	160
	Soldiers	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.		...	..	...	5
	Tailors	13	7	...	..	10	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	30
	Traders	51	17	...	...	16	...	...	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	85
	Washermen	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Warders	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	8
	Weavers	15	9	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	2	26
	Workers in Metal	23	8	...	4	27	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	70
	Writers	7	4	..	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	19
	Watchmen	6	2	...	1	10	...	1	...	...	1	..		1	...	22
	Total ...	1877	864	320	259	429	129	57	81	102	66	23	42	15	30	4324
Social relations.	Unmarried	467	237	92	42	100	28	14	12	47	24	8	9	5	14	1099
	Widower or Widow	225	39	24	64	20	4	5	14	7	1	..	5	10	3	421
	Married: One wife or husband	903	432	129	122	401	94	33	46	43	41	14	18	12	13	2301
	Married: Two do do	197	117	54	23	7	2	4	3	5	.	1	4	2	...	419
	Married: More than two do	85	39	21	8	1	1	1	6	...	...		3	1	...	166
	Have children: Not more than three	209	107	159	123	151	69	28	23	29	22	13	6	11	3	953
	Have children: More than three	93	29	19	83	96	17	10	19	12	3	...	5	4	...	400

BERAR

In the jails of Berar during 1870 the total jail population was 3,425, an increase of 1·4 per cent. compared with the previous year; the daily average number of prisoners also increased from 1,029·82 to 1,035·71. Of the total prisoners, 28 were released on appeal, 10 on payment of fine, 4 on account of extreme sickness, 1,748 on expiry of sentence, 37 died, 1 escaped and was not recaptured, and 2 were executed, leaving the remainder in confinement. The daily average number of civil prisoners during the year was of males 11·13, and of females ·1; and of under-trial prisoners 28·25 males, against 2·35 females. Crime was most common among Mahomedans; and least prevalent among those grouped as "other castes," that is, not Hindoos. The number of prisoners who had undergone incarceration on previous sen-

tence, was equal to a percentage of 20·63 on the whole; in 4·6 per cent. of those re-convictions, the offence committed was of a similar nature to that which had led to the former conviction. The mortality among the inmates of the jails, including prisoners of every description, and calculated on the daily average strength, was 3·8 per cent. In 1869 it was 1·9 per cent.; and in 1868 3·9 per cent. No deaths from cholera or other epidemic disease occurred during the year. There were a few cases of scurvy, however, both in the Oomrawatee and Akolah jails. The first admission to the jail hospital from this cause happened in the month of July. Of the admissions into jail, 1,699 prisoners were in good, 171 in indifferent, and 144 in bad health; while of 2,027 prisoners discharged, 1,713 were in good; 258 in indifferent; and 56 in bad health at the time of their leaving jail. The number of prisoners who gained in weight during the period of their imprisonment was 1,119, against 762 who lost in weight. Of the deaths during the year 10 were due to fevers, 7 to dysentery, 2 to diarrhœa, 5 to debility, 8 to scurvy, and 5 to phrenitis, pneumonia, &c.

The total number of punishments for breaches of jail discipline was 6·5 per cent. of the under-sentence prisoners, against 13·9 per cent. in 1869. In all, 184 convicts were punished. Of these, 156, or 84·7 per cent., were flogged; 8 were placed in solitary cells; 1 was punished by loss of his good conduct mark, and 19 punished in other ways. Only one prisoner escaped from jail during the year; he was not re-captured. Of the 12 convicts who escaped in 1869, two were apprehended in 1870. The number of convicted juvenile offenders —that is, prisoners under the age of 16—was 45 boys and 1 girl. All convicts of this class whose sentence was for a longer term than three months were sent to the Akolah jail, where separate accommodation was provided for them; and where they were made to attend school for four hours daily, and to work at a trade during another portion of the day. The daily average number of female prisoners was 74·31; an increase of 4·31 as compared with 1869.

The following statement shows the earnings of prisoners:—

	Rs.	A.	P	£.	s.	d.
Cash profits made in the manufactory ...	11,121	15	0 =	1,112	3	10
Value of articles manufactured for prison use	2,283	12	0 =	228	7	6
Value of prisoners' labour employed in constructing jail buildings, &c.	31,698	7	0 =	3,169	16	10
Value of vegetables grown in jail gardens ...	944	10	0 =	94	9	3
Estimated value of convict labour employed on menial jail duties	5,388	10	0 =	538	17	3
Total	51,437	6	0 =	5,143	14	38

The total expenditure on jails amounted to rupees 73,679-13-0 in 1870, against rupees 89,920-7-11 in 1869. The following table shows the principal statistics under this head—

	Total cost for 1869.			Cost per prisoner.			Total cost for 1870.			Cost per prisoner.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rations	36,340	3	1	35	14	9	36,085	15	8	35	4	9
Fixed Establishments ...	12,997	10	7	12	13	5	12,834	11	2	12	6	8
Jail Guards	7,071	4	0	6	15	11	7,407	8	6	7	2	8
Contingent Guards	6,136	0	0	6	1	2	5,253	3	11	5	1	4
Hospital charges	1,207	12	8	1	3	2	1,388	10	7	1	5	6
Clothing	4,809	12	2	4	12	1	3,305	5	11	3	3	2
Contingencies	3,392	0	9	3	5	7	4,153	12	9	4	0	3
Total ...	71,954	11	3	71	2	1	70,429	4	6	68	8	4
Add building expenses ...	17,965	12	8	17	12	2	5,757	2	0	5	9	1
Grand Total ...	89,920	7	11	88	14	3	76,186	6	6	74	1	5

The dietary of the prisoners was slightly modified during the year by the substitution of certain spices in lieu of parched gram; and the daily allowance of salt was raised from 100 to 139 grains per man. Berar does not as yet possess anything in the shape of a reformatory, or school of industry. The chief direct efforts at convict reformation which are made concern only the juvenile offenders.

MYSORE.

In this province there are 8 jails, and 85 lock-ups. The total number of prisoners incarcerated during the year was 5,205, or fewer by 87 than during the previous year; the daily average number was 1,619 as compared with 1,795 in 1869, showing a decrease of 176. There was an increase, however, of 263 in the number received into jail. The releases and removals from the the jails, during the year will be seen in the following :—

By acquittal on appeal	105	Executed	20
On expiry of sentence	... 3,002	Died	39
On payment of fine	... 375		
On account of sickness	... 4	Total	... 3,591
For good conduct	6	Remaining in prison at the close of the year ...	...1,614
Escaped	2		
Transferred to other Jails	... 38		5,205
	3 532		

The different classes of persons imprisoned during past and previous year were as follow :—

	1869.	1870.
Europeans	17	17
Eurasians	7	5
Native Christians	48	35
Mahomedans...	573	626
Hindoos	4,087	4,129
Other Classes	560	393
Total ...	5,292	5.205

There was a marked improvement in the conduct and discipline of prisoners generally; 232 prisoners only were punished for breaches of jail rules as against 427 during the previous year, the total ratio of punishment per cent. of average strength being 23·7 in 1869 as against 14·2 for the past year. In all 95 prisoners were employed during the year as warders, guards and overseers, as against 80 in 1869. The practice of employing prisoners in this manner was restricted to the Bangalore (Central), Shimoga, Mysore, and Kolar jails. Of the total number of convicts 82·23 per cent. were wholly unable to read or write, 14·85 per cent. could read and write a little, and only 2·92 per cent. could read and write well. Instruction was given to prisoners, in the Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga jails. In the two former the daily average number under instruction was 583 and 6 respectively. In all 925 prisoners were instructed to some extent in reading and writing. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in both jails and lock-ups amounted to Rs. 1,58,362, as against Rs. 1,44,769 in 1869, and the total cost per head of average strength amounted to Rs. 97-12-6, as compared with Rs. 80-10-8. The following is an abstract of the charge:—

Daily average No. of Prisoners ..	In 1870 1·6 In 1869 1·7	Total Cost.			Cost per Prisoner.		
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rations ...		46,660	1	6		28	12	11
Fixed Establishment		49,796	7	10		30	11	11
Extra Establishment		9,345	9	4		5	12	3
Guards, Military of Police		37,288	5	6¼		23	0	4
Hospital charges		2,322	5	11		1	6	11
Clothing ..		5,382	7	0		3	5	5
Contingencies ...		7,566	9	¾		4	10	9
Gross Cost of Maintenance		1,58,361	14	2¼	(Gross cost)	97	12	6
Deduct estimated Value of labour ..		64,220	8	0				
Net Total Cost of Maintenance ...		94,141	6	2¼	(Net)	58	2	1

The ratio of deaths per cent. of total jail population was 0·73 only. The general results are shown in the following comparative table for the two past years:—

	1869.	1870.
Admission into hospital during the year	2,030	1,400
Daily average number of sick ...	64·69	46·291
Deaths	95	39
Ratio of deaths to total number of jail population	1·76	73·

Fever, as in the previous year, was the prevailing disease.

COORG.

The total number of sentenced prisoners confined in the Mercara jail and lock-ups was 172. Of these, 57 convicts were

in jail on the 31st December 1869. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement was 58·45, as against 63·56 in the previous year. Notwithstanding the large number of admissions the daily average was less than that of 1869, owing to many of the sentences being for short terms only. Of the total number of prisoners incarcerated during the year—3 were released on appeal, 4 on payment of fine, 1 on account of good conduct, 103 on expiry of sentence, 2 escaped, and 3 died, leaving 56 remaining at the close of the year. Six of the prisoners in the jail had been convicted twice, 3 had been convicted for the third time, and 2 for the fourth time. Thirteen females were imprisoned during the year. The general health of the prisoners is stated to have much improved. The prevailing diseases were fever, and diarrhœa. The difficulty of procuring skilful artizans to instruct the prisoners in handicraft trades has seriously affected the success of jail manufactory. The sum of Rs. 1,001-11-3 was, however, realized under this head, from which after deducting expenditure, a net profit of Rs. 445-10-9 was credited to Government. Taking the estimated value of out-of-door and in-door jail labour at Rs. 2,982, the average earnings of each prisoner was Rs. 54-6-0. The actual cash earnings of each prisoner for jail manufactures was Rs. 8-2-5. The cost of feeding prisoners has been reduced from Rs. 38-4-0 in 1869 to Rs. 34-2-0 in the past year. A reduction was also effected in the cost per head of hospital charges and contingencies. The cost of the fixed establishment amounted to Rs. 3,775, against Rs. 3,825 in 1869. There was, however, an increase of cost under the head of clothing, amounting to Rs. 140—accounted for by the fact, that the supply stored in former years was issued in 1869, while the clothing for 1870 was purchased during the year. Of the total expenditure incurred on account of the jail and lock-ups including cost of repairs by the Public Works Department amounting to Rs. 7,753-13-2, the total outlay was Rs. 628-13 5 below that of the previous year; but as the average number of prisoners was less, the total average cost of each prisoner rose to Rs. 124-13-9 after deducting Rs. 455-10-9 on account of cash receipts for manufactures.

COCHIN.

The number of prisoners in the jails at Ernacollum and Trichoor at the beginning of the year was 263, and the number of those received during the year was 301, making a total of 564. Of this number 330 were released, one was executed, and 233 remained at the close of the year. Of these, 14 were Civil debtors, 4 prisoners under trial, and the remaining 215 convicts, of

whom 6 were females. The sentences awarded to the convicts were as follow:—

Rigorous imprisonment for life	36
Ditto for more than 7 years	85
Ditto for more than 2 years	63
Ditto for more than 6 months	24
Ditto for not more than 6 months	3
Simple imprisonment for more than 7 years... ...	1
Ditto for more than 6 months...	1
Ditto for not more than 6 months	2
Total ...	215

The expenses on account of jails, exclusive of the cost of European Medicines and medical attendance, were:—

For diet and clothing	Rs 9,703-5-4
Guards, &c.	,, 3,726-0 0
Repairs	,, 1,084-10-3
Total	Rs. 14,513-15-7

CHAPTER VIII.

INDIAN FINANCE.

THE following figures show the total Gross Amount of the Public Revenue and Expenditure of British India, with the Surplus or Deficit in each of the undermentioned years :—

Years ended.	Gross Revenue.	Total Expenditure. In India.	Total Expenditure. In England.	Gross Expenditure.	Actual Surplus (+) or Deficiency (+) of Revenue.
30 April.	£	£	£	£	£
1861	42,903,234	40,408,239	6,516,380	46,924,619	— 4,021,385
1862	43,829,472	37,245,756	6,634,344	43,880,100	— 50,628
1863	45,143,752	36,800,805	6,515,601	43,316,406	+ 1,827,346
1864	44,613,032	38,087,772	6,446,913	44,534,685	+ 78,347
1865	45,652,897	39,452,220	6,394,198	45,846,418	+ 193,521
1866	48,935,220	41,120,924	5,048,228	46,169,152	+ 2,766,068
31 March.					
1867	42,122,433	37,094,406	7,545,518	44,639,924	— 2,517,491
1868	48,534,312	41,646,947	8,497,622	50,144,569	— 1,610,157
1869	49,262,691	43,225,587	10,181,747	53,407,334	— 4,144,643
1870	50,901,081	42,791,013	10,591,013	53,382,026	— 2,480,945
1871	51,413,685	41,015,502	10,083,003	51,098,505	+ 315,180

The items of receipts and expenditure during the last year are shown in the following table :—

Revenues and Receipts.	1869-70.	Revenues and Receipts.	1869-70.	Revenues and Receipts.	1869-70.
	£		£		£
Land Revenue	21,088,019	Stamps ...	2,379,316	Army, Miscellaneous	1,060,423
Tributes & Contributions from Native States ...	765,126	Mint	157,214	P. W., Miscellaneous	957,714
Forest ...	471,590	Post Office ...	711,698		
Abkaree (Excise)	2,253,655	Telegraph ...	202,932	Total, India £	50,706,604
Assessed Taxes ...	1,110,224	Law and Justice	801,954	England: Telegraph and Miscellaneous Receipts. ...	194,477
Customs ...	2,429,185	Police ...	287,549		
Salt ..	5,888,707	Marine ...	329,953		
Opium ...	7,953,098	Education ...	74,889		
		Interest ...	336,376	Total, India and England £	50,901,081
		Miscellaneous ...	1,446,982		

Expenditure.	1869-70.	Expenditure.	1869-70.
	£		£
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,773,414	Ecclesiastical	161,083
Interest on Special Loans, P. W.		Medical Services	443,074
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	627,267	Stationery and Printing ...	253,325
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	465,094	Political Agencies, and other Foreign Services	384,897
Land Revenue	2,174,779	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements,	1,844,279
Forest	313,477	Miscellaneous	754,207
Abkaree (Excise)	256,528	Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	592,752
Assessed Taxes	41,701	Army	12,828,750
Customs	181,456	Public Works Ordinary:	
Salt	391,485	P. W. including Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways, and Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions	5,107,259
Opium	1,820,683		
Stamps	100,913		
Mint	88,019		
Post Office	649,934		
Telegraph	457,175	Total India £	41,363,021
Allowances to District and Village Officers	283,609	Expenditure in England ...	6,458,211
Administration and P. Depts.	1,226,972	Ditto ditto for Stores transmitted to India	1,414,116
Law and Justice	2,903,454	Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, less Net Traffic Receipts	1,547,064
Police	2,434,735		
Marine	934,044		
Education, Science, and Art,	868,626	Total India and England £	50,782,412

Abstract view of the Public Revenue and Expenditure, including Charges of Collection, in each Presidency and Province in British India exclusive of Receipts and Expenditure in England, for each of the under-mentioned Years.

Years ended.	Territories and Departments under the Government of India.		Bengal.		North-Western Provinces.		Oude.		Punjab.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30 April.										
1861 ...	1,872,390	13,615,541	14,098,104	4,530,181	5,920,711	3,405,043	1,391,602	999,447	3,476,680	2,150,550
1862 ...	2,371,804	13,432,212	13,766,007	4,836,678	6,654,481	2,468,397	1,253,946	710,649	3,097,456	1,681,476
1863 ...	2,260,443	13,092,766	14,635,541	4,935,761	5,727,552	2,063,238	1,223,517	732,759	3,036,756	1,617,320
1864 ...	2,711,097	13,080,186	15,097,117	5,871,148	5,455,052	2,095,105	1,184,666	694,454	3,188,071	1,549,430
1865 ...	2,382,029	13,088,136	14,887,064	6,634,870	5,497,650	2,235,421	1,237,753	596,647	3,183,340	1,803,290
1866 ...	4,602,332	15,203,171	15,485,810	5,321,817	5,695,698	2,126,679	1,313,097	607,916	3,221,624	1,647,328
31 March.										
1867 ...	2,484,273	11,897,649	13,605,416	4,999,061	5,359,144	2,355,196	1,213,956	677,619	3,248,108	1,894,239
1868 ...	1,974,857	12,861,109	16,767,980	6,206,145	5,881,715	2,566,172	1,426,502	740,921	3,459,675	2,110,489
1869 ...	2,538,362	13,458,414	16,533,385	6,544,463	5,817,449	2,947,345	1,476,183	773,151	3,434,015	2,382,111
1870 ..	3,318,343	13,283,624	15,769,214	6,876,851	6,056,137	3,003,411	1,550,701	726,347	3,792,211	2,296,234
1871 ...	2,595,646	12,930,882	16,329,744	6,308,306	6,200,236	2,724,170	1,617,023	669,909	3,952,650	2,458,184

Years ended.	Central Provinces.		British Burma.		Madras.		Bombay including Sind.		Total.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30 April										
1861 ...	398,886	287,869	667,264	461,535	6,670,430	7,246,032	8,407,167	7,712,041	42,903,234	40,408,239
1862 ...	391,219	349,776	766,856	400,975	7,015,079	7,059,141	8,512,633	6,306,542	43,829,472	37,245,756
1863 ...	843,822	627,343	927,461	482,458	6,934,130	6,580,136	9,564,530	6,669,024	45,143,752	36,800,805
1864 ...	874,085	732,625	947,948	521,793	7,029,279	6,279,751	8,215,717	7,263,280	44,618,032	38,087,772
1865 ...	952,401	843,027	1,112,891	695,476	7,006,599	6,463,798	9,393,160	7,691,555	45,652,897	39,452,220
1866 ...	99[illegible],002	913,139	1,037,260	672,681	7,059,017	6,709,281	9,529,380	7,918,912	48,935,220	41,120,924
31 March										
1867 ...	1,052,257	857,717	937,912	718,967	6,254,851	6,176,572	7,856,649	7,517,386	42,012,566	37,094,406
1868 ...	965,362	1,014,175	1,156,685	895,936	7,512,877	6,731,508	9,283,991	8,520,692	48,429,644	41,646,947
1869 ...	1,074,515	1,185,656	1,266,493	895,855	7,507,081	6,598,163	9,437,772	8,440,429	49,085,255	43,225,587
1870 ...	1,043,954	987,[illegible]05	1,197,131	724,844	8,079,632	6,600,887	9,899,281	8,291,710	50,706,604	42,791,013
1871 ...	1,130,401	865,228	1,210,658	639,499	8,207,300	6,153,146	10,097,831	8,266,178	51,413,685	41,015,502

Gross Amount of the Principal Sources of the Public Revenue in British India, for each of the undermentioned Years.

Years ended.	Land.	Excise, Sayer, Abkarree, and Forest.	House, Trade, Income, Assessed Taxes and Moturpha.	Tributes, Subsidies, and Contributions from Native States.	Customs.	Salt.	Opium.	Stamps.	Mint.	Post Office.	Electric Telegraph.	Judicial, Law, Justice, and Police.	Marine, Indian Navy, and Pilot Dues.	Public Works.
30 April.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861	18,508,991	1,649,895	*a*1,103,612	781,164	4,163,151	3,805,124	6,676,759	1,182,781	288,280	608,524	53,639	416,565	283,705	850,172
1862	19,684,670	2,246,885	*b*2,054,696	780,162	2,876,139	4,563,081	6,359,269	1,693,217	380,735	402,135	73,452	511,512	155,722	588,858
1863	19,570,147	2,471,660	*b*1,882,212	725,763	2,464,366	5,244,150	8,055,476	1,489,638	371,116	425,528	75,525	494,842	189,046	443,553
1864	20,303,423	2,364,713	*b*1,483,622	715,990	2,384,061	5,035,696	6,831,999	1,735,216	369,759	459,882	91,762	631,798	307,715	461,785
1865	20,087,728	2,575,793	*b*1,281,817	681,144	2,296,929	5,523,584	7,361,405	1,972,098	377,859	362,333	99,099	675,996	308,095	588,673
1866	20,473,997	2,612,556	*c*692,241	709,632	2,279,857	5,342,149	8,518,264	1,994,632	494,354	406,466	190,463	790,529	198,890	917,465
31 March.														
1867	19,136,449	2,431,129	*c*22,127	629,245	2,030,864	5,345,910	6,803,413	1,803,773	239,991	496,439	*e*219,472	815,219	228,543	538,139
1868	19,986,640	2,570,019	*d*653,848	689,286	2,578,632	5,726,093	8,923,568	2,186,269	120,252	659,679	*e*241,947	951,314	455,090	557,840
1869	19,926,171	2,691,078	*b*508,700	687,363	2,692,755	5,588,240	8,453,365	2,306,971	193,783	707,792	*e*265,568	1,172,093	688,084	553,305
1870	21,088,019	2,725,245	*b*1,110,224	765,126	2,429,185	5,888,707	7,953,098	2,379,316	157,214	711,698	*e*247,042	1,089,503	329,953	957,714
1871	21,342,244	2,827,907	2,072,025	719,421	2,610,789	6,106,280	8,045,459	2,510,316	33,400	805,235	227,402	746,898	333,145	915,579

a Income trade and moturpha. *b* Assessed taxes. *c* Income tax. *d* License tax. *e* Includes receipts in England.

Statement exhibiting the Amount of Cash Balances at the respective Treasuries of the Government of India at the close of each Year.

Government Treasuries.	Years (ended 30 April.)					Years (ended 31 March.)			
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India	5,632,381	4,256,318	2,182,705	1,630,810	2,133,295	372,227	1,260,979	708,756	2,079,431
Bengal	2,166,859	2,055,264	1,468,630	1,945,662	1,170,988	2,191,370	2,319,457	2,084,930	1,994,020
British Burma	.....	.....	393,215	392,948	339,539	276,079	363,023	307,986	366,703
North-West Provinces	2,943,973	2,823,851	1,645,270	1,885,820	1,573,963	1,502,173	1,528,648	1,051,584	1,578,657
Oude	.....	.....	312,178	329,355	319,691	337,214	390,776	312,129	413,122
Punjab	764,521	893,291	763,929	930,214	866,576	1,020,938	1,020,515	938,329	1,067,869
Bombay	2,975,265	3,214,855	1,876,746	2,308,386	3,821,291	2,317,494	2,361,121	2,122,062	3,502,870
Central Provinces	*185,600	458,837	397,194	401,910	317,314	410,779	368,618	433,875	485,414
Madras	2,942,432	3,785,500	3,181,030	2,419,318	2,518,792	2,628,780	2,286,096	2,216,153	2,494,014
Hyderabad or the Berars	277,247	384,202	411,115	394,474	563,857	445,809	.....	See Note.	.....
Total	17,888,278	17,872,118	12,632,012	12,638,897	13,625,306	11,502,863	11,899,233	10,175,804	13,982,100

* A portion included under North-West Provinces.

Note.—The Cash Balances of the Berars are omitted since 1867, their Revenues and Charges being now excluded on those of the Government of India.

Statement showing the Amount of the India Debt, and of the Debt in England at the close of each under-mentioned Year, with the Sums paid and payable for Interest thereon.

Years ended.	Debt in India bearing interest.							Debt in England bearing Interest.					Total.		
	Registered Debt.	Treasury Notes and Bills.	Service and other Funds.	Miscellaneous, including Deposits, Temporary and other Loans.	Total India Debt.	Annual Amount of Interest payable.	Amount of Interest paid.	Home Bond Debt.	Debenture and other Loans.	Total Debt in England.	Annual Amount of Interest payable.	Amount of Interest paid.	Debt in India and England.	Annual Amount of Interest payable.	Amount of Interest paid.
30 April.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861	64,560,688	1,396,5[illegible]5	5,251,368	692,430	71,901,081	3,371,536	3,232,104	4,552,800	25,623,200	29,976,000	1,249,832	1,122,625	101,877,081	4,621,368	4,364,729
1862	64,556,753	1,562,5[illegible]2	5,213,499	1,086,095	72,418,859	3,393,438	3,134,897	3,372,200	30,223,100	33,595,300	1,517,874	1,426,008	106,013,159	4,911,312	4,560,905
1863	64,562,770	1,655,118	5,298,082	1,140,165	72,656,135	3,405,551	3,351,680	3,116,000	28,723,100	31,839,100	1,430,765	1,486,916	104,495,235	4,836,316	4,838,596
1864	64,210,118	1,775,694	5,109,400	1,112,433	72,207,645	3,380,097	3,093,25[illegible]	3,114,900	23,195,600	26,310,500	1,209,621	1,372,599	98,518,145	4,589,718	4,465,849
1865	64,176,065	1,857,421	5,276,769	1,042,200	72,352,455	3,389,429	3,261,26[illegible]	3,096,000	23,029,100	26,125,100	1,233,165	1,221,124	98,477,555	4,622,594	4,482,385
1866	63,135,816	1,827,455	5,430,183	1,043,797	71,437,251	3,358,990	3,327,651	3,067,300	23,879,100	26,946,400	1,274,230	1,249,765	98,383,651	4,633,220	4,577,416
31 March.															
1867	63,618,973	1,906,862	5,777,504	1,228,476	72,526,815	3,413,375	2,953,03[illegible]	5,000,000	24,538,000	29,538,000	1,452,490	1,306,293	102,064,815	4,865,865	4,259,331
1868	64,357,858	1,173,235	4,452,178	1,305,840	71,289,111	3,332,165	3,[illegible]50,297	5,000,000	25,697,000	30,697,000	1,498,850	1,452,496	101,986,111	4,831,015	5,102,787
1869	64,070,725	1,242,179	4,367,024	1,488,361	71,168,289	3,322,331	3,559,999	4,497,900	27,200,000	31,697,900	1,498,916	1,465,015	102,866,189	4,821,247	5,025,014
1870	66,140,021	1,196,447	4,111,767	1,541,403	72,989,638	3,388,639	3,463,339	3,996,700	31,200,000	35,196,700	1,629,868	1,516,378	108,186,338	5,018,507	4,979,717

The Value of the Imports and Exports of India, in all the Returns, has been converted into Sterling Money, at the Rate of 2s. the Company's Rupee.

Years ended.	Imports.	Exports.	Years ended.	Imports.	Exports.
30 April			1866	£ 56,156,529	£ 67,656,475
1861	£ 34,170,793	£ 34,090,154	31 March.		
1862	37,272,417	37,060,397	1867	42,275,619	44,291,497
1863	43,141,351	48,970,785	1868	47,128,291	51,527,588
1864	50,108,171	66,895,884	1869	50,949,191	53,706,830
1865	49,514,275	69,471,791	1870	46,882,386	53,513,727

An Account of the Gross Revenues of India for the year 1870-71, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected; converted into Sterling Money, at the rate of Two Shillings the Rupee.

Revenues and Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	Re-payments.	Net Receipts within the year, after deducting Re-payments.	Charges in India against Income. Charges of Collection. (See Account No. 12.)	Allowances & Assignments under Treaties & Engagements. (See. Acct. No. 22.)	Total charges in India against Income.	Charges in Engd. against Income. Stores.	Other Charges.	Total charges against Income.	Net Receipts.	Rate per cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected in India.	
Land Revenue, &c.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Land Revenue ...	20,622,823	72,050	20,550,773	2,422,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·741	
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	719,421	...	719,421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Land Revenue, &c.	21,342,244	72,050	21,270,194	2,422,856	1,737,637	4,160,493	...	19,336	4,179,829	17,090,365	11·352		
Forest	453,442	6,878	446,564	373,349	...	373,349	...	...	373,349	73,215	82·337		
											Including cost of Excise Opium.	Excluding cost of Excise Opium.	
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,374,465	1,628	2,372,837	293,477	...	293,477	...	...	293,477	2,079,360	12·359	4·032	
	24,170,151	80,556	24,089,595	3,089,682	1,737,637	4,827,319	...	19,336	4,846,655	19,242,940			
Assessed Taxes ...	2,072,025	40,011	2,032,014	43,991	...	43,991	...	...	43,991	1,988,023	2·123		
Customs	2,610,789	72,663	2,538,126	186,991	...	186,991	...	...	186,991	2,351,135	7·162		
											Including cost of Salt & Opium.	Excluding cost of Salt & Opium.	
Salt	6,106,280	31,057	6,075,223	389,964	...	389,964	...	...	389,964	5,685,259	6·386	4·861	
Opium	8,045,459	...	8,045,459	2,014,425	...	2,014,425	...	...	2,014,425	6,031,034	25·038	1·902	
Stamps	2,510,316	35,713	2,474,603	101,610	...	101,610	23,120	...	124,730	2,349,873	4·047		
Mint	33,400	...	33,400	59,532	...	59,532	6,727	...	66,259	Excess Charge 32,859	178·239		
Post Office	805,235	319	804,916	613,041	...	613,041	4,316	137,583	754,940	49,976	76·131		
Telegraph	227,402	1,616	245,394	380,588	...	380,588	75,237	26,720	482,545	Excess Charge 237,151	167·407		
Ditto in England ...	19,608												
Law and Justice ...	746,898	43,378	703,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	703,520	...		
Police	270,971	1,016	269,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	269,955	...		
Marine	333,145	341	332,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	332,804	...		
Education	61,610	380	61,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,230	...		
Interest	297,715	12	340,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	340,989	...		
Ditto in England ...	43,286												
Miscellaneous	1,084,829	49,369	1,132,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,132,299	...		
Ditto in England ...	96,839												
Army—Miscellaneous ...	943,685	...	962,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	962,148	...		
Ditto in England ...	18,463												
Public Works—Miscellaneous	119,134	...	119,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,134	...		
Irrigation ...	485,537	...	485,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	485,537	...		
Railways ...	310,908	...	310,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	310,908	...		
Grand Total £	51,413,685	356,431	51,057,254	6,879,824	1,737,637	8,617,461	109,400	183,639	8,910,500	42,146,754			

An Account of the Total Income of the Revenues of India in the year ending 31st March 1871, together with an Account of the Public Expenditure, including Re-payments, Allowances, and Drawbacks; and Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, and other Payments made out of the Revenues, but exclusive of the sums applied to the reduction of Debt.

Heads of Revenue and Receipts.	Gross Receipts as stated in Column 1 of the Account of Income No. I.
	£
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Forest and Abkaree Revenues, &c.	24,170,15[illegible]
Assessed Taxes	2,072,025
Customs	2,610,789
Salt	6,[illegible]
Opium	8,045,459
Stamps	2,51[illegible]
Mint	33[illegible]
Post Office	805,237
Telegraph (includes England, £19,608) ...	247,0[illegible]
Law and Justice	746,898
Police	270,971
Marine	3[illegible]
Education	61,610
Interest (including England, £43,286) ...	341,000
Miscellaneous (includes England, £96,839)	1,181,668
Army—Miscellaneous (includes England, £18,463)	962,148
Public Works—Miscellaneous	119,13[illegible]
Irrigation	485,537
Railways	210,908
£	51,413,685

Number of Account.	Expenditure.	In India.	In England. Stores.	In England. Other Charges.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
I.	Re-payments, Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	356,431	..	...	356,431
	Payments in realization of the Revenue:—				
	Land Revenue, &c.	3,089,682	...	...	3,089,682
	Assessed Taxes	43,991		...	43,991
	Customs	186,991	...	..	186,991
	Salt	389,964	..	...	389,964
	Opium	2,014,425		...	2,014,425
	Stamps	10[illegible],610	22,120	...	124,73[illegible]
	Mint	[illegible]9,532	6,727	..	66,259
	Post Office	613,041	4,3[illegible]6	137,583	754,940
	Telegraph	380,588	75,237	26,72[illegible]	482,545
	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	1,737,697	...	19,336	1,756,973
	Total of the direct claims and demands upon the Revenues, including charges of collection and cost of Salt and Opium	8,973,892	109,400	183,639	9,266,931
	Charges, including Interest on Debt and Public Works Ordinary	30,925,543	1,315,750	6,587,660	38,828,953
III.	Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England, deducting Net Traffic Receipts ...	...	...	1,834,811	1,834,811
	£	39,899,435	1,425,150	8,606,110	49,930,695
	Excess of Income over Expenditure, excluding Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	...	1,482,990
		...	...	...	51,413,685
	Public Works Extraordinary	1,116,067	38,209	13,534	1,167,810
		41,015,502	1,463,359	8,619,644	51,098,505
	Excess of Income over Expenditure, including Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	...	315,180
	£	...	...	...	51,413,685

An Account of the Net Public Income of India in the year ending 31st March 1871 (after abating the Expenditure defrayed thereout by the several Revenue Departments, and the Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, and other Payments made out of those Revenues), and the actual Issues or Payments within the same period, exclusive of the sums applied to the reduction of Debt.

Revenues and Receipts.		No. of Account.	Charges.	In India.	In England. Stores.	In England. Other Charges.	Total.
	£			£	£	£	£
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Forest and Abkaree Revenues, &c. ...	19,242,940	13	Administration...	1,153,192	...	206,979	1,360,171
Assessed Taxes.	1,988,023	14	Minor Departments ...	212,897	..	...	212,897
Customs ...	2,351,135	15	Law and Justice	2,996,190	...	...	2,996,190
Salt ...	5,685,259	16	Police ...	2,275,335	...		2,275,335
Opium ...	6,031,034	17	Marine ...	475,602	77,278	206,890	759,770
Stamps ...	2,349,873	18	Education ...	624,690	...	...	624,690
Mint Deficit ...	32,859	19	Ecclesiastical ...	153,544		...	153,544
Post Office	49,976	20	Medical Services	523,486	...	...	523,486
Telegraph Deficit	237,151	21	Stationery and Printing ...	233,675	157,886	7,097	398,658
Law and Justice	703,520	22	Political Agencies	291,459	...	61,507	352,966
Police ...	269,955	24	Miscellaneous ...	1,010,530	16,554	189,537	1,216,621
Marine	332,804	25	Superannuation, Retired, & Compassionate Allowances ...	655,969	...	794,794	1,450,76[illegible]
Education ...	61,230	26	Allotments for Provincial Services ...	200,000	...	...	200,0[illegible]
Interest ...	340,989	27	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	...	...	175,068	175,068
Miscellaneous...	1,132,299	28	Army ..	12,549,303	929,782	2,595,714	16,074,799
Army—Miscellaneous ..	962,148	29	Public works, including £37,516, Income Tax Grant; £82,953, Supervision and Cost of Land for Guaranteed Railways; £13,465, State Railways; and £171,465 Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions	4,079,050	134,250	550	4,213,85[illegible]
Public Works—Miscellaneous	119,134	32	Interest on India Debt ...	3,490,621	...	59,686	3,550,307
Irrigation ...	485,537	33	Interest on Home Debt ...	...	...	1,659,868	1,659,868
Railway ...	310,908		Dividends to Proprietors of E. I. Stock	...	...	629,970	629,970
Total Revenues and Receipts ..	42,146,754	31	Guaranteed Interest on Capital of Railway and other companies £4,391,592, deducting Net Traffic Receipts £2,556,781 ...	...	...	6,587,660	38,828,953
						1,834,811	1,834,811
			£ ...	30,925,543	1,315,750	8,422,471	40,663,761
		30	Public Works Extraordinary ...	1,116,067	38,209	13,534	1,167,810
			Excess of Income over Expenditure ...	32,041,610	1,353,950	8,4[illegible]6,005	41,831,57[illegible]
				...	...	...	315,18[illegible]
£	42,146,754		£		..	...	42,146,7[illegible]

Abstract Account of the Aggregate of Balances of Cash in the Treasuries of India on the 31st of March 1870; the amount of Debt incurred and discharged during the Year 1870-71; the amount of Advances and Re-payments on various accounts; the Supplies to and from London; the Balance of Supplies between the several Presidencies and Provinces on Unadjusted Accounts, and the Total Balance in the Indian Treasuries on the 31st March 1871.

	£	£	No. of Account.
Aggregate of Balances in the Treasuries of India on the 31st March 1870		12,940,451	35
DEBT INCURRED.			
Loans	4,217,088		
Treasury Notes issued	464,677		
Local Funds	52,990		
Advances repaid less advances made ...	765,402		
Provincial Services	200,000		
Local Remittances	305,584		
Service Funds	86,310		
Deposits	98,258		
		6,190,309	
Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies and Provinces on Unadjusted Accounts		107,351	
Local Indian Surplus		10,219,987	
	£	30,458,098	

	£	£
DEBT DISCHARGED.		
Loans	2,999,485	
Do. to Municipalities	2,698,455	
Treasury Notes	533,956	
Bills Outstanding	13,319	
Miscellaneous	95,307	
Prize Money discharged	87,526	
		6,428,048
Supplies to London.		
Remittances and Bills drawn by the Secretary of State discharged, Advances to Railway and other Companies, and Miscellaneous Payments on account of London ...	12,368,227	
Less—Bills drawn on England, Payments in England for Interest on India Loan Property, Receipts in re-payment of advances made in England to Service Funds, Net Traffic Receipts of Railways, &c.	5,156,920	
		7,211,307
Balance of Cash in the Treasuries of India on the 31st March 1871		16,818,743
	£	30,458,098

An Account of the Gross Revenues of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India for the Year 1870-71; with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

Revenues and Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Allowances Refunds, and Drawbacks.	Re-payments.	Net Receipts within the year, after deducting Re-payments.	Charges against Income. Charges of Collection.	Allowances & Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	Total charges against Income.	Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Land Revenue	24,071	108	23,963	10,975	...	...	.....		45·594	
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	85,650	...	85,650	...	...	...	.....			
	109,721	108	109,613	10,975	164,474	175,449	Excess charge	65,836	10·003	
Forest	7,525	2	7,523	5,651	...	5,651		1,872	75·096	
									Including Cost of Excise Opium.	Excluding Cost of Excise Opium.
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	18,489	...	18,489	509	...	509		17,980	2·753	2·282
Assessed Taxes	80,350	268	80,082	...	...	...		80,082		
Stamps	5,313	130	5,183	280	...	280		4,903	5·27	
Mint	15,615	...	15,615	32,668	...	32,668	Excess charge	17,053	209·209	
Post Office	805,235	319	804,916	613,041	...	613,041		191,875	76·132	
Telegraph	227,402	1,616	225,786	380,588	...	380,588	Excess charge	154,802	167·363	
Law and Justice	37,776	...	37,776	...	...	...		37,776		
Police	116	...	116	...	..	...		116		
Education	870	...	870	...	...	...		870		
Interest	188,018	...	188,018	...	...	..		188,018		
Miscellaneous	429,697	8,502	421,195	...	...	...		421,195		
Army—Miscellaneous	494,341	...	494,341	...	...	...		494,341		
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	6,297	...	6,297	...	...	...		6,297		
Railways (Gain by Exchange) ...	168,881	...	168,881	...	...	...		168,881		
Total Govt. of India £	2,595,646	10,915	2,584,701	1,043,712	164,474	1,208,186		1,376,515		

An Estimated Account of the Total Income of the Revenues of India in the year ending 31st March 1872, together with an Account of the Public Expenditure, including Re-payments, Allowances and Drawbacks, and Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, and other Payments made out of the Revenues, but exclusive of the sums applied to the reduction of Debt.

Heads of Revenue and Receipts.	Gross Receipts as stated in Column 1 of the Account of Income No. I.	Number of Account.	Expenditure.	In India.	In England. Stores.	In England. Other Charges	Total.
In India.	£			£	£	£	£
		I.	Repayments, Refunds, and Drawbacks	286,700	...	...	286,700
			Payments in realization of the Revenue:—				
Land Revenue, including Tributes and contributions from Native States, Forest, and Excise Revenues, &c.	24,111,300		Land Revenue, &c.	2,910,700	...	...	2,910,700
Assessed Taxes	824,600		Assessed Taxes	30,600	...	...	30,600
Customs	2,560,200		Customs	184,900	...	...	184,900
Salt	5,996,200		Salt	462,300	...	...	462,300
Opium	9,253,400		Opium	1,611,300	...	...	1,611,300
Stamps	2,496,000		Stamps	87,600	17,000	...	104,600
Mint	90,600		Mint	73,300	5,200	...	78,500
Post Office	803,700		Post Office	611,900	4,200	35,700	651,800
Telegraph, (includes England, £22,900) ...	235,600		Telegraph	384,400	61,100	21,600	467,100
			Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	1,702,700	...	19,300	1,722,000
Law and Justice	377,000		Total of the direct claims and demands upon the Revenues, including charges of collection and cost of Salt and Opium.	8,346,400	87,500	76,600	8,510,500
Marine, (includes England, £1,900) ...	196,500	III.	Charges, including Interest on Debt and Public Works Ordinary.	29,138,300	1,248,900	6,557,400	36,944,600
Interest, (includes England, £31,000) ..	364,000		Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England, deducting Net Traffic Receipts.	.....	...	1,821,400	1,821,400
Miscellaneous, (includes England £103,800)...	970,100		£	37,484,700	1,336,400	8,455,400	47,276,500
Army—Miscellaneous, (includes England, (£22,500)	883,300		Excess of Income over Expenditure, excluding Public Works Extraordinary (per Account No. III.)	.....	...	...	2,700,000
			£	.....	...	...	49,976,500
Public Works—Miscellaneous	84,700						
Irrigation	470,600	III.	Public Works Extraordinary	1,580,000	150,800	6,000	1,736,800
Railways	258,700						
			£	39,064,700	1,487,200	8,461,400	49,013,300
			Excess of Income over Expenditure, including Public Works Extraordinary (per Account No. III.)	.....	..	...	963,200
£	49,978,500		£	...	..	...	49,976,500

An Estimated Account of the Net Public Income of India, in the year ending 31st March 1872 (after abating the Expenditure defrayed thereout by the several Revenue Departments, and the Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, and other Payments made out of those Revenues,) and the actual Issues or Payments within the same period, exclusive of the sums applied to the reduction of Debt.

Revenues and Receipts.	£	Charges	In India.	In England. Stores	In England. Other Charges.	Total.
			£	£	£	£
Land Revenue including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Forest, and Excise Revenues, &c., ...	19,421,980	Administration	1,219,800	84,400	215,200	1,519,400
Assessed Taxes	767,850	Minor Departments	221,900	...	... ..	221,900
Customs	2,319,880	Law and Justice	2,297,300	.....	.....	2,297,300
Salt	5,303,710	Marine	394,700	102,900	109,300	606,900
Opium	7,642,100	Ecclesiastical	156,800	...	.....	156,800
Stamps	2,358,390	Medical Services	175,800	.....	.....	175,800
Mint	12,100	Political Agencies	256,000	...	47,000	303,000
Post Office	151,600	Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	618,800	...	832,000	1,450,800
Telegraph ... ... Deficit	232,200	Miscellaneous	745,500	21,500	317,300	1,084,300
Law and Justice	345,140	Allotments for Provincial Services ...	4,851,100	...	.....	4,851,100
Marine	195,580	Army	12,150,000	996,600	2,597,300	15,743,900
Interest	364,000	Public Works Ordinary, including £83,800, supervision and cost of Land for Railways, £42,500, loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions, and £7,900, State Railways	2,519,700	43,500	2,300	2,565,500
Miscellaneous	911,570	Interest on India Debt	3,530,900	.. ...	57,300	3,588,200
Army—Miscellaneous	883,300	Interest on Home Debt	.. ...	.....	1,749,700	1,749,700
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	84,700	Dividends to Proprietors of E. I. Stock ...	.....	.. ...	630,000	630,000
Irrigation ...	470,600	Guaranteed Interest on Capital of Railway and other Companies, including £46,600 payable in India, £4,592,600, less £2,771,200 for Net Traffic Receipts.	... ..	.....	1,821,400	1,821,400
Railways ...	258,700					
		£	29,138,300	1,248,900	8,378,800	38,766,000
Total Revenues and Receipts ...	41,466,000	Excess of Income over Expenditure, excluding Public Works Extraordinary.	.. ...	.....	.....	2,700,000
						41,466,000
		Public Works Extraordinary	1,580,000	150,800	6,000	1,736,800
		£	30,718,300	1,399,700	8,384,800	40,502,800
		Excess of Income over Expenditure including Public Works Extraordinary.	.....	... .	.....	963,200
£	41,466,000	£	.....	.. ...	.....	41,466,000

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of India, including the Charges disbursed in England, for the year 1870-71 *and as estimated for the year* 1871-72.

Revenues and Receipts.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£
Land Revenue ..	20,622,823	20,567,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	719,421	756,000
Forest ...	453,442	426,600
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,374,465	2,361,700
Assessed Taxes ...	2,072,025	824,600
Customs ...	2,610,789	2,560,200
Salt ...	6,106,280	5,996,200
Opium ...	8,045,459	9,253,400
Stamps ..	2,510,316	2,496,000
Mint ...	33,400	90,600
Post Office ...	805,235	803,700

Expenditure.	1870-71. In India.	1870-71. In England. Stores.	1870-71. In England. Other Charges	1870-71. Total.	Estimate, 1871-72. In India.	Estimate, 1871-72. In England. Stores.	Estimate, 1871-72. In England. Other Charges.	Estimate, 1871-72. Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Refunds and Drawbacks ...	356,431	...	..	356,431	286,700	...	...	286,700
Land Revenue ...	2,422,856	...	...	2,422,856	2,440,500	...	...	2,440,500
Forest ...	373,349	...	...	373,349	335,000	...	..	335,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	293,477	...	...	293,477	135,200	...	...	135,200
Assessed Taxes ...	43,991	...	...	43,991	30,600	...	...	30,600
Customs ...	186,991	...	...	186,991	184,900	...	...	184,900
Salt ... Cost ...	93,204	...	...	93,204	115,640	..	...	115,640
Salt ... Charges ...	296,760	...	...	296,760	346,660	...	...	346,660
Opium ... Cost ...	1,861,331	...	...	1,861,331	1,498,900	...	...	1,498,900
Opium ... Charges ...	153,094	...	...	153,094	112,400	...	...	112,400
Stamps ...	101,610	23,120	...	124,730	87,600	17,000	...	104,600
Mint ...	59,532	6,727	...	66,259	73,300	5,200		78,500
Post Office ...	613,041	4,316	137,583	754,940	611,900	4,200	35,700	651,800
Telegraph ...	380,588	75,237	26,720	482,545	384,400	61,100	21,600	467,100
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,737,637	...	19,336	1,756,973	1,702,700	...	19,300	1,722,000
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including charges of Collection and Cost of Salt and Opium ...	8,973,892	109,400	183,639	9,266,931	8,346,400	87,500	76,600	8,510,500
Administration ...	1,153,192	...	206,979	1,360,171	1,219,800	84,400	215,200	1,519,400
Minor Departments ...	212,897	...	...	212,897	221,900	...	...	221,900
Law and Justice ...	2,996,190	...	...	2,996,190	2,297,300	...	...	2,297,300

Telegraph ...	247,010	235,600	Police ...	2,275,335	...	...	2,275,335	...	...	...	...	
			Marine Charges ...	475,602	77,278	206,890	759,770	394,700	102,900	109,300	606,900	
Law and Justice...	746,598	377,000	Education ...	624,690	...	...	624,690	...	...	...	...	
			Ecclesiastical ...	153,544	...	...	153,544	156,800	...	...	156,800	
Police ...	270,971	...	Medical Services ...	523,486	...		523,486	175,800	...	...	175,800	
			Stationery and Printing ...	233,675	157,886	7,097	398,658	...	...	...		
Marine ...	333,145	196,500	Political Agencies ...	291,459	...	61,507	352,966	256,000	...	47,000	303,000	
			Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	655,969	..	794,794	1,450,763	618,800	...	832,000	1,450,800	
Education ...	61,610	...	Miscellaneous ...	1,010,530	16,554	364,605	1,391,689	745,500	21,500	317,300	1,084,300	
			Allotments for Provincial Services ...	200,000	..	...	200,000	4,851,100	..	...	4,851,100	
Interest ...	341,001	364,000	Army ...	12,549,303	929,782	2,595,714	16,074,799	12,150,000	996,600	2,597,300	15,743,900	
Miscellaneous ...	1,181,668	970,100										
			Public Works, Ordinary—									
Army—Miscellaneous ...	962,148	883,300	Public Works ..	6,811,167	134,250	550	3,945,967	2,385,500	43,500	2,300	2,431,300	
			Supervision and cost of Land for Railways ...	82,953	...	...	82,953	83,800	...	..	83,800	
			State Railways ...	13,465	...	...	13,465	7,900	...	...	7,900	
Public Works—			Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions ...	171,465	...	...	171,465	42,500	...	...	42,500	
Miscellaneous ...	119,134	84,700	Interest on India Debt ...	3,490,621	...	59,686	3,550,307	3,530,900	...	57,300	3,588,200	
			Interest on Home Debt ..	...	...	1,659,868	1,659,868	...	..	1,749,700	1,749,700	
Irrigation ..	485,537	470,600	Dividends to Proprietors of E. I. Stock	...	...	629,970	629,970	..	...	630,000	630,000	
Railways ...	310,908	258,700	Total ...	32,899,435	1,425,150	6,771,299	48,095,884	37,484,700	1,326,400	6,634,000	45,455,100	
			Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England, deducting Net Traffic Receipts (Account No. III). ...	...	...	1,834,811	1,834,811	...	...	1,821,400	1,821,400	
							49,930,695				47,276,500	
			Excess of Income over Expenditure, excluding Public Works Extraordinary ...	...	...	...	1,482,990	..	...	...	2,700,000	
							51,413,685				49,976,500	
			Public Works Extraordinary. ...	1,116,067	38,209	13,534	1,167,810	1,580,000	150,800	6,000	1,736,800	
			£	41,015,502	1,463,359	8,619,644	51,098,505	39,064,700	1,487,200	8,461,400	49,013,300	
Total Revenues and Receipts in India and England £	51,413,685	49,976,500	Excess of Income over Expenditure, including Public Works Extraordinary. ...				315,180				963,200	
			£	...	...	...	51,413,685	...	..	...	49,976,500	

General Abstract Account of the Cash Transactions of India for the year 1870-71, *and as estimated for the year* 1871-72.

	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.	Payments.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£		£	£
Cash Balances in the several Indian Treasuries at the commencement of the year ...	13,940,451	16,818,743	Debt discharged ...	22,065,150	35,111,500
Receipts.			Supplies to London, including Debits to Her Majesty's Government	12,368,227	10,869,200
Local Indian Surplus,	10,219,987	10,729,700	Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on unadjusted accounts)	...	262,000
Debt incurred ...	21,827,411	36,311,600	Cash Balances in the several Indian Treasuries at the close of the year ...	16,818,743	21,640,143
Supplies from London, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government ...	5,156,920	4,022,800			
Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on unadjusted accounts)...	107,351	...			
£	51,252,120	67,882,843	£	51,252,120	67,882,843

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India for the year 1870-71, *and as estimated for the year* 1871-72.

Revenues and Receipts.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.	Expenditure.	1870-71.	Estimate 1871-72.
	£	£		£	£
Land Revenue ...	24,071	69,100	Refunds and Drawbacks ..	10,945	4,600
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	85,650	239 700	Land Revenue	10,975	114,400
Forest ...	7,525	8,200	Forest	5,65	5,500
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	18,489	18,400	Excise on Spirits and Drugs	509	600
Assessed Taxes ...	80,350	37,800	Salt	...	86,000
Salt ...	...	66,000	Stamps	280	500
Stamps ...	5,813	14,000	Mint	32, 68	46,400
Mint ...	15,615	37,200	Post Office	613,041	611,900
Post Office ...	805,235	803,700	Telegraph	380,588	384,400
Telegraph ...	227,402	212,700	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	164,474	164,000
Law and Justice ...	37,776	32,000	Total of the Direct Claims and demands on the Revenues, including Charges of collection ..	1,2:9,131	1,418,300
Police ...	116	...	Administration	342,673	404,000
Education ...	870	...	Minor Departments ...	159,839	164,900
Interest ...	188,018	184,200	Law and Justice ...	164,655	123,800
Miscellaneous ...	429,697	312,100	Police	9,719	...
Army—Miscellaneous	494,341	456,,00	Education	2,992	...
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	6,297	23,300	Ecclesiastical	9,890	9,600
Railway (Gain by Exchange) ...	168,881	136,200	Medical Services ...	6,584	6,800
Irrigation ...	...	1,100	Stationery and Printing ...	62,995	...
			Political Agencies ...	95,918	103,000
			Superannuation, Retired, & Compassionate Allowances,	162,151	126,900
			Miscellaneous	547,588	353,000
			Allotments for Provincial Services	...	26,700
			Army	6,512,574	6,700,000
			Public Works, Ordinary, — Public Works ...	253,507	346,300
			Public Works, Ordinary, — One per cent. Income Tax ...	37,516	...
			Public Works, Ordinary, — Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions ...	62,639	13,400
£	2,595,646	2,671,700	Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,960,130	3,036,400
Deficit ...	10,335,236	10,541,600	Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	306,545	308,000
			Public Works, Extraordinary	13,836	72,200
£	12,930,882	13,213,300	£	12,930,882	13,213,300

General Abstract Account of the Estimated Receipts and Disbursements of the several Presidencies and Provinces of India for the year ending 31st March 1872, showing the Local Surplus or Deficit at each Presidency or Province.

Net Revenues and Receipts.	No. of Account.	Government of India. General and Political.	Oude.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay including Sind.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Per Account	1	1,253,400									
	2	...	1,355,200								
	3	...	...	816,300							
	4	...	...	...	1,046,600						
	5	...	...	...	...	14,267,200					
	6	...	...	...	...	...	5,066,800				
	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,167,500			
	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,058,100		
	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,416,900	7,416,900
Total Net Receipts ...	£	1,253,400	1,355,200	816,300	1,046,600	14,267,200	5,066,800	3,167,500	7,058,100	7,416,900	41,448,000
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...		3,036,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,036,400
Ditto on Service Funds and other Accounts ...		308,000	100	100	...	17,300	3,200	1,900	70,900	93,000	494,500
Administration		404,000	37,500	42,000	34,500	170,000	118,900	112,300	133,100	167,500	1,219,800
Minor Departments		164,900	...	3,400	...	15,700	8,000	400	18,400	11,100	221,900
Law and Justice		123,800	60,800	72,300	56,500	704,000	325,200	174,500	330,700	449,500	2,297,300
Marine		...	...	..	22,600	185,000		21,000	6,600	159,500	394,700
Ecclesiastical		9,600	3,100	3,200	4,300	23,200	18,100	22,600	40,200	32,500	156,800
Medical Services		6,800	6,300	12,200	6,600	38,500	27,000	20,900	30,100	27,400	175,800
Political Agencies		103,000	...	400	10,000	4,100	6,000	15,000	9,000	108,500	256,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances		126,900	6,600	13,000	4,400	70,000	47,000	24,900	179,800	146,200	618,800
Miscellaneous		353,000	11,800	9,600	6,600	50,000	46,200	19,000	93,900	155,400	745,500
Allotments for Provincial Services — ...		26,700	210,500	273,100	283,200	1,231,000	626,900	533,500	771,300	894,900	4,851,100
Army		6,700,000	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,800,000	2,650,000	12,150,000
Public Works, Ordinary		346,300	42,800	109,200	64,800	370,900	360,000	345,300	270,000	476,200	2,385,500
Railways		13,400	7,300	500	...	19,100	9,500	9,900	19,300	55,200	134,200
		11,722,800	386,800	539,000	493,500	2,898,800	1,596,000	1,301,200	4,773,300	5,426,900	29,139,300
Public Works, Extraordinary		72,200	7,700	4,100	...	377,600	268,000	641,900	73,800	134,700	1,580,000
Total Expenditure ...	£	11,795,000	394,500	543,100	493,500	3,276,400	1,864,000	1,943,100	4,847,100	5,561,600	30,718,300
Local Surplus carried to Account No. 11		...	960,700	273,200	553,100	10,990,800	3,202,800	1,224,400	2,211,000	1,855,300	Total Indian Surplus 10,729,700.
Local Deficit carried to Account No. 11		10,541,600	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
	£	1,253,400	1,355,200	816,300	1,046,600	14,267,200	5,066,800	3,167,500	7,058,100	7,416,900	41,448,000

	£	£
Local Surplus brought down	.....	10,729,700
Net Expenditure in England	7,945,100	
Net Guaranteed interest on Railway Capital	1,821,400	9,766,500
Excess of Income over Expenditure	.....	£ 963,200

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Madras Presidency for the year 1870-71, *and as estimated for the year* 1871-72.

Revenues and Receipts	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£
Land Revenue	4,397,803	4,405,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	344,643	342,600
Forest	33,979	40,400
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	589,266	567,900
Assessed Taxes	252,726	110,500
Customs	304,897	313,000
Salt	1,264,230	1,304,400
Stamps	399,580	397,500
Mint	1,572	200
Law and Justice	99,829	50,900
Police	33,463	...
Marine	10,461	5,500
Education	6,340	...
Interest	16,134	17,300
Miscellaneous	243,990	240,500
Army—Miscellaneous ...	172,741	186,700
Public Works—Miscellaneous	16,265	4,500
Irrigation	4,585	5,000
Railways (Gain by Exchange)	22,791	26,000
£	8,207,300	8,017,900

Expenditure.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£
Refunds and Drawbacks	28,430	25,100
Land Revenue	428,105	423,700
Forest	29,486	34,900
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	31,027	17,100
Assessed Taxes	3,181	3,500
Customs...	17,340	15,000
Salt ... ... { Cost	93,204	115,640
Salt ... ... { Charges	34,019	33,560
Stamps	16,735	14,400
Mint	3,729	3,700
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	279,849	273,200
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt	965,105	956,800
Administration	127,745	133,100
Minor Departments	15,583	18,400
Law and Justice	430,595	330,700
Police	339,003	...
Marine	6,835	6,600
Education	92,411	...
Ecclesiastical	36,399	40,200
Medical Services	91,688	30,100
Stationery and Printing	35,691	...
Political Agencies	7,646	9,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	196,208	179,800
Miscellaneous	101,034	93,900
Allotments for Provincial Services	33,467	771,300
Army	2,914,163	2,800,000
Public Works, Ordinary... { Public Works	581,046	270,000
Public Works, Ordinary... { Supervision and cost of Land for Railways ...	6,734	9,6[illegible]
Public Works, Ordinary... { Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions ...	20,544	9,700
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	88,607	70,900
Public Works, Extraordinary	62,642	73,800
£	6,153,146	5,806,900
Surplus	2,054,154	2,211,000
£	8,207,300	8,017,900

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1870-71, and as estimated for the year 1871-72.

Revenues and Receipts.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.	Expenditure.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£		£	£
Land Revenue	3,595,895	3,478,500	Refunds and Drawbacks	98,924	66,000
			Land Revenue	673,825	667,500
			Forest	62,276	53,600
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	89,581	86,800	Excise on Spirits and Drugs	67,327	59,500
			Assessed Taxes	5,907	5,200
Forest	116,840	100,000	Customs	89,654	87,500
			Salt	33,121	32,300
Excise on Spirits and Drugs...	445,822	412,500	Opium	2,486	3,100
			Stamps	23,176	20,600
Assessed Taxes	426,255	152,000	Mint	23,135	23,200
			Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	724,057	724,000
Customs...	747,468	686,000			
			Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt and Opium	1,803,888	1,742,500
Salt	729,962	653,800			
Opium	2,401,195	2,354,700	Administration	167,732	167,500
			Minor Departments	12,240	11,100
Stamps	560,285	512,000	Law and Justice	520,898	449,500
			Police	383,315	.....
Mint	16,213	53,200	Marine	240,951	159,500
			Education	112,062	.....
Law and Justice	85,585	35,000	Ecclesiastical	31,546	32,500
			Medical Services	127,941	27,400
Police	17,510	...	Stationery and Printing	38,265	.....
			Political Agencies	121,399	108,500
Marine	121,305	50,000	Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	121,165	146,200
			Miscellaneous	267,175	155,400
Education	1,319	...	Allotments for Provincial Services	4[illegible],086	894,900
			Army	3,122,566	2,650,000
Interest	79,646	97,5000	Public Works, Ordinary { Public Works	777,775	476,200
Miscellaneous	253,940	142,500	Public Works, Ordinary { Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways... ...	39,407	34,700
Army—Miscellaneous ...	276,603	218,100	Public Works, Ordinary { Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions ..	67,093	20,500
			Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	123,508	93,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous	28,504	19,100	Public Works, Extraordinary	147,208	134,700
Irrigation	2,284	9,200	£	8,266,178	7,304,100
Railways (Gain by Exchange)	101,621	98,500	Surplus ...	1,831,653	1,855,300
£	10,097,831	9,159,400	£	10,097,831	9,159,400

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Government of Bengal for the year 1870 71, *and as estimated for the year* 1871-72.

Revenues and Receipts.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£
Land Revenue	3,973,167	3,950,000
Forest	10,325	12,300
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	733,651	755,000
Assessed Taxes	683,224	310,000
Customs	1,138,327	1,078,000
Salt	2,644,157	2,572,000
Opium	5,644,264	6,898,700
Stamps	737,728	795,000
Law and Justice... ...	279 371	85,000
Police	65,116	...
Marine	194,320	131,500
Education	45,1.9	...
Interest	7,831	24,000
Miscellaneous	125,103	100,800
Public Works—Miscellaneous	25,393	10,500
Irrigation	9,032	12,800
Railways—(State Railway)	7,576	7,500
£	16,323,744	16,743,100

Expenditure.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£
Refunds and Drawbacks	135,199	140,000
Land Revenue	370,567	310,000
Forest	8,646	12,300
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	133,928	31,000
Assessed Taxes	31,758	19,000
Customs	63,911	63,500
Salt	6,295	6,800
Opium { Cost	1,861,331	1,498,900
Opium { Charges	150,608	108,100
Stamps	27,935	28 800
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	259,689	257,500
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt and Opium	3,049,867	2,475,900
Administration	157,943	170,000
Minor Departments	13,432	15,700
Law and Justice	930,235	704,000
Police	523,865	...
Marine	180,419	185,000
Education	213,183	...
Ecclesiastical	22,398	28,200
Medical Services	131,550	38,500
Stationery and Printing	40,066	...
Political Agencies	3,503	4,100
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	73,131	70,000
Miscellaneous	43,720	50,000
Allotments for Provincial Services	53,287	1,231,000
Public Works, Ordinary { Public Works	615,862	370,900
Public Works, Ordinary { Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways ...	9,679	11,200
Public Works, Ordinary { State Railways	9,383	7,900
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	9,812	17,300
Public Works, Extraordinary...	226,971	377,600
£	6,308,306	5,752,300
Surplus ...	10,015,438	10,990,800
£	16,323,744	16,743,100

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1870-71, *and as estimated for the year* 1871-72.

Revenues and Receipts.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£
Land Revenue	4,135,518	4,146,200
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	168,928	2,700
Forest	36,407	65,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	207,002	230,000
Assessed Taxes	303,150	109,000
Customs	49,898	69,700
Salt	496,155	445,000
Stamps	331,081	307,500
Law and Justice	128,201	86,800
Police	48,286	...
Education	5,314	...
Interest	2,514	6,200
Miscellaneous	16,199	50,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous	24,112	12,000
Irrigation ...	247,465	237,500
£	6,200,236	5,767,600

Expenditure.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£
Refunds and Drawbacks	35,183	21,100
Land Revenue	417,712	443,000
Forest	67,589	89,500
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	32,867	11,200
Assessed Taxes	1,495	1,600
Salt { Cost...	...	...
Salt { Charges	107,476	66,100
Stamps	16,299	8,300
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	68,305	60,000
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt...	746,926	700,800
Administration	123,837	118,900
Minor Departments	7,658	8,000
Law and Justice	423,776	325,200
Police	340,061	..
Education	93,348	...
Ecclesiastical	19,652	18,100
Medical Services	59,337	27,000
Stationery and Printing	30,625	..
Political Agencies	36,343	6,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances...	44,416	47,000
Miscellaneous	16,681	46,200
Allotments for Provincial Services	28,246	626,900
Public Works, Ordinary { Public Works	582,244	360,000
Public Works, Ordinary { Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways ...	10,814	9,500
Public Works, Ordinary { State Railways	2,657	...
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	1,342	3,200
Public Works, Extraordinary	156,207	268,000
£	2,724,170	2,564,800
Surplus ...	3,476,066	3,202,800
£	6,200,236	5,767,600

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Punjab Territories for the year 1870-71, *and as estimated for the year* 1871-72.

Revenues and Receipts.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£
Land Revenue	1,969,292	1,955,200
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	27,463	50,600
Forest	94,724	60,600
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	83,323	90,500
Assessed Taxes	168,957	54,500
Customs	82,343	95,000
Salt	837,331	819,000
Stamps	233,347	241,300
Law and Justice	59,861	44,000
Police...	48,291	...
Marine	1,476	2,300
Education	903	...
Interest	981	1,900
Miscellaneous	6,304	7,900
Public Works—Miscellaneous	6,844	8,900
Irrigation	222,171	205,000
Railways (Gain by Exchange)	9,039	9,500
£	3,852,650	3,627,200

Expenditure.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£
Refunds and Drawbacks	14,194	13,100
Land Revenue	212,850	205,300
Forest	118,997	66,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	6,490	6,100
Assessed Taxes	676	500
Salt	67,501	76,000
Opium	...	1,200
Stamps	9,147	8,500
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	93,818	83,000
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt	523,673	459,700
Administration	111,004	112,300
Minor Departments	790	400
Law and Justice	253,113	174,500
Police	298,408	...
Marine	23,236	21,000
Education	55,635	...
Ecclesiastical	21,782	22,600
Medical Services	48,122	20,900
Stationery and Printing	11,996	...
Political Agencies	14,715	15,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	34,258	24,900
Miscellaneous	16,031	19,000
Allotment for Provincial Services	23,521	533,500
Public Works, Ordinary { Public Works	492,090	345,300
Public Works, Ordinary { Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways ..	6,286	11,000
Public Works, Ordinary { State Railway	1,425	...
Public Works, Ordinary { Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions ...	21,189	1,100
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	637	1,900
Public Works, Extraordinary	500,273	641,900
£	2,458,184	2,402,800
Surplus ...	1,394,466	1,224,400
£	3,852,650	3,627,200

Abstract of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Oude Territory for the year 1870-71, *and as estimated for the year* 1871-72.

Revenues and Receipts.	1870-71.	Estimate 1871-72.
	£	£
Land Revenue	1,324,604	1,320,000
Forest	6,018	13,400
Excise on Spirits and Drugs,	86,275	85,000
Assessed Taxes	64,883	23,500
Salt	5,451	4,000
Stamps	95,600	96,500
Law and Justice ...	14,581	11,000
Police	11,199	...
Education	1,258	...
Interest	1,500	1,500
Miscellaneous	2,653	9,800
Public Works—Miscellaneous	2,004	1,300
Irrigation ...	...	...
£	1,617,023	1,566,000

Expenditure.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£
Refunds and Drawbacks	8,218	4,200
Land Revenue	128,159	110,300
Forest	9,999	11,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	5,305	3,500
Assessed Taxes	627	500
Salt	9,647	6,400
Stamps	3,954	2,400
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	75,785	72,500
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt	241,694	210,800
Administration	43,596	37,500
Minor Departments	12	..
Law and Justice	83,556	60,800
Police	106,894	...
Education	22,796	...
Ecclesiastical	3,786	3,100
Medical Services	15,672	6,300
Stationery and Printing	7,303	...
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	6,919	6,600
Miscellaneous	4,545	11,800
Allotments for Provincial Services	9,399	210,500
Public Works, Ordinary { Public Works	107,406	42,800
Public Works, Ordinary { Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways ...	9,559	7,300
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	42	100
Public Works, Extraordinary	8,930	7,700
£	669,909	605,300
Surplus ...	947,114	960,700
£	1,617,023	1,566,000

Abstract of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Central Provinces for the year 1870-71, *and as estimated for the year* 1871-72.

Revenues and Receipts.	1870-71	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£
Land Revenue	604,853	593,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	3,156	13,600
Forest	65,812	51,700
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	100,019	103,400
Assessed Taxes	66,253	18,500
Customs	10,591	12,900
Salt	116,940	120,000
Stamps	99,307	91,700
Law and Justice	26,508	15,300
Police	26,025	...
Interest	1,000	300
Miscellaneous	5,887	2,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous ..	4,050	4,400
£	1,130,401	1,026,800

Expenditure.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£
Refunds and Drawbacks	18,769	3,000
Land Revenue	87,336	70,000
Forest	30,631	22,700
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	5,298	4,500
Assessed Taxes	5	..
Salt	38,223	39,000
Stamps	2,852	2,800
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	71,660	68,500
Total of the Direct Claims and Demand on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt	254,774	210,500
Administration	45,444	42,000
Minor Departments	3,343	3,400
Law and Justice	104,675	72,300
Police	139,489	..
Education	24,895	...
Ecclesiastical	3,851	3,200
Medical Services	30,063	12,200
Stationery and Printing	3,739	...
Political Agencies	319	400
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	13,626	13,000
Miscellaneous	7,207	9,600
Allotments for Provincial Services	11,994	273,100
Public Works, Ordinary { Public Works	221,135	109,200
Public Works, Ordinary { Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways ...	674	500
Interest on service Funds and other Accounts	...	100
Public Works Extraordinary	...	4,100
£	865,228	753,600
Surplus ...	265,173	273,200
£	1,130,401	1,026,800

Abstract of the Total Revenues and Charges of British Burma for the year 1870-71, *and as estimated for the year* 1871-72.

Revenues and Receipts.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£.	£
Land Revenue	597,629	650,000
Forest	81,812	75,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	110,615	99,000
Assessed Taxes	26,224	8,800
Customs	277,265	305,600
Salt	12,054	12,000
Stamps	48,075	40,500
Law and Justice ...	24,186	17,000
Police	20,960	...
Marine	5,585	5,300
Education	447	...
Interest	91	100
Miscellaneous	1,056	700
Public Works—Miscellaneous	4,665	700
£	1,210,658	1,214,700

Expenditure.	1870-71.	Estimate, 1871-72.
	£	£
Refunds and Drawbacks	6,569	9,600
Land Revenue	93,327	96,300
Forest	40,074	39,500
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	10,726	1,700
Assessed Taxes	342	300
Customs	16,086	18,900
Salt	478	500
Stamps	1,232	1,300
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt	168,834	168,100
Administration	33,218	34,500
Law and Justice	84,687	56,500
Police	134,581	...
Marine	24,161	22,600
Education...	7,368	...
Ecclesiastical	4,289	4,300
Medical Services	14,529	6,600
Stationery and Printing	2,995	...
Political Agencies	11,616	10,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	4,095	4,400
Miscellaneous	6,549	6,600
Allotments for Provincial Services	..	283,200
Public Works, Ordinary	142,586	64,800
£	639,499	661,600
Surplus ...	571,159	553,100
£	1,210,658	1,214,700

THE CURRENCY.

On 1st March 1862 Government Currency notes were first issued, through the agency of the three Presidency Banks. On 1st January 1866 in Calcutta, and on 1st March 1867 in Madras and Bombay, the Currency Department began to manage the circulation, with the result of a net annual profit to the state of £72,405 in 1868-69. In April 1870 an Act was passed empowering the Government to extend the limit which may be invested from four to six millions sterling, since the increase of the circulation had been so great. During the Mutiny of 1857 the annual average of the circulation of Bank of Bengal notes was £1,524,000, against £1,471,000 in 1856 ; £1,443,000 in 1858 ; £1,400,000 in 1855 and £1,717,000 to £1,825,000 during May to August 1867 ; *i. e.*, it was highest in the worst months of the Mutiny. After the fall of Delhi in September 1857, the circulation declined owing to a depression of trade, and it continued depressed up to February 1858, and fell again in June 1858.

THE COINAGE.

Act XVII. of 1835, which took effect on 1st September 1835, directed the coinage of a Company's Rupee weighing 180 grains, and of a standard of eleven-twelfths, or 165 grains of pure silver and one-twelfth or 15 grains of alloy; and declared it equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furuckabad, and Surat Rupees, and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, which ceased to be legal tender in 1836.

The full weight of the coins that were prescribed by Act XVII. of 1835 and Act XI. of 1844 (authorising half pice,) and that were continued by Act XIII. of 1862 (which changed the designation of the Rupee from Company's to Government,) is as follows :—

1 Rupee = 165 grains of pure silver.
1 Shilling = 80-8-11th grains of pure silver.
1 Rupee = shilling 2·0439 or 2*s.* 0½*d.*

Silver, at 5*s.* 6*d.* per oz. standard = for the 165 grains of pure silver in a Rupee to 2·043*s.* ;
or at 5*s.* 6*d.* per oz. standard = 192-004 per Rupee.

The old standard for gold coinage in Bengal was 99¼ parts of pure gold to three quarters of a part of alloy. This was altered by Regulation XIV. of 1818 to eleven-twelfths of pure gold to one-twelfth of alloy; but the law having become inoperative, the old standard was reverted to for a time, till Act XVII. of 1835 re-established the standard of eleven-twelfths fine, but declared that no gold coin should thenceforth be a legal tender of payment in India. Under the Act XVII. of 1835, the under-

mentioned gold coins only can be coined at a Government Mint in British India:—

Gold Coins.	Pure Gold.	Alloy.	Total.
	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
A Double Gold Mohur or 30-Rupee piece ... —	330	30	360
A Gold Mohur or 15-Rupee piece .. .. —	165	15	180
Two-thirds of a Gold Mohur or a 10-Rupee piece ...	110	10	120
One third of a Gold Mohur or a 5-Rupee piece	55	5	60

Average Amount of Note Circulation, and Average Amount of each Description of Reserve during each Year since the Commencement of operations of the Paper Currency Department of the Government of India.

Years ended.	Average Amount of Note Circulation.	Average Amount of Reserve in.			
		Silver Coin.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Government Securities.
	£	£	£	£	£
From 1st to 31st March 1862 ...	3,690,000	...	...	...	...
On 30th April 1862 ...	4,100,000	2,479,922	1,220,000	...	400,078
" 1863 ...	4,506,833	2,978,816	969,166	..	558,851
" 1864 ...	5,232,500	2,726,750	956,667	..	1,549,083
" 1865 ...	6,882,011	2,727,908	815,000	101,071	3,25..644
" 1866	7,725,798	2,675,094	909,000	149,386	3,980,234
On 31st March 1867 ...	8,989,318	4,798,182	530,799	11,065	3,638,781
" 1868 ...	9,285,084	5,214,559	803,722	14,749	3,252,055
" 1869 ..	10,145,533	5,660,704	941,288	16,199	3,496,23[illegible]
" 1870 ...	10,669,077	4,963,181	1,689,640	31,250	3,946,401

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Departments of Issue of Government Paper Currency from its Commencement.

Years ended.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess Receipts.	Excess Charges.
30 April.	£	£	£	£
1862	... ..	589	.....	589
1863	15,232	53,081	.....	37,849
1864	32,773	36,541	.. ...	3,768
1865	165,498	39,659	125,839	.....
1866	167,859	84,509	83,330	.....
31 March.				
1867	166,285	99,230	67,055	.. ...
1868	134,581	30,931	103,650	.....
1869	148,697	76,094	72,603	... ..
1870	166,787	28,986	137,801	.....
Total ...	997,692	449,620	590,278	42,266
	Net Receipts. ...		548,072	...

By a Notification dated 28th October 1868, sovereigns and half sovereigns of England or Australia may be received in all Treasuries as the equivalent of Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 5-2:—

Value of Bullion or Treasure Imported into and Exported from, each Presidency of British India, by Sea, during each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing gold and silver separately; and including that received or sent on account of Government.

Years ended.	Imports.						Exports.					
	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31 March, 30 April. 1861 ..	1,257,825	2,271,818	485,400	694,825	2,499,216	3,467,993	3,438	454,309	152	245,951	6,282	406,367
1862 ...	1,632,623	2,477,986	706,496	647,095	2,851,313	6,636,464	1,805	157,649	500	95,830	3,702	421,610
1863 ...	1,846,298	2,924,474	1,009,939	745,001	4,025,332	9,957,923	13,360	447,729	125	115,324	19,925	514,189
1864 ...	2,534,693	2,369,586	1,082,395	839,448	5,368,324	10,828,135	14,172	676,741	5,200	89,358	7,734	474,253
1865 ...	3,028,528	4,105,782	977,832	1,054,701	5,868,672	6,327,836	6,019	253,687	28,510	80,550	5,539	1,075,285
1866 ...	1,701,615	6,758,120	745,969	1,235,207	3,925,310	12,191,080	339,819	540,369	...	161,683	308,599	836,722
1867 ...	1,527,424	4,708,568	391,406	464,116	2,752,642	3,482,748	148,957	743,496	75,205	265,588	514,981	701,711
1868 ...	1,536,416	2,802,267	412,817	296,761	2,813,144	3,869,054	76,346	190,582	7,000	67,450	82,465	1,057,646
1869 ...	1,573,269	2,856,401	634,996	463,748	2,953,491	6,667,519	7,400	440,607	...	117,900	9,949	814,488
1870 ...	1,519,190	3,143,463	*a* 1,054,059		3,394,008	4,804,847	1,284	155,390	*a* 290,606		94,612	478,706
1871 ...	906,812	630,025	348,369	198,586	1,518,519	1,797,868	201,155	317,410	...	283,199	299,298	1,103,652

Note—British Burma is included under Bengal up to 1867, since when no returns have been received showing Gold and Silver separately Imported and Exported; hence the information for this province is excluded for the subsequent years.

Value of Gold, Silver, and Copper Moneys coined at the Mints of the respective Presidencies of British India, during each of the under-mentioned years.

Years ended.	Bengal.			Madras.			Bombay.			Total for British India.			
	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31 March, 30 April. 1861 ..	69,374	2,698,626	115,775	None.	513,470	102,242	None.	1,979,586	24,495	69,374	5,191,682	242,512	5,503,568
1862 ..	58,666	2,571,645	43,006	,,	430,907	107,675	,,	4,058,800	None.	58,666	7,070,352	150,681	7,279,699
1863 ...	130,665	2,511,452	50,926	,,	673,255	99,328	,,	6,066,790	,,	130,665	9,251,497	150,254	9,532,416
1864 ...	54,354	2,598,015	112,138	,,	1,277,670	176,963	,,	7,604,000	,,	54,354	11,479,685	289,101	11,823,140
1865 ..	95,671	4,124,651	93,389	,,	644,828	132,750	,,	5,716,386	3,722	95,671	10,485,865	229,861	10,811,397
1866 ..	17,662	3,571,173	112,466	,,	544,994	95,644	,,	7,590,912	61,227	17,662	14,507,079	269,337	14,794,078
1867 ..	27,717	3,471,548	124,066	,,	148,079	19,500	,,	2,563,441	None.	27,717	6,182,968	143,566	6,353,951
1868 ...	21,534	1,665,950	23,361	,,	34,766	3,000	,,	2,681,643	,,	21,534	4,382,359	26,361	4,430,254
1869 ...	25,156	1,532,161	88,219	,,	18,747	2,000	,,	3,79[illegible],800	,,	25,146	5,341,708	90,219	5,457,083
1870 ...	Information not received.			,,	6,577	5,432	,,	3,648,191	,,	..	...	...	...

Note—The Madras Mint was closed on 31st August 1869.

Number and Value of Government Currency Notes issued, received, and cancelled for the whole of India, during each of the undermentioned years:—

Years Ended.	Notes Issued.		Notes Received.		Notes Cancelled.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
30 April.		£		£		£
1862	367,200	4,200,000	2,000	100,000	.....	.....
1863	295,015	2,525,550	82,820	1,495,550	52,520	1,100,550
1864	336,201	4,720,100	248,582	4,170,100	240,478	3,745,100
1865	598,260	5,430,011	253,768	3,876,990	214,290	3,156,666
1866	960,150	10,100,492	854,111	9,983,918	386,174	3,907,162
31 March.						
1867	1,986,688	16,801,215	1,917,381	25,369,722	835,631	7,5 9,504
1868	2,790,745	33,664,971	2,424,319	30,726,427	998,679	10,852,656
1869	3 117,050	44,007,302	2,936,353	44,699,918	1,553,433	14,258,560
1870	3,396,828	49 344,848	3,353,591	48,702,434	1,906,794	22,300,426

Value of Government Currency Notes in circulation at each Circle throughout India during each of the undermentioned years:—

Circles.	Average for each Year at 2s. the Rupee.							
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869 70.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Calcutta ...	2,423,000	2,495,000	2,805,514	2,904,328	2,829,244	2,931,138	3,964,564	4,145,743
Madras ...	413,571	665 000	604,167	565,833	605,165	547,949	622,144	645,600
Bombay ...	1,582,857	2,072,500	3,228,333	3,345,958	4,697,459	4,739,499	4,310,995	4,572,490
Allahabad ...	...	...	113,947	256,173	259,318	324,851	337,419	309,788
Lahore ...	...	...	78,103	295,118	250,056	240,565	258,154	225,290
Calicut ...	..	...	6,176	42,116	55,455	55,611	81,647	77,024
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	8,484	27,286	38,906	43,874	42,653	54,346
Vizagapatam ..	...	...	5,525	37,581	35 704	30,116	47,384	34,655
Nagpore ...	...	...	31,762	160,533	106,734	212,397	274,251	255,419
Kurrachee ...	...	...	..	90,872	101,377	159,084	196,701	247,306
Akolah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,621	101,416
Total ...	4,419,428	5,232,500	6,882,011	7,725,798	8,989,318	9,285,084	10,145,533	10,669,077

	Pure Silver.	Alloy.	Weight.
Legal Tender in satisfaction of all engagements—			
Silver Coins—	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
A Government Rupee	165	15	180
A Half Rupee	82½	7½	90
Legal Tender for fractions of a Rupee only—			
Silver Coins—			
A Quarter Rupee or 4-Anna piece	41¼	3¾	45
An Eighth of a Rupee or 2-Anna piece	20⅝	1⅞	22½
			Grains Troy.
Copper Coins—			
A Double Pice, or a half anna	...	...	200
A Pie, or quarter anna	...	...	100
A Half Pice or one-eighth of an anna	...	...	50
A Pie, being one-third of a Pice, or one-twelfth of an anna	...	...	30⅓
90 Rupees' worth of Pice weigh 5,76,000 grains Troy, or 82lbs. Avoirdupois.			

CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURE AND REVENUE.

WE this year close up an old epoch of the agricultural history of India. Next year we shall have to deal with an entirely new Department, which has already infused very considerable energy into Indian agriculture. We are glad to report that during the year persistent efforts have been made to improve the cultivation of Cinchona, and to introduce new and improved kinds of trees into suitable localities. A number of English fruit trees, for instance, have become naturalized where they had never before been cultivated. A liberal spirit has also been set on foot for supplying to natives themselves the means of cultivation, both in seeds, and, where they can be induced to use them, in agricultural instruments. The progress has been slow, but so much of a substantial kind has been done that there is every reason to hope that the new Department has begun with the elements, at least, on an entirely new era of Indian agriculture. The results, however, belong to the future. What we have to do with the present are old facts, abundantly valuable in their time.

The gross Land, Forest and Excise Revenue has increased from £3,913,401 in 1792-93 to 23,450,730 in 1870-71.

Years.	£	Years.	£	Years.	£
1792-93 ..	3.913.401	1819-20 ...	13,634,014	1846-47 ...	14.981.690
1793-94 ...	4,048.128	1820-21 ..	13,696,189	1847-48 ...	15,464.199
1794-95 ..	4.197,137	1821-22 ...	13.729.217	1848-49 ...	15.332.508
1795-96 ...	4,123.982	1822-23 ..	13,582,804	1849-50 ..	16,561.927
1796-97 ...	4,058,814	1823-24 ...	13,559,439	1850-51 ...	16 993,065
1797 98 ..	3,869.298	1824-25 ...	13,055,409	1851 52 ...	16,695.748
1798-99 ...	3,966.416	1825 26 ..	13,739,544	1852 53 ...	17,401,349
1799-1800 ...	4.128,135	1826-27 ..	13,898.439	1853-54 ..	17,165.966
1800-1 ...	4.221,695	1827-28 ..	11,754,703	1854-55 ...	17.875,683
1801-2 ..	4,446,846	1828-29 ..	13,572.126	1855-56 ...	18,590,271
1802-3 ...	4.296.884	1829-30 ...	13,395,095	1856 57 ...	19 449.327
1803-4 ..	4,480,128	1830-31 ..	13,388 551	1857 58 ...	16.749,011
1804-5 ...	4,604,025	1831-32 ..	11,590,332	1858-59 ..	19.816,788
1805-6 ...	4,880,433	1832-33 ...	11,481.938	1859-60 ..	20.690,918
1806-7 ..	4,648,660	1833-34 ...	11,444,249	1860 61 ..	20,942,936
1807-8 ...	5.185,955	1834 35 ...	12,053,718	1861 62 ..	21,877,489
1808-9 ..	5.335,789	1835 36 ...	12,539,772	1862-63 ...	21,904,378
1809-10 ...	5,286,935	1836 37 ..	13,057,725	1863-64 ..	22,548.441
1810-11 ...	4.804,156	1837-38 ...	12,671,743	1864-65 ..	22,607.467
1811-12 ...	4,779,534	1838 39 ...	13.126 980	1865-66 ...	23,008,448
1812-13 ...	4,890,975	1839-40 ...	13,159 569	1866 67 (11 months) ...	21,450,703
1813-14 ...	4,604.212	1840-41 ...	13.155,663	1867-68 ...	22.512,22[illegible]
1814-15 ...	11,749.294	1841-42 ...	14,039.599	1868-69 ...	22,374.936
1815-16 ...	11,643,884	1842-43 ...	14 251,135	1869-70 ..	23,813.264
1816 17 ...	12.199,856	1843 44 ..	14 263,971	1870-71 ...	23,450,730
1817-18 ...	12.363.634	1844-45 ...	14,161,152		
1818-19 ...	13,490,589	1845-46 ..	14,372,891		

MADRAS.

Notwithstanding several advantages owing to the favourable season, there was a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, under the head of Land Revenue, of Rs. 8,27,052. A large proportion may be traced to purely financial causes. The diminution in Nellore was in great measure owing to the payment by the Zemindar of Venkatagherry in 1869-70 of certain kists which did not actually fall due till 1870-71, and the large decrease in Bellary is also to some extent nominal, owing to the collection of arrears which was effected in 1869-70. Similar causes operated in other districts, but it seems probable that the fall of prices during the year considerably, though not uniformly, tended to lower the revenue derived from land. In the Vizagapatam, Godavery, and Kistna Districts, the decrease is partially ascribed to the non-payment by the Zemindars of their kists on account of the difficulty experienced in getting in rents, owing to the diminished prices of food-grains. In the Districts of Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Madura, and Salem, the reduction of prices had a favourable influence upon the Land Revenue, and generally upon cultivation. The area of Government land under cultivation in all the districts, except Malabar and South Canara, which have not been surveyed, was—

Unirrigated acres	...	14 223 362,	assessed at Rupees	1,58,11,834
Irrigated do.	...	3.078,144,	do.	1.57 20 476
Total	...	17,301,506		3 15,32 310

The increase over the previous year in acres is 285,461, and in assessment rupees 7,25,197. There was an increase also in Malabar and South Canara. The only districts in which there was a real decrease, caused by the season, were Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. In Trichinopoly there was a large decrease, but it was the result of relinquishments caused by the discovery of concealed cultivation.

The revenue receipts amounted to £7,171,094, or £159,483 more than in 1869-70. The charges, amounted to £619.557, or £5,264 less than in 1869-70. The percentage on the receipts was 8·7, or less than even in the previous year, when it was made unduly low by abnormal reduction of expenditure in 1869-70. Deducting charges from receipts the balance was £6,551,538, or £164,747 more than in 1869-70.

The following table shows the receipts at the ports in each maritime district:—

Districts.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Re-export Duty.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	334	44,309	...	46	44,689
2. Vizagapatam	6,534	63,992	...	82	70,608
3. Godavery	13,923	1,13,872	...	292	1,28,087
4. Kistna	63	9,646	...	126	9,835
5. Nellore	...	...	...	4	4
6. Madras Sea Customs	14,40,930	2,48,045	11,866	31,124	17,31,965
7. South Arcot	6,825	43,777	...	44	50,646
8. Tanjore	1,11,672	3,79,143	119	560	4,91,494
9. Madura	10,730	9,842	...	134	20,706
10. Tinnevelly	98,540	21,438	...	538	1,20,516
11. South Canara	35,481	44,982	...	1,830	82,293
12. Malabar	67,449	45,856	...	2,502	1,15,807
Total ...	17,92,481	10,24,902	11,985	37,282	28,66,650

The increase in the port of Madras alone was £12,826, of which £7,918 was from imports in consequence of larger importations of cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarns, and metals, and £3,594 from exports, chiefly in indigo. The following table shows the sudden impulse which trade received in January when it was known that the Franco-German war was drawing to a close:—

Months.	Value of the Dutiable Articles.	Value of the Undutiable Articles.
	Rs.	Rs.
April	9,67,753	5,65,604
May	9,42,091	4,55,256
June	8,56,375	7,10,354
July	4,53,445	8,17,824
August	4,25,108	5,33,508
September	3,94,542	2,78,118
October	8,65,901	2,20,923
November	9,51,729	2,09,679
December	8,56,479	3,78,626
January	15,90,736	3,82,124
February	14,43,774	4,92,432
March	19,96,943	7,17,488

The most noticeable difference in the direction of trade was that the exports to European countries fell off enormously. Those to the United Kingdom decreased from 92 per cent. to 80 per cent., and those to France from 5 to 1 per cent. In several districts the increase arose chiefly from larger exportations of rice and larger importations of piece goods and twist. In Tanjore, Railway stores were largely imported for the extension of the great Southern of India Railway and, as in the previous year, the value of imports and exports decreased, but the re-exports increased.

Exports of Cotton.	1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	81,678,101	193,74,855	62,693,837	174,22,197	33,866,958	84,81,989
Arabia	54,900	14,705	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	366,190	1,20,326	779,524	2,51,314	1,459,996	3,69,900
France	4,394,090	10,39,008	2,494,200	6,61,703	433,500	94,050
Hong-Kong	124,757	2,15,580	835,200	2,53,290	4,865,700	2,16,612
Holland...	...	...	540,000	2,02,500	...	...
Maldive Isles	448	102	551	150	616	99
Bombay Presidency ...	2,118,825	5,39,489	899,608	2,65,897	661,640	1,98,526
Bengal do.	347,182	72,805	175,578	51,894	1,043,722	2,39,206
Indian French Ports ...	97,365	22,957	55,950	16,105	15,000	3,750
Total ...	89,181,858	213,99,827	68,474,448	1,25,050	42,347,132	106,04,132

The rotation of crops system is now pursued, and the following crops have been grown :—Chinese sugar-cane (Sorghum saccharatum), paddy (Carolina and other), green-gram (Phaseolus mungo), gingelly (Sesamum Indicum), castor-oil plant, horse-gram (for fodder), (Dolichos uniflorus), huriallee grass, which, it is hoped, may soon be grown as a " dry" crop. Prairie grass (Bromus unisloides), rye grass (Lolium perenne), flax (Egyptian), buck wheat, red cholum, imphee (a variety of sorghum), maize (Egyptian and Australian), cumboo (Peniallaria spicata), shamay (Panicum miliare), varagu (Panicum miliaceum), Egyptian cloves and beans, yellow cholum, (Holcus sorghum), rapeseed, tobacco, and cotton. Expensive English agricultural machines are found generally useless, but blacksmiths' and carpenters' workshops have been erected, in which all kinds of agricultural implements are made and repaired. As castings cannot be locally made, wrought iron only is used, and an improved English plough, far superior to the ordinary native plough, is now sold for 15 rupees.

The following table shows the Prices of Grains, &c., for six years.

Items.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice, 2nd sort, per garce ...	431	522	395	380	383	325
Paddy, do. do. ...	198	242	179	170	168	140
Cholum, do. ...	260	334	224	206	194	173
Cumboo, do. ...	237	296	207	188	181	158
Raggy, do. ...	231	313	219	196	182	155
Veragoo, do. ...	164	208	158	134	126	128
Wheat, do. ...	700	800	623	499	552	663
Salt, do. ..	272	330	299	296	316	337
Cotton per candy ...	151	166	124	114	146	136

Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year 1870-71, *compared with* 1869-70.

Districts.	Horse-gram.		Ulundoo.		Wheat.		Gingelly-oil Seed.		Lamp-oil Seed.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	220	176	288	289	669	505	375	371	335	333	302	318	151	169	1,230	1,267	75	79
Vizagapatam	221	176	300	303	501	484	383	354	327	327	289	318	144	150	880	880	10[illegible]	80
Godavery	206	166	343	300	523	522	331	326	250	276	259	277	161	144	1,220	1,166	109	92
Kistna	247	193	386	373	573	539	350	375	300	176	312	344	150	121	1,180	880	40	40
Nellore	243	217	477	485	564	618	360	355	251	262	294	317	150	140	1,128	839	101	100
Cuddapah	203	220	593	527	494	725	434	462	255	300	333	368	141	133	1,240	1,060	100	100
Bellary	163	182	499	497	416	860	369	467	241	316	396	431	151	128	1,360	1,162	102	98
Kurnool	233	229	450	459	435	721	429	450	280	259	346	370	130	122	1,360	940	100	80
Chingleput	270	238	483	461	636	732	...	...	...	...	281	279	117	95	940	940	..	...
Madras	...	192	...	312	...	495	...	402	...	318	...	293	...	125		900	..	35
North Arcot	197	164	574	353	496	690	427	...	239	...	268	302	136	124	1,040	920	69	..
South Arcot	224	172	516	348	643	871	415	454	233	260	297	324	125	112	880	740	37	36
Tanjore	212	185	425	307	594	704	475	546	281	290	277	304	161	161	370	455	45	43
Trichinopoly	208	160	455	335	551	667	503	595	268	242	308	321	139	121	333	280	44	38
Madura	186	178	444	341	619	776	420	603	292	268	309	329	100	119	800	783	62	33
Tinnevelly...	223	228	448	392	622	805	645	673	329	344	322	344	159	132	625	625	95	107
Coimbatore	228	173	525	419	559	712	456	488	268	256	365	383	140	116	533	605	45	37
Neilgherries	291	234	1,067	623	533	582	...	...	...	...	457	485	...	...			...	..
Salem	182	135	451	327	513	693	...	...	...	...	317	344	203	183	860	740	...	...
South Canara	290	247	373	365	528	625	...	...	...	...	269	286	168	163	...	...	..	..
Malabar	291	242	472	446	570	597	...	...	...	...	315	345	...	...	...	...	..	...
Average ...	227	196	478	393	552	663	425	461	276	282	316	337	146	136	940	843	75	66

Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1870-71.

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		1869-70.		Comparison.			
									Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
Ganjam	162,716	1,29,004	174,774	5,04,974	277,490	6,33,978	275,555	6,27,992	1,935	5,986	..	...
Vizagapatam ...	53,334	54,557	21,918	1,16,645	75,252	1,71,202	73,983	1,78,254	1,269	...	...	7,052
Godavery	268,397	5,47,499	238,498	6,71,637	506,795	12,19,136	*491,982	11,97,648	14,813	21,488	...	...
Kistna	1,635,138	23,40,662	160,201	8,73,534	1,795,339	32,14,196	*1,763,794	31,26,77	31,545	87,4:6	...	...
Nellore	602,085	7,79,527	175,886	7,97,308	777,971	15,76,835	766,124	15,53,347	11,847	23,488	...	–
Cuddapah	1,149,606	8,86,195	9 ,603	7,79,134	1,245,209	16,65,329	1,224,699	16,49,695	20,510	15,634	...	...
Bellary	2,218,621	14,54,128	145,024	6,65,140	2,363,645	21,19,268	2,296,295	20,67,959	67,350	51,309	...	...
Kurnool	1,166,420	11,37,377	26,870	2,06,471	1, 93,290	13,43,848	1,173,714	13,21,057	19,576	22,791	...	...
Chingleput	172,191	2,93,393	224,855	9,67,496	397,046	12,60,889	347,222	10,77,13	49,824	1,83,759	...	...
North Arcot ...	467,630	6,81,880	193,257	11,60,962	660,887	18,42,842	586,045	16,64,332	74,852	1,78,510	...	...
South Arcot ...	893,940	16,99,557	267,293	14,69,756	1,161,233	31,69,313	1,103,292	29,63,934	57,94	2,05,379	.	...
Tanjore	203,037	2,84,102	733,354	36,80,013	9,36,391	39,64,115	933,514	39,42,018	2,877	22,097	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	887,801	8,49,460	133,961	6,40,120	1,021,762	14,89,580	1,041,165	15,13,610	..	..	19,403	24,030
Madura	639,781	8,44,563	128,246	5,70,970	768,027	14,15,533	768,834	14,37,984	...	...	807	22,451
Tinnevelly	822,051	6,90,953	217,079	15,94,892	1,039,130	22,85,845	1,070,524	23,23,722	...	...	31,394	37,877
Coimbatore	1,837,373	17,23,995	78,950	6,15,609	1,916,323	23,39,494	1,938,62	23,45,418	...	...	22,299	5,924
Neilgherries	43,526	22,430	40	90	43,566	22,520	44,563	22,393	..	127	997	
Salem	1,059,785	13,92,662	62,365	4,05,725	1,122,150	17,98,387	1,116,128	18,02,342	6,022	...	...	39,55
South Canara ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Malabar	...	6,10,432	...	11,61,622	...	17,72,051	...	17,63,562	...	8,492	..	...
Total ...	14,223,362	164,22,266	3,078,144	168,82,098	17,301,506	333,04,364	17,016,045	325,79,167	360,361	8,26,486	74,900	1,01,289
									285,461	7,25,197		

* These are the correct figures. Those entered last year were an estimate.

BOMBAY AND SIND.

There was in 1870-71 an increase of Rs. 3,17,255 in land revenue over the collections of the previous year in the Regulation districts of the Bombay Presidency.

The returns for the Province of Sind also show an increase of land revenue amounting to upwards of a lac of rupees. The District of Hydrabad shows the largest increase. The following gives the land revenue of Sind for the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 :—

No.	District.	1869-70. Actual.	1870-71. Estimated.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Kurrachee	7,16,341	7,39,118
2	Hydrabad	12,75,528	14,07,768
3	Shikarpore	17,76,655	17,64,269
4	Upper Sind Frontier...	1,89,848	2,01,098
5	Thurr and Parkur	1,75,789	1,77,529

The actual income on account of land revenue from the whole Presidency including Sind amounted to Rs. 3,59,58,948, showing an increase of Rs. 2,77,921 over the actual income of 1869-70 and an increase of Rs. 1,23,548 over the estimated income for the year. The elasticity of the revenue from land is largely dependent on the season. The past season was on the whole a favourable one, especially in the Guzerat and Canarese Collectorates. In Dharwar, however, the cotton crop was below the average, and in the districts of Poona, Sattara, Sholapore, and Ahmednuggur the kureef or cold weather crops suffered much from the heavy and unseasonable rain at the close of the monsoon. On the other hand, from the same cause, the rubbee crops were good, and much above the average. In some parts considerable injury was done by an unusually heavy fall of rain in January. Owing to the late rains in Khandeish much of the cotton crop was discoloured and partially spoilt. In Rutnagherry there were similar complaints, but the season in Tanna and Colaba was a good one. The Guzerat Collectorates generally enjoyed a good season, but in Ahmedabad and in the Punch Mahals the heavy rain in July and August compelled the cultivators to resow a large portion of their land.

The following statement shows the financial results of the Summary Settlement of adjudicated hereditary and unadjudicated Inams up to 31st March 1871 in the Collectorates of the Southern Division :—

	Amount of Annual Tax payable by Inamdars to Government under Acts II. and VII. of 1863.	Amount of Annual Succession Duty payable by Inamdars to Government under Act II. of 1863.	Total amount of profit to Government, exclusive of what may arise from receipt of succession Duty at the occasional rates under Act II. of 1863.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unadjudicated Inams ...	2,32,956	41,270	2,74,226
Adjudicated Hereditary Inams	... ...	21,667	21,667
Total	2,32,956	62,937	2,95,893

The financial result of the Inam settlement is as follows :—

In 1864-65	...	...	...	... Rs.	18,986	11	9
,, 1865-66	...	...	...	... ,,	17 312	8	2
,, 1866-67	...	...	...	... ,,	3,859	0	7
,, 1867-68	...	...	...	... ,,	151	10	8
,, 1868 69	...	...	...	... ,,	6	0	0
,, 1869-70	...	...	...	... ,,	7	5	4
,, 1870-71	...	...	...	.. ,,	805	11	0
				Rs.	41,128	15	6

The following statement shows the number and value of claims to alienated revenue disposed of during 1870-71, exclusive of those settled under the General Summary and terminable Inam Settlements.

	No.	Value.
Claims to Villages, Lands, and Umuls.		Rs. A. P.
I.—Inam	2	91 12 0
II.—Surinjam	3	1,397 8 10
III.—Wuttun	...	... ...
Claims to Cash.		
IV.—Disposed of under the Rules of 1st December 1865, as per Bills examined and passed, and under special sanctions of Government and decision of the Alienation Officer	2,914	8,073 6 4
V.—Formal adjudication under the Amended Rules of 1842	413	14,124 0 5
VI.—Brought on the accounts from recently lapsed villages	43	205 9 2
VII.—Disallowed in recently lapsed villages in default of proof of enjoyment prior to lapse	24	388 15 8
VIII.—Political Pensions	6	2,832 0 0
Total Land and Cash ...	3,405	27,063 4 5

BENGAL.

The table below shows the demands, collections, remissions, and balances of land revenue for 1870-71, compared with the year preceding it, and with three previous periods at intervals of five years.

Year.	Number of estates.	Current demand.	Total demand, including arrears.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1855-56 ...	183,165	3,63,94,006	3,98,65,471	3,63,32,499	4,49,116	30,83,856
1860-61 ...	191,703	3,70,19,738	4,02,52,177	3,70,33,849	1,48,903	30,69,425
1865-66 ...	225,145	3,77,19,764	4,13,69,437	3,75,53,227	3,15,202	35,02,008
1869-70 ...	233,418	3,90,18,970	4,31,87,283	3,91,10,738	90,165	39,86,380
1870-71 ...	234,5.0	3,91,08,861	4,31,61,348	3,87,92,233	1,57,239	42,11,876

Since the year 1855-56 the current demand has increased by Rs. 26,35,007.

The remissions granted amounted to Rs 1,56,439, against Rs. 90,165 in the year 1869-70. The largest remissions were in the divisions of Orissa, Dacca, Patna, and the Presidency. The balances outstanding were heaviest in the Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, Orissa, Dacca, Presidency, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore divisions. The bulk of the balances in the Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, and Dacca divisions, was not realizable by law during the year. In Orissa the remissions allowed on account of the famine are still borne on the books as suspended demands, and hence the outstandings appear large. In the Presidency division the balance is principally due from Punchannogram holdings. Four hundred and sixty petty Government estates were redeemed during the year by the payment of Rs. 5,967-11-4. Of these, 20 estates, with a total revenue of Rs. 8-10-3, are situated in Chittagong; 379, with a total revenue of Rs. 157-11-9, in Sylhet; 24, with a total revenue of Rs. 69-7-8, in Calcutta; and 37, with a total revenue of Rs. 66-13-7, in the suburbs of Calcutta. Up to the close of the year, 15,975 estates, bearing an aggregate revenue of Rs. 8,871-13-8, had been redeemed by the payment of Rs. 1,06,814-11-5. There remain 63,572 estates, paying an annual revenue of Rs. 90,296-5-1, which, when redeemed, will fetch Rs. 17,50,930. A hundred and thirty-one whole estates, with a total area of 28,979 acres, and an estimated rental of Rs. 35,768, were sold with a Government demand of Rs. 28,927, and realized a total sale price of Rs. 2,36,928. Four shares in estates, with an area of 75,679 acres, and an estimated rental of Rs. 50,317, were sold with a Government demand of Rs. 39,726 for the sum of Rs. 2,05,000. The total number of whole estates sold up to the end of 1870-71 was 5,304. Their area was 1,095,917 acres, and their estimated rental, Rs. 15,12,563. Up to the end of 1870-71 the total number of grants of waste land was 581. Of these, 19 were in Durrung, with an area of 7,002 acres, having no present revenue, but with an eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 2,626 ; 31 were in Kamroop, with

an area of 10,540 acres, no present revenue, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 3,952; 59 were in Luckimpore, with an area of 99,043 acres, present revenue of Rs. 276, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 27,952; 21 were in Nowgong, with an area of 18,003 acres, no present revenue, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 5,063; 124 were in Seebsaugor, with an area of 110,631 acres, present revenue of Rs. 239, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 41,486; 166 were in Cachar, with an area of 359,153 acres, no present revenue, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 1,29,084; 12 were in Sylhet, with an area of 21,408 acres, no present revenue, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 6,021; and 149 were in the Soonderbuns, with an area of 605,658 acres, present revenue of Rs. 42,640, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 1,77,458. The total number of grants was 581, their total area 1,231,438 acres, with total present revenue of Rs. 43,155, and total eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 3,93,642.

In 1868, in consequence of the general failure of the tea speculation, a concession was made for the relief of tea-planters by the introduction of three additional rules to those already in force for the sale and lease of waste lands, and the planters were allowed to relinquish lots, or portions of lots, by the transfer of all sums paid on behalf thereof to the credit of other entire lots or portions in their occupation. These additional rules, which were originally intended for the benefit of tea-planters only, were subsequently erroneously made applicable to the holders of all descriptions of waste land, and were maintained in force long after the exceptional circumstances under which they were passed had ceased to exist. A further continuance of the concession being considered unnecessary and inexpedient, they were withdrawn and abrogated during the year under review.

With a view to prevent the acquisition of small freehold properties either by ryots who have no capital for improvement, or by monied persons who would injure the position of Government as landlord, the addition of the two following rules to those now in force for the sale of waste lands in Assam was proposed to the Government of India, namely (1) that no lesser area of land than 500 acres shall be sold in one lot, except under special circumstances with the sanction of Government, and (2) that no redemption of land revenue of grants shall be allowed in lots of less area than 500 acres, except under special circumstances, as in the case of sales in fee simple. Since the close of the year the first of these rules has been sanctioned. In the meantime the entire question of waste land rules has been considered by a committee especially appointed

for the purpose, the result of whose deliberations will be noticed in the Annals of next year. Seven hundred and eighty-two estates were sold during the year for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and other demands amounting to Rs. 24,874. Of these, 83 estates, with a revenue of Rs. 17,061, were purchased by Government for Rs. 279; the remaining 699 estates, bearing a revenue of Rs. 46,500, were purchased by private individuals for Rs. 24,595. The only regulation districts in which there were no sales were Pooree, Chumparun, and Bograh. The largest number of estates sold was, as usual, in Chittagong and Sylhet, the revenue rolls of these districts containing by far the largest number of petty estates. In the former 170, and in the latter 247 estates were sold. The aggregate Government revenue of these 417 estates was Rs. 19,978, and the price realized at sale Rs. 56,571, or, on an average, about three times the revenue.

The season of 1870-71 was favourable to agriculture, and the staple crops of the country produced a full yield. The rice crop, which is the great crop of eastern and central Bengal, was specially good; the jute crop was fair; the indigo outturn was on the whole good; the tea crop was not so good as it promises to be this season, but the yield in oil-seeds was very large. The statistics of area under the several staple crops of Bengal is as yet extremely imperfect. Indeed, the tea and opium crops are the only staples for which the Government at present possesses accurate figures. But the customs return show that the exports of staple products were as follow:—

	Exports in cwts. during	
	1869-70.	1870-71.
Rice	7,461 000	8,607,000
Jute	3 439 000	3,343,000
Seeds	3,510 000	5,953,700
Indigo	58,842	63 532

It is reckoned that five-sixths of the indigo grown in Bengal is exported, and that three-quarters of the jute is also exported. According to this statement, the total breadth under these crops, at seven seers of indigo to the acre and at nine maunds of jute to the acre, would be about—

Indigo	610,000	acres.
Jute	600,000	"

The production of, and the trade in, jute has rapidly attained large dimensions, and it is a most lucrative crop for the grower. But there was a decrease in the year under report. The price paid to the ryot for jute fibre has increased three-fold during the last ten years; and this rise sufficiently accounts for the increase in the area under this crop.

No material change has been made in the management of the Botanical Gardens, but additions have been made to the collection of ferns, orchids, and palms, and several minor improvements in the garden have been made. The experiments made with exotic cotton have not resulted favourably. It appears that there is no difficulty in growing fine cotton plants of foreign kinds; but in a climate so moist and showery as that of Calcutta, the ripening bolls are liable to be destroyed by rain. It is thought that possibly the drier climate of Chota Nagpore might be found more suitable. *Ipecacuanha.*—The plants of ipecacuanha in the garden are in almost exactly the same condition in which they were a year ago, and the superintendent thinks it certain that this drug cannot be grown at Calcutta. An accident interfered with the experiments made on a small scale in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling; but on the whole, so far as present experience justifies an opinion, the superintendent thinks that ipecacuanha will ultimately be produced successfully at the base of the Himalayas. *Cocoa.*—The Government lately gave instructions that some experiments in growing cocoa (Theobroma cacao) should be made in Bengal; and though the plant can only be kept alive in Calcutta under shelter, there seems to be fair ground for hoping that it could be profitably cultivated at the foot of the hills. *Tobacco*—Experimental tobacco cultivation was carried on only in the Botanical Gardens, and more than ten pounds of seed of the finest foreign varieties were supplied to Mr. Rivett-Carnac. There is evidently no difficulty in producing at the Botanical Gardens any amount of tobacco seed of these varieties, but as yet the superintendent has not been able to produce good merchantable leaf. *Rheea.*—In the cultivation of rheea, the superintendent of the Botanical Gardens merely aims at keeping a stock of young plants, which are ready for supply to the public at a very low price. His Excellency the Viceroy having called the superintendent's attention to the bun rheea of Bengal, inquiries were made with the following results:—Rheea is the cultivated variety of Bœhmeria nivea, and therefore bun rheea should mean Bœhmeria nivea itself. This plant however does not, the superintendent believes, grow wild in any part of Bengal, unless in the extreme east of Chittagong; and in any case there seems to be no reason for supposing that the wild Bœhmeria nivea would be more easy of cultivation, or produce a more valuable crop, than the ordinary rheea. But in making inquiries about the wild Bœhmeria nivea, the superintendent found that the hill people, both in north and east Bengal, give the name of bun rheea to a great variety of plants, all of which, however, are (apparently) a species of nettles belonging to the sub-order Bœhmeria. It

appears to be a general character of this sub-order to produce fine fibre, and it is probable that rheea is by no means the most valuable fibrous plant of the sub-order, but that species superior in fibre to this exotic plant grow wild abundantly in Bengal. Excellence in fibre, however, is not the only condition which a fibrous plant has to satisfy in order to make it economically valuable. The principal merit of jute as a valuable fibre is that it can be easily prepared. The nettle fibres generally will not endure lengthened maceration in water to get rid of the cellular tissue; but different varieties vary exceedingly in the degree of difficulty involved in the reduction of their fibre to such a state that it will arrive in a condition satisfactory to the European manufacturer. The European manufacturer appears to object to any process that involves treating the bark with either alkaloid or acid; he wants the fibre cleaned mechanically from cellular tissue, dried, and packed.

Rice.—The curator of the Botanical Gardens was instructed to experiment on the growth of the Carolina rice. His cultivation was not very successful, but his own experiments, as well as information collected from others, led him to the conclusion that Carolina rice can be grown to any extent in Bengal, the only difficulty being to find a market for the produce, which is considered unwholesome and poor flavoured. Experiments made with Carolina rice seed, distributed in various parts of the country by the Board of Revenue, showed favourable results in those places where the cultivation was tried under ordinarily favourable circumstances. The fact is that the Calcutta gardens are rather a field for scientific botany than successful in the practical cultivation of useful products.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

In a financial sense, the past year was, in these Provinces, highly successful. The net receipts under the various heads of revenue were as follow:—

	£
I.—Land revenue	3,855,643
II.—Land revenue not on the revenue roll	195,501
III.—Outstanding balances	60,643
IV.—Excise	183,994
V.—Stamps...	320,118
VI.—Miscellaneous revenue (sayer)	7,091
VII.—Surplus process (tulubana)	2,938
VIII.—Sale of confiscated estates	19,067
IX.—Sale of waste land	1,44
Total	4,646,45

The following table shows the receipts under each head for the five years commencing with 1865-66:—

	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	£	£	£	£	£
I., ...	3,849,811	3,883,881	3,871,536	3,720,945	3,855,643
II., ...	121,154	146,103	145,069	167,019	195,501
III., ...	36,516	32,000	9,430	3,014	60,643
IV., ...	191,490	200,420	220,871	185,059	183,994
V., ...	253,480	272,405	303,767	344,278	320,118
VI., ...	10,841	11,130	5,124	9,080	7,091
VII., ...	3,323	3,107	2,597	2,080	2,938
VIII., ...	14,384	14,006	71,741	36,260	19,067
IX., ...	2,042	2,192	3,034	2,300	1,440
Total, ...	4,483,042	4,565,244	4,633,169	4,470,036	4,646,435

The collections were larger by 17½ lacs than those of the preceding year, the increase being mainly due to "land revenue not on the rent-roll;" that is, to enhancement of the land revenue as yet only provisionally sanctioned. The receipts from the sale of confiscated estates, and of waste lands, were below the average. But the collections for land revenue proper have risen from £3,970,965 in 1685-66, by steady gradation, to £4,051,143, in 1869-70, in consequence of the resettlements; and over six lacs of past years' balances were paid in during the year. The following abstract gives the totals of demands, collections, and balances on account of 1870-71 as compared with the preceding year :—

Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.
	£	£	£
1868-69, ...	3,887,311	3,720,945	166,367
1869-70, ...	3,886,696	3,855,642	31,044

The returns under the head of miscellaneous revenue (sayer) are as follow :—

Year.	Demand.	Gross collections.	Charges.	Net collections.	Percentage of charges, on gross collections.
	£	£	£	£	£
1865-66, ...	13,879	13,693	2,852	10,841	20·8
1866-67, ..	13,050	13,000	1,870	11,130	14·4
1867-68, ...	15,295	15,236	10,113	5,348	66·3
1868-69, ...	10,173	10,058	978	9,080	9·7
1869-70, ...	8,117	8,094	1,003	7,091	12·4

The receipts from the sale of confiscated estates amounted to £19,067, of which £17,700 were paid for two estates.

LAND REVENUE, ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL.

The following table shows the number of pocesses for recovery of revenue issued during the past five years, together with the average revenue realized per process :—

	Number of processes.	Average revenue per process.
		Rs.
1865-66, ...	106,762	360
1866-67, ...	95,598	406
1867-68, ...	92,613	418
1868-69, ...	82,170	452
1869-70, ...	99,585	387

The following abstract shows the total number of suits under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 during the revenue year 1869-70:—

Division.	Number of cases.				
	Pending at the close of the year.	Instituted.	Decided. On their merits.	Decided. Otherwise than on their merits.	Pending.
Meerut, ...	1,128	10,147	6,705	3,573	997
Rohilkhund, ...	785	13,954	7,893	6,016	839
Agra, ...	470	11,545	6,472	4,823	720
Allahabad, ...	346	7,892	4,689	3,240	309
Benares, ...	895	9,898	6,515	3,350	928
Total, ...	3,624	53,436	32,274	21,002	3,784

PUNJAB.

The land revenue demand of these Provinces rose from Rs. 1,86,43,755 in 1869-70, to Rs. 1,87,13,900 in 1870-71, an increase of Rs. 70,145, of which the following is the detail:—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapse or grant of Revenue-free estates ...	47,398	14,161	+33,237
Revision of assessment	3,208	3,646	−434
Alluvion and diluvion	65,315	37,962	+27,653
Land taken up for Public purposes	27	5,406	−5,379
Assessment of wastes	2,260	...	+2,260
Progressive assessments	6,719	...	+6,719
Other items	7,361	968	+6,393
Total, ...	1,32,288	62,143	+70,145

The increase was chiefly in the items of lapses of revenue-free grants. The collections during the year were as follow:—

	Rs
Regular land revenue	1,86,20,928
Tributes	2,74,631
Miscellaneous	11,57,193
Total ...	2,00,52,752

Of the regular land-revenue collections, Rs. 1,85,77,268, or 99½ of the demand, were the realizations of 1870-71; and Rs. 43,660 were realizations of previous years.

The following is the detail of miscellaneous land revenue :—

	Rs.
Fluctuating revenue,—*viz.*, from lands summarily assessed and not brought on the revenue roll	2,77,324
Water-advantage revenue	1,14,589
Grazing dues	4,08,237
Sale proceeds of fuel	81,660
Proprietary dues	10,867
Lease of gardens and groves	14 886
Tax on barilla...	38,780
„ saltpetre	3,795
„ alum	5,252
„ fisheries	7,122
„ water-mills	5 874
Other items	48,051
	10,16,437
Realizations of balances of previous years	1,40,756
Total	11,57,193

In the items of fluctuating revenue, grazing dues, sale of fuel, proprietary dues, leases of gardens, taxes on barilla, fisheries and water-mills, there was an increase as compared with the realizations of 1869-70; in the items of water-advantage revenue, and taxes on saltpetre and alum, there was a decrease.

From the following table it will be seen that, as compared with the previous year, the area under cultivation in the spring crop of 1870-71 was 285,334 acres less, and that in the autumn crop was 377,018 acres more :—

	1869-70. Acres.	1870-71. Acres.
Spring crop	9,422,361	9,137,027
Autumn crop	8,862 491	9,239,509
Total	18,284,852	18,376,536

The principal decrease on the cultivation of the spring harvest was in wheat, of which the area was 257,164 acres less than in 1869-70; the cultivation of other food grains and pulses was also less by 67,461 acres; poppy cultivation increased from 13,836 to 17,279 acres. In the autumn harvest of 1870-71 the area under rice cultivation was larger by 41,913 acres than in that of the previous year; that under other food-grains and pulses by 495,623 acres; and that under sugar-cane by 28,590 acres. Cotton cultivation decreased from 837,623 to 801,535 acres.

The chief crops grown in the spring harvest were:—

		Acres.
Wheat		5,402 473
Barley		1,635.694
Pulses	Gram	1,014.098
	Peas	107 547
	Masur	155,787
Oil-seeds	Sarson	281.040
	Tara Mira	130 388
Tobacco		89,237

In the autumn harvest the principal crops were:—

		Acres.
Bajara (spiked millet)		2,352,310
Joar (great millet)		2,101,290
Indian corn		940 449
Cotton		801,535
Rice		710,742
Surgar-cane		370.195
Pulses	Mash	335,209
	Mung	269,085
Oli-seed, Til		168,036

According to the returns, the number of horned cattle in the Province is about 6¾ millions; the number of horses and ponies about 150,000; camels, about the same number; donkeys, a quarter of a million; sheep and goats, close upon 4 millions; and pigs 70,000. Carts are returned as 100,000 in number; ploughs as more than 1½ millions; and boats, as 3,300.

The following statement shows the average rent per acre for land suited to ten of the principal crops, and the average produce of land per acre in lbs.

Land suited for cultivation of—	Per acre. Rent. Rs.	As	P.	Per acre. Produce. lbs.
Rice	6	6	4	680
Wheat	4	11	5	640
Inferior grains	3	5	9	525
Indigo	5	10	1	40
Cotton	4	11	1	83
Opium	7	14	9	9
Oil-seeds	3	9	3	317
Fibres	3	1	4	250
Sugar—Raw	14	9	9	1,547
Do Refined				577
Tobacco Undried	9	2	1	1,212
Do. Dried				667

OUDE.

During the year, the land revenue rose from Rs. 1,27,96,836 to Rs. 1,31,03,380, or an increase of Rs. 3,06,544. Of this, Rs. 58,433 were remitted, Rs. 25,548 refunded, and Rs. 1,28,66,065 realized. The total cost of collection, including a moiety of dis-

triot officers' salaries and the whole cost of the revenue establishments, was Rs. 6,52,975, or at the rate of 5·07 per cent. on the amount realized, and the net collection, Rs. 1,21,64,453. Outstanding balances amounted to Rs. 1,53,333, or 1·17 per cent. on the demand.

No estate was sold for arrears of revenue; and the Financial Commissioner says, "that the Government demand has been realized from Talookdars and other large proprietors without entailing any undue pressure or distress upon under-proprietors may be fairly assumed from the fact that in no instance has it been found necessary to sell a sub-tenure for arrears of rent."

The following shows the extent to which the most important crops were grown during the years ending on the 30th September 1869 and 1870:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
Rice, ...	1,331,396	1,517,529
Wheat, ...	1,775,119	1,734,416
Other food grains, ...	4,594,990	3,974,344
Oil seeds, ...	140,074	166,801
Sugar, ...	158,859	148,504
Cotton, ...	25,808	33,901
Opium, ...	31,269	37,022
Indigo, ...	9,234	11,435
Fibres, ...	11,631	16,915
Tobacco, ...	49,805	53,701
Vegetables, ...	1,687,799	75,738

Rice is most largely grown in the Trans-Gogra districts, and in Kheree, Barabunkee, Fyzabad, and Sultanpore. The great Oude staples are wheat and other food grains. Oil seeds are grown largely in the districts of Lucknow, Barabunkee, and throughout the Seetapore Division, and Sugarcane thrives in every district where there are sufficient capital and cultivators. Cotton, on the other hand, has never taken a firm hold, and European enterprise is wanted for the development of Indigo. For the extension of opium cultivation there is almost indefinite room; the great mass of villages present the necessary requisites of a fair soil, accessible manure, and water not too far from the surface. Tobacco is often luxuriant; good seed and the secret of its preparation seem alone wanting. Fibres are little grown.

This is an approximate cattle return for the past two years:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
Cows and buffaloes, ...	3,065,449	3,209,939
Horses, ...	13,424	19,973
Ponies, ...	63,237	129,623
Donkeys, ...	46,291	42,286
Sheep and goats, ...	804,492	825,441
Pigs, ...	301,071	349,350
Carts, ...	41,752	33,209
Ploughs, ...	919,289	1,009,430
Boats, ...	2,050	3,993

The general averages for the two years are as follow:—
For land suited to the growth of—

	Average rent per acre. 1868-69.			1869-70.		
	Rs	As.	P.	Rs.	As	P.
Rice, ...	4	12	10	4	13	8
Wheat, ...	7	4	11	7	12	8
Inferior grains, ...	4	0	3	4	3	9
Indigo, ...	7	0	1	4	3	4
Cotton, ...	5	7	6	6	3	1
Opium, ...	12	8	4	9	9	9
Oil seeds, ...	3	12	4	4	12	1
Fibres, ...	3	15	8	3	13	0
Sugar-cane, ...	9	2	6	10	13	11
Tobacco, ...	11	7	2	10	14	0

According to the returns, the average produce in lbs. avoirdupois per acre was:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
Rice, ...	649¼	701
Wheat, ...	878½	908
Inferior grains, ...	644	764
Opium, ...	20¼	16
Sugar, ...	816½	849
Tobacco, ...	709	702

The average yield of rice varies from 360lbs. in Seetapore to 1,116lbs. in Roy Bareilly; of wheat from 506lbs. in Seetapore to 1,628lbs. in Hurdui; and of the inferior grains from 438lbs. in Pertabgurh to 1,045lbs. in Roy Bareilly. While the best irrigated lands give a yield of from 20 to 27 bushels (1,200 to 1,620lbs.) of wheat to the acre, the unirrigated lands do not yield more than six bushels or 360lbs.

According to the returns, the number of seers (at 2lbs. to the seer) which could be bought for one rupee, were:—

	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.
Wheat 1st quality, ...	23	1	13	7	15	5
,, 2nd ,, ...	26	4	14	1	16	0
Gram 1st ,, ...	34	0	15	3	14	8
,, 2nd ,, ...	35	9	15	13	15	14
Rice 1st ,, ...	10	13	7	15	8	0
,, 2nd ,, ...	17	2	11	9	11	13
Sugar refined, ,, ...	3	2	3	1	2	14
,, gur, ...	11	3	9	15	9	5
Salt, ...	5	2	4	14	4	11
Ghee, ...	1	10½	1	12¼	1	9
Cotton, ...	1	15½	1	13	1	10
Linseed, ...	16	7	10	4	13	10
Jute, ...	13	5	12	10	12	10

Wheat was dearer than it had been in the famine year of 1837-38 at either Allahabad or Allyghur, where, as stated by Colonel Baird Smith, it sold at 17½ and 18 seers for the rupee. Rice of the first quality could in 1838 be purchased at Agra at

11 seers, and of the second quality at 12 seers for the rupee. Gram, sugar, and salt were even dearer than they had been in the previous year.

From the returns published in the *Oude Government Gazette*, it appears that the prices prevailing in the province, were:—

	End of June 1870.		End of September 1870.	
	Seers.	Chks.	Seers.	Chks.
Wheat, ...	18	0	19	9¾
Gram, ...	18	6¾	19	4¾
Rice (common), ..	13	2½	15	15¾
Juar, ...	22	0¼	22	13¼
Bajra, ...	18	10¼	22	0¾

During the last half of the official year there was a still further fall:—

	End of Jany. 1870.		End of Jany. 1871		End of March 1870.		End of March 1871.	
	Seers	Chks.	Seers	Chks.	Seers	Chks.	Seers	Chks.
Wheat, ...	11	9⅓	23	4½	15	0	26	0
Gram, ...	11	5¾	20	8½	17	0	26	0
Rice (common) ...	13	10½	20	2½	14	0	19	0
Juar, ...	17	13½	26	2½	23	0	31	0
Bajra, ...	22	5¼	28	5¼	25	0	26	0

Wheat, rice, and gram then fell gradually from famine prices to unusual cheapness.

The following table shows the present state of the settlement in Oude:—

464 square miles assessed at Rs.	1,46,702	had been settled in perpetuity.	
18,533	,, 1,25,07,192	,,	for 30 years or upwards.
32	,, 4,238	,,	10 to 30 ,,
32	,, 26,576	,,	under 10 years.
3,577	,, 10 82,029	are under progress.	
16,015	,, 1,11,87,891	had been settled with full record of rights.	
3,577	,, 10,82,029	without such record.	
3,013	,, 14,96,817	were settled in detail during the financial year.	

Of a total assessed area of 8,938,806 acres, 2,762,142 are returned as irrigated by private individuals, 3,700,014 as unirrigated, and 2,476,650 as grazing or culturable. 7,444,382 acres are absorbed by 466 large, and 5,597,565 acres by 6,177 small estates; the distinction between large and small being based on the payment of more or less than Rs. 5,000 as annual revenue. Of the large estates, the average area varies from 9,521 to 74,031 acres; of the small, from 405 to 982. 371,563 acres are held revenue free, the average area of each estate being 345 acres. In only five estates, averaging 485 acres each, has the revenue been redeemed. 50 estates, averaging each 1,513, and in all comprising 75,631 acres, are returned as held by grantees; and 20 estates, covering 58,518 acres, and averaging 2,926 acres each, have been purchased under the waste land rules. Up to the 30th September 1870, the number of recorded intermediate holdings

was, on permanent tenure, 30,069, with an average area, of 218 acres, and a rent of Rs. 331; and on farming lease 243, with an average area of 233 acres and a rent of Rs. 3,820. According to the return, 43 small zemindaries were transferred during the year by compulsory sale. The shares transferred under this process were, in large zemindaries, 5, in small 27, and in cultivating communities only 4.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Rs. 60,81,233 were realized as Land Revenue in the Central Provinces during the past year. The demand was Rs. 60,87,785, and the uncollected balance was, therefore, very small. Only one village was sold for arrears of revenues, and five were farmed out.

The varieties of Tenure held direct from Government are as follow :—

	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	Area in acres.
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rs 5,000 revenue	42	4,125	2,895 037
Small Zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities	15,718	18,875	27,988 941
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	2,060	318	38 249
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all estates paying less than Rs 100 ..	35 367	5 328	4.460,057
Holders of revenue free tenures	9 596	2 163	1.[illegible]21.623
Holders of quit-rent tenures	1 710	1 487	1.672,139

The greater part of the land in the Central Provinces is thus held by small Zemindars, or Malgoozars as they are more generally termed, with whom the settlement of villages has been made. There are 155,758 ryots holding at fixed rates, which cannot be altered while the Settlement remains. The average area of each ryot's holding is about 17 acres, and the rent rate per acre 13 annas 10 pie. Ryots with rights of occupancy, but who hold at variable rates, number 140,498. The average amount of land held by each is about 15 acres, and the average rent rate 11 annas 11 pie. Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights are 480,996 in number. They hold on an average 11 acres, and the rent rate on their lands is 11 annas 3 pie.

During the past year four hundred and sixty-four small Zemindaries, or villages, were "parted with" by voluntary sale or gift, 89 were sold by decrees of the Civil Courts, and 1,001 descended by inheritance. Shares in villages to the number of 233 were voluntarily alienated, 25 were sold by order of the Courts, and 515 changed hands owing to the death of the owners. Of smaller estates, comprising villages paying less than Rs. 100 revenue, and plots of proprietary cultivators, 499 were transferred to other owners by voluntary sale or gift,

63 were sold by order of the Courts, and 942 passed by inheritance. A thousand and twenty-seven ryots holding at fixed rates during the time of Settlement sold their rights; of 136 the rights in the soil were sold in execution of Civil decrees, and 1,326 holdings of this nature passed by inheritance. Among ryots with rights of occupancy at variable rates 469 transfers of a voluntary nature occurred, 233 by compulsory sale, and 815 by inheritance.

The area under cultivation during the year was estimated at 13,721,807 acres. The acreage under each crop was.—

	Acres.
Rice	3,590,058
Wheat	3,611,716
Other food grains	4,822 515
Oil-seeds ...	764,568
Sugar-cane ...	100,065
Cotton ...	721 389
Opium	5,085
Fibres	16,271
Tobacco	29,241
Vegetables	52,924
Others	7,964

Rice and wheat constitute 52 per cent. of the total cultivation; and other food grains, chiefly consisting of jawari, kodo, kutki, and pulses of various kinds take up 35 per cent. Cotton and oil-seeds form each 5 per cent. of the whole. Rice is grown chiefly in the Raipore, Belaspore, Bhundara, Seonee, Chanda and Balaghat districts. Of the whole land cultivated in these districts, it occupies in Raipore 53 per cent. in Belaspore 73, in Bhundara 66, in Seonee 29, in Chanda 36, and in Balaghat 73 per cent.

Wheat is most largely produced in Hoshungabad, Saugor, Raipore, Nagpore and Jubbulpore. The number of cows and bullocks is put down at 520,000, horses and ponies (chiefly the latter) 79,000, donkeys 26,000, sheep and goats 510,000, carts 240,000, and ploughs 292,000.

The average rate of rent and produce of land per acre for the whole Province is given in the following table :—

Average rate of rent per acre of land suited for—

	Rs.	As.	P.	*Average produce, in lbs.*
Rice	0	13	0	548
Wheat	1	5	4	430
Inferior grains ...	0	9	10	370
Cotton	0	15	3	75
Sugar-cane ...	2	7	2	346
Oil-seeds ...	0	12	1	227
Opium	2	13	10	5

The rates differ materially in different districts

Crops cultivated in acres, (actual or approximate.)

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee	Vegetables.	Others.	Remarks.
Nagpore ...	29,448	306,821	613,305	94,661	1,201	96,287	55	...	684	1,041	...	...	5,180	...	
Bhandara ...	550,126	88,038	148,753	26,172	8,553	...	...	..	286	651		...	3,525	166	
Chanda ...	260,956	47,098	291,148	47,895	3,017	52,107	...	...	14	571	...	...	8,704	...	
Wardha ...	952	183,151	372,311	8[illegible],660	669	191,678	394	...	954	1,052	...	..	1,125	3,089	
Balaghat ...	173,787	7,756	43,614	8,140	1,052	...	...	...	8	482	...	...	150	...	
Jubulpore ...	106,497	302,824	409,852	44,644	1,866	30,646	448	...	606	797	...	...	1,108	1,124	
Saugor... ...	11,555	480,365	189,320	16,205	2,835	28,450	50	1	1,461	225	...	..	1,837	652	
Damoh ...	38,406	211,755	177,372	20,721	1,230	17,498	2	7	895	782	...	...	970	1,240	
Seonee ...	209,990	298,622	163,195	18,712	2,723	6,634	108	...	1,408	109	..	...	159	490	
Mandla ...	64,372	46,292	192,842	41,280	1,312	810	73	...	2,666	2,040	...	...	413	56	
Betul	18,120	233,321	436,423	76,405	9,567	1,950	2,106	...	1,881	770	...	...	8,304	...	
Hoshangabad ...	17,086	596,546	245,529	16,255	1,118	18,084	279	...	...	1,743	...	...	...	...	
Narsinghpore ...	20,063	182,954	291,617	6,826	6,333	53,194	38	3	1,638	901	.	...	1,311	673	
Chhindwara ..	1,507	164,984	371,934	39,476	6,693	41,126	861	...	...	252	...	...	...	...	
Nimar	11,205	10,838	277,871	25,272	203	24,844	404	–	1,370	27	...	...	1,637	..	
Raipore ..	1,399,486	396,759	422,602	167,553	48,080	148,459	135	...	...	15,528	...	...	11,947	474	
Bilaspore ..	666,115	55,523	142,815	38,734	3,568	9,218	33	...	1,901	2,041	...	...	6,484	...	
Sambalpore ...	...	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Upper Godavari ...	10,387	70	32,1[illegible]2	857	165	463	...	...	...	230		...	70	...	
Total	3,590,658	3,614,716	4,822,515	764,568	100,035	721,389	5,085	11	16,271	29,241	...	...	52,924	7,964	

BRITISH BURMA.

The following figures show the progress of the revenue under the present system since the amalgamation of the three Provinces of Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim in 1862, together with the estimated annual population during the same period :—

	Revenue £.	Population.
1862-63	76 976	2,020,634
1863 64	72,280	2,092,041
1864 65	82,464	2,196,180
1865-66	83,906	2,273,649
1866-67	88,725	2,330 453
1867-68	94,964	2 39.,312
1868 69	115,866	2,395,935
1869-70	99 525	2 463 484
1870-71	102,940	2,491,736

It will be seen that during the past nine years the revenue has gradually and steadily increased.

The following statement shows the details of the revenue for the last 5 years, and a comparison between the average of the 4 years preceding 1870-71.

Sources of Revenue.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868 69.	1869-70.	Average	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Opium and other Drugs.								
Amount paid by farmers for privilege of sale .	19,985	20,870	36,321	29,962	26,784	31,172	4,388	...
Net profit, or difference between rate at which opium is received by Deputy commissioners of Districts, and that at which it is sold to the farmer ...	24,352	26,135	26,021	24,769	25,319	28,501	3,182	...
Ganja.								
Amount paid by farmers	2,023	2,106	2,305	2,198	2,157	2,292	135	...
Arrack and Spirits of Local Manufacture.								
Amount paid for licenses Distilleries	25,322	29,857	31,433	23,677	27,572	22,699	...	4,873
Licenses, fees and excise duty ..	4,243	2 659	2,149	2,300	2,838	2,300	...	538
Toddy.								
Amount paid for privilege to sell in towns	7,556	7,988	8,906	8,528	8,094	8,085	...	9
Do. do. for licenses to sell in villages ...	3,542	3,951	4,042	4,060	3,899	3,575	..	324
Licenses for the sale of European liquors.								
Wholesale ...	577	686	1,760	1,380	1,100	1,210	110	...
Retail ..	825	1,117	2,315	2,315	1,642	2,635	992	...
Auctioneers ...	5	5	20	....	7	10	3	...
Taverns ...	350	275	660	390	493	460	..	33
	88,780	95,043	115,936	99,579	99,906	102,939	3,033	...
Less charges ...	58	82	73	56	67	..	..	...
	88,722	94,961	115,863	99,523	99,839	102,939	...	...

The following figures give the aggregate excise revenue of the several districts of the Province in 1866-67 and 1870-71 :—

Districts.	1866 67.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Akyab	10,652	8,666	.....	1,986
Ramree	293	2,907	2,614	...
Sandoway	205	1,314	1,109	...
Rangoon	30,313	42,286	11,973	...
Bassein	5,467	5,326	...	141
Myanoung	718	4,031	3,313	...
Prome and Thayet	6,067	7,647	1,580	...
Amherst	27,112	23,418	...	3,694
Tavoy	1,033	751	...	282
Mergui	3,678	2,592	...	1,086
Shwe-gyen	685	418	...	267
Toungoo	2,502	3,584	1,082	...
	88,725	102,940	21,671	7,456

The collections in Akyab have fallen off very considerably, but the decrease is more than covered by the increase in Ramree and Sandoway. Prior to April 1868 there were no opium or arrack farms in these districts, the inhabitants of which had to draw their supplies from Akyab. The whole of the districts in the Pegu division show an increase of revenue, with the exception of Bassein, where the falling-off is in the realizations on account of opium. Tenasserim, on the other hand, shows a large decrease, with the exception of Toungoo. The decrease in Amherst and Mergui was in the license fees for the spirit farms, and in Tavoy on the opium farm.

BERAR.

During the past year the collections in Berar on account of Land Revenue were—

	Rs.		£	s.	d.
Regular land revenue ...	46,88,612	=	468,861	4	0
Miscellaneous	7 95,721	=	79,572	2	0
...		=			
Total ..	54 84 333	=	548,433	6	0

The following is the detail of miscellaneous land revenue—

	Rs.		£	s.	d.
Produce of fruit trees, &c.	49 516	=	4,951	12	0
Grazing dues	24,487	=	2 448	14	0
Fines	3 345	=	334	10	0
Miscellaneous	7,18,373	=	71,837	6	0
Total ...	7,95,721	=	79 572	2	0

The outstanding balances at the end of the year 1870-71 aggregated rupees 60,781 (£6,078 2*s.*) Of this sum rupees 53,456 (£5,345, 12*s.*) belonged to that year, and rupees 7,325 (£732 10*s.*) to previous years. The balances are classified as follow—

	Rs.		£	s.	d.
In course of liquidation ...	54,693	=	5,469	6	0
Irrecoverable	6 088	=	608	16	0
Total ...	60,781	=	6,078		

The following observations made by the Commissioner of West Berar in his Revenue Report for the past year well illustrate the condition and circumstances of the land revenue, or land tax, in Berar:—I need not enlarge on the importance to a State which deals directly with the cultivators, of observing and scrutinizing the fluctuations in the demand attested by its annual rent roll. It is now found, by careful sifting of the statistics, that large numbers of fields change hands every year, that new tracts not under plough in the previous season have been this year, as usual, added to the cultivated area; while, on the other hand, many fields were, after the harvest of 1869-70, thrown up, and have gone back out of tillage into unoccupied fallow. But, taking a review of the whole, we find that the margin of cultivation continues to spread, and the rent roll of the State to become larger in proportion. The constant change of ownership in fields, which these returns indicate, is in itself a healthy symptom. It shows that transfer is easy and cheap, unshackled by legal forms, or by stamp duties. No burden on the land is more frequently complained of by the French peasant proprietor than the taxes upon inheritances, sales, and mortgages, and the black-mail levied by law and lawyers upon the conveyance of realty in England is a notorious grievance which has produced serious consequences. In this province land passes from hand to hand as easily as a Government debenture; if it did not, the whole elasticity of our revenue would disappear, for the cultivator's scanty margin of profit would not enable him to pay costs for his title or fees for a secure tenure.

MYSORE.

In this Province the revenue from land during the year was Rs. 72,91,498, as compared with Rs. 72,69,272 in 1870.

The items of increase consist mainly of the proceeds from the annual sale of the grazing rights in the pasture lands, especially in the Nagar Division, of the receipts from "halat" or excise duty on coffee, which is incorporated in the land revenue, and of the results of the inam settlement in the imposition of quit-rent on inam lands. A comparison of the returns of dry land under cultivation show an increase of Rs. 26,635 over the previous year, owing to fresh land having been taken up. On the other hand there is a decrease in the extent of wet land in occupation, consequent on the relinquishment of such land chiefly in the Toomkoor District, from failure of water supply. In the surveyed and settled talooks of the Nagar Division, the assessment of lands taken up during the year amounted to Rs. 18,519, against Rs. 10,356 assessment on lands resigned. In 1869-70, lands to

the amount of Rs. 28,166 were resigned in the settled talooks. The following table shows the land revenue settlement for the several Divisions, comparatively, for two years :—

Divisions.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Nandidroog	29,42,759	29,10,087	...	32,672
Ashtagram	19,77,701	19,97,259	19,558	...
Nagar	23,48,812	23,84,151	35,339	...
Total	72,69,272	72,91,498	54,897	32,672
	Deduct Decrease ...		32,672	
	Net Increase ...		22,225	

COORG.

The land revenue demand rose from Rs. 2,68,389-9-3 in 1869-70 to Rs. 2,78,025-3-7 in the present year, or a net increase of Rs. 9,635 10-4, of which the following is the detail :—

	1869-70.			1870-71.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Land Revenue	1,50,661	11	4	1,52,188	14	4	1,527	3	0	...		..
Dhuli Paddy	18,128	13	1	18,169	15	4	41	2	3	..		
Kumri	465	7	3	395	6	8	...	...	...	70	0	7
Coffee Assessments	89,942	1	5	94,470	4	3	4,528	2	10	..	..	..
Survey Charges	817	8	0	512	4	0	...	...	...	305	4	0
Total ...	2,60,015	9	1	2,65,736	12	7	6,096	8	1	375	4	7
Items added this year. Miscellaneous ...	559	1	0	4,769	15	0	4,210	14	0	..		
Items added this year. Local Funds ...	7,814	15	2	7,518	8	0	..	...	..	296	7	2
Total ...	2,68,389	9	3	2,78,025	3	7	10,307	6	1	671	11	9
				Deduct Decrease ..			671	11	9			
				Net Increase ..			9,635	10	4			

The instalments of revenue for 1870-71 due up to the 31st March 1871, amounted to Rs. 4,80,718-9-5. The sum collected in 1870-71 was Rs. 5,44,864-2-7, leaving a balance outstanding on the 1st April 1871 of Rs. 26,928-0-3. This balance includes a sum of Rs. 18,234-2-10, due for previous years, of which Rs. 10,986 13-7 are irrecoverable, Rs. 1,305-14-8 doubtful, and Rs. 5,941-6-7 recoverable. The assessment due on several coffee estates was not paid till the estates were advertised for sale in liquidation of the Government demand. During the year forty-three coffee estates which had been abandoned by the proprietors, and on which the outstanding Government demand amounted to Rs. 6,518-12-6, were sold by Government and realized only Rs. 47-11-2.

OPIUM.

The monopoly of Opium was originally sold by the Mahomedan Government to a contractor. From 1773 the East India Company continued this system till 1785, when it was changed for that of sale by auction under regulations protecting the cultivators. In Bengal the monopoly of growth and manufacture is in force. In Bombay the opium manufactured in Malwa and other native territory comes under a system of excise by a heavy export duty.

Bengal :—

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue derived from Provision Opium during the six years indicated below.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1864-65.	1868 69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency	3,55,28,609	4,12,13,677	5,10,76,170	6,50,20,518	5,47,64,370	5,49,89,17.
Value of opium supplied for abkaree and medical purposes	4,05,941	5,03,492	12,94,769	13,75,663	10,66,936	14,09,711
Confiscations	2,460	2,044	1,691	9	42	;
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts ...	19,888	26,179	1,81,837	50,967	1,10,026	12,55
Total receipts ...	3,59,56,898	4,17,45,392	5,25,54,467	6,64,47,157	5,59,41,374	5,64,11,44
Charges.						
Salaries and establishments	6,68,274	6,72,507	8,77,226	6,29,362	6,80,742	7,29 88
Manufacturing charges, &c.,	7,01,770	13,92,765	14,31,498	10,69,389	10,86,419	10,14,54
Payments for cultivation ...	1,22,21,614	1,06,69,230	2,14,00,356	1,54,62,166	1,63,89,423	1,83,66,11.
Confiscations ...	2,242	14,100	5,551	...	...	...
Miscellaneous disbursements	2,392	14,515	...	14,743	18,477	7,24
Total charges ...	1,36,03,292	1,27 63,177	2,37,14,631	1,71,75,660	1,81,75,101	2,01,17,78
Net revenue ...	2,23,53,606	2,89,82,215	2,88,39,836	4,92,71,497	3,77,66,273	3,62,93,66

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue derived from Abkaree Opium during the four years indicated below.

Year.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium contingencies.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1864-65	26,44,024	10,77,508	15,66,516
1868-69	31,24,801	9,85,844	21,34,957
1869 70	30,30,184	6,92,495	23,37,689
1870 71	30,41,703	9,99,768	20,41,935

The subjoined statement shows the number of chests of provision opium of both agencies sold during the past year. The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,121-8, against Rs. 1,198-13-10 in 1870; the price of opium having fallen owing to a larger number of chests being offered for sale. The average, however, as estimated in the financial budget (Rs. 975 per chest), was exceeded by about Rs. 146-8 per chest. The

decrease in the net revenue was owing to the increased cost of establishment in consequence of the extension of the cultivation, and the increased payments for cultivation, which included the settlements for the opium of the previous season :—

Year.	Number of Chests sold.			Amount Realized.		Abkaree and miscellaneous receipts.	Total Receipts.	Total Charges.	Net Revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1854-55 ...	35,033	14,946	49,979	2,48,24,654	1,07,03,955	4,28,280	3,59,56,898	1,36,03,292	2,23,53,606
1855-56 ...	34,125	15,274	49,399	2,83,40,883	1,28,72,794	5,31,715	4,17,45,392	1,27,63,177	2,89,82,215
1864-65 ...	29,946	24,540	54,486	2,90,09,020	2,20,07,150	14,78,297	5,25,54,467	2,37,14,631	2,88,39,836
1868 69 ...	27,3 0	19,935	47,235	3,79,17,218	2,71,03,300	14,26,639	6,64,47,157	1,71,75,660	4,92,71,497
1869-70 ...	26,245	19,435	45,680	3,21,48,360	2,26,16,010	11,77,004	5,59,41,374	1,81,75,101	3,77,66,273
1870-71 ...	27,365	21,665	49,030	3,13,39,084	2,36,50,095	14,22,270	5,64,11,449	2,01,17,788	3,62,93,661

The following statement shows the quantity of land brought under cultivation during the past two years.

Agencies.	1869-70. Acres.	1870-71. Acres.	Increase. Acres.
Behar	307,156	313 995	6,839
Benares	193 594	216 562	22,968
Total	500 750	530 557	29,807

Bombay.—The amount realised on account of pass fees on opium during 1871 shows an increase of Rs. 4,25,815 above the returns for the year 1869-70. The collections in the two years were as follow :—

In 1869-70 ... ... Rs. 2,35,61,400
1870-71 ... ... ,, 2,39,87,215

The number of chests on which fees were levied were—

In 1869-70 ... ... Chests 39,269
1870-71 39,978
Increase ... Chests 709

The amount of opium credited to Indore and Ahmedabad during the past year was :—

	Chests.	Duty paid.
Indore	38,164	2,28,98,815
Ahmedabad	1,814	10,88,400
Total ...	39,978	23,987,215

During the year 1869-70 the returns were as follow :—

	Chests.	Duty paid.
Indore	35,726	2,14,35,600
Ahmedabad	3,543	21,25,800
Total ...	39,269	2,35,61,400

SALT.

Madras.—The increase monopoly price of salt was in force during the whole year. The sales for home and inland consumption were a little higher than in 1869-70, but were much below those of 1867-68 and 1868-69. It seems to be doubtful, however, whether the rise in price has had any appreciable effect on the consumption. The charges decreased by £18,280, but this was merely because of the frequent rains, so propitious for cultivation, were adverse to salt, and prevented it from being manufactured to the proper extent. Only 5,445,601 Indian maunds were manufactured. In 1869-70 the amount was 8,240,531 Indian maunds. The total sales including sales for export, which fell off considerably, amounted to nearly 250,000 tons, or 2,000 tons less than in 1869-70. The increased monopoly price raised the revenue by £99,500.

Quantity of Salt sold for	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	In. mds.	In. mds.	In. mds.	In. mds.	In. mds.
Home consumption	3,099,750	3,367,710	3,422,570	3,381,936	3,347,045
Inland do.	3,211,132	3,286,245	3,283,290	3,003,992	3,102,693
Total ...	6,310,882	6,653,955	6,705,860	6,385,928	6,449,738
Exportation	504,733	195,176	219,972	472,180	355,520
Grand Total ...	6,815,615	6,849,131	6,925,832	6,858,108	6,805,258
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.
Government price for salt per Indian maund	1 11	1 11	1 11	{1 11 / 2 0}	2

Bombay.—It was noticed in the Administration Report of 1869-70 that the Government of India had authorised the appointment of Mr. W. G. Pedder, of the Bombay Civil Service, to prosecute inquiries into the Salt Department of this Presidency, with a view to the establishment of an improved preventive system.

During the year Mr. Pedder has found that:—In the town and island of Bombay alone there is an annual loss to the State of 2¾ lacs of rupees on account of smuggled salt. The total quantity of salt smuggled throughout the Presidency is calculated at 803,497 maunds, and the loss in excise at Rs. 14,56,337.

The quantity of salt removed from the pans on payment of full duty shows an increase of 407,472 Indian maunds over the previous year.

The amount removed in—

		Indian maunds.
1869-70	was	3,304,742
1870-71	,,	3,712,214

The following table shows the sums realized under the various heads in this branch of the revenue :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.
Excise duty on Salt removed from the Pans	55,20,174	67,62,669
Do. on Salt removed by Sea	52,355	52,233
Do. do. by land	2,52,899	285,716
Proprietory right of the Government Salt Pans	55,565	74,259
Ground-rent from Salt Pans	26,163	26,391
Sale proceeds of smuggled Salt	6,400	9,523
Total ...	59,13,556	72,10,791
Deduct for 1869-70 ...		59,13,556
Increase in 1870-71. ..		12,97,235

Bengal.—There are different kinds of revenue-producing salt—(1) that manufactured by Government and sold at a large profit; (2) that manufactured by private persons and paying an excise duty; (3) that imported by sea and paying a fixed customs duty. Of these the last is by far the largest. The Government salt manufacture has been abandoned in Bengal, and this salt, which in 1848 amounted to more than four-fifths of the entire clearances, has now dwindled to a very insignificant quantity. The revenue realized during the past year from these three descriptions of salt was as follow—

	Rs.
Government salt	1,66 538
Excise salt	8 04,235
Imported salt	2,52,07,672

There are three principal questions at the present time under the consideration of Government in connection with this branch of the revenue :—To prevent the smuggling of sea-imported salt; to prevent the illicit manufacture and consumption of untaxed salt by saltpetre refiners, especially in Behar; and to prevent smuggling into Bengal across the Madras frontier. The last-named difficulty has for many years embarrassed the local Government, and is caused by the duty on salt in Madras being only Rs. 1-14 per maund, while in Bengal it is Rs. 3-4. It is obvious that if the duties were equalized either by Madras being raised to the level of Bengal, or Bengal lowered to that of Madras, the traffic would at once cease. The latter measure, however, would involve a very serious sacrifice of revenue, while the former is considered open to great objection by the Madras Government, which has successfully resisted the increase.

North-Western Provinces.—During the year it was resolved to re-open experimentally certain local salt works in Oude, and at Karour in the Jounpore district. The first salt was manufactured on the 9th April, 1870, and the rains setting in early, the works were closed on the 14th June. During this time 7,500 maunds of salt were manufactured, but now a new and unexpected difficulty arose. It was found impossible to sell the salt. Adding together the Government duty of Rs. 3 per maund, the zemindaree cess of 2 annas, and the cost of manufacture, 14 annas per maund, Rs. 4 was found to be the lowest wholesale price at which it could be disposed of with advantage, yet the traders refused to take the best samples at rupees 4-8-0. Ultimately, only 131 maunds could be sold. It appeared, too, that the hereditary salt-workers had mostly taken to other occupations, and were with difficulty recalled to their ancestral trade; and that the habit of using the purer salts of the west had become so confirmed, that people would not buy the bitter home-made salt (in which there is a large mixture of sulphate of soda) at any remunerative price. On a review of all these circumstances, the Governor-General resolved (October, 1870) that the experiment should be abandoned. The accounts have not yet been completely made up, but the loss on the Karour salt-works will probably be found to have amounted to nearly £2,500.

Punjab.—The total out-turn during 1870-71 was 11,53,938 maunds, valued at Rs. 34,61,818; in the previous year the out-turn was 14,97,378 maunds, valued at Rs. 44,97,153.

British Burma.—There was a slight falling off in the amount collected on imported salt and that manufactured locally during 1870-71, as compared with the collections in the previous year, the sums having been £12,053 and £12,832 respectively. The excise duty on this article is decreasing year by year, and the local manufacture is giving way before the importations of foreign salt on which a duty of three annas per maund is collected through the Customs department.

Berar.—There is a falling off of Rs. 71,694 (£7,169 8s.), as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The following figures show the general results—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease. over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Customs duty on salt ...	3,70,197	2,98,045	3,08,750	...	10,705
2. Excise duty on salt ...	6,500	6,500	7,000	...	500
3 Fees, &c.	...	458	...	458	...
Total ...	3 76 697	3,05,003	3,15,750	458	11,205
	£ 37,670	£30,500	£31,575	£46	£1,121

EXCISE.

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, 11 months.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869 70.	1870-71.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India ...	.....	...	21,269	14,909	16,484	11,777	12,767	13,100	...	.....
Oude	87,764	75,062	74,397	76,205	74,221	69,719	88,869	91,799	79,348	86,275
Central Provinces ...	51,374	71,535	71,846	93,183	95,431	100,248	96,767	96,146	92,9 0	100,019
British Burma ...	67,896	78,493	81,742	99,740	97,064	85,929	128,441	121,750	106,146	1.0,018
Bengal	511,348	567,100	670,173	689,183	676,358	560,096	681,262	712,002	689,918	723,651
North Western Provinces	277,928	264,544	171,736	214,807	2 1,640	190,397	221,475	223,890	175,257	207,002
Punjab	62,383	60,941	72,916	79,864	81,732	77,885	87,548	88,412	81,412	83,323
Madras	341,389	383,447	405,165	396,054	414,718	427,452	506,491	490,843	570,022	589,266
Bombay	224,365	271,230	321,954	367,323	385,012	365,543	415,311	445,814	446,828	445,822
Total ...	1,624,447	1,778,352	1,890,291	2,031,188	2,042,630	1,889,046	2,238,931	2,283,736	2,241,871	2,355,376
Berars	36,038	49,579	38,463	66,136	75,301	116,105	87,177	89,722	.....	.....
Eastern Settlements ...	125,673	123,149	131,516	126,712	126,913	114,638	... ..	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	1,786,158	1,951,080	2,060,270	2,224,036	2,244,874	2,119,789	...	.....	.....	.....

STAMPS.

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. 11 months.	1867 68.	1868 69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India ...	3	.....	6,493	2,363	5,479	3,714	5,462	5,191	.....	... ..
Oude	28,632	33,500	41,082	48,723	56,256	53,527	69,725	77,457	83,405	95,600
Central Provinces ...	12,026	36,414	38,204	50,742	58,819	58,402	78,141	83,560	87,888	98,307
British Burma ...	21,416	26,684	31,787	34,869	37,051	38,326	42,659	52,971	54,096	48,075
Bengal	664,547	549,341	561,666	600,906	605,899	562,547	693,067	712,523	707,827	737,728
North-Western Provinces	260,131	206,258	226,885	237,708	256,270	244,275	321,315	332,758	358,191	331,081
Punjab	90,621	94,802	103,772	112,121	128,448	130,349	171,285	199,807	208,620	233,347
Madras	310,829	213,688	233,341	269,409	306,485	282,553	353,725	372,347	4 6,482	399,580
Bombay	297,974	313,196	445,688	573,0.9	489,285	381,992	450,890	470,357	466,848	560,285
Total ...	1,686,179	1,473,883	1,693,916	1,929,850	1,913,992	1,755,685	2,186,269	2,306,971	2,373,357	2,505,003
Berars	7,038	7,790	15, 25	16,727	23,982	26,233	34,830	45,941	.....	.....
Eastern Settlements ...	.....	7,965	26,175	25,521	26,658	21,855	.....	.....	.....	... ..
Grand Total ...	1,693,217	1,489,638	1,735,216	1,972,098	1,994,632	1,803,773	.....	.....	.....	.....

CUSTOMS.

The Customs Revenue stood at the exceptionally high figure of £2,851,909 in 1861-62, when the high duties caused by the financial pressure of that year were in force. The great increase in the value of the export trade and import bullion trade, caused by the American War, did not affect the revenue. In 1868-69 the revenue was nearly as high as in 1861-62, although the duties had been reduced from 20 and 10 to 7½ and 5 per cent. and at least 130 articles had been relieved of duty. The following shows the Revenue for the year stated:—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, 11 months	1868-69.	1867-68.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India ...	.....	.....	1,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Central Provinces ...	7,835	23,021	21,978	10,194	9,877	4,086	6,806	8,483	6,772	10,591
British Burma ...	170,069	214,770	170,545	205,524	191,271	119,954	200,201	284,893	203,388	277,265
Bengal ...	1,337,073	1,068,929	998,839	942,[illegible]13	917,682	867,059	1,123,184	1,123,357	976,493	1,138,327
North Western Provinces	73,534	55,455	57,673	60,291	61,449	47,797	71,223	55,994	49,839	49,898
Punjab	72,168	90,253	77,849	82,619	99,475	81,413	94,208	58,098	70,144	82,343
Madras	232,522	196,498	229,852	208,578	208,553	193,539	251,902	279,594	276,485	364,597
Bombay	958,701	815,380	825,643	791,890	761,211	716,758	83[illegible],098	882,336	846,064	747,468
Total ...	2,851,902	2,464,306	2,383,693	2,296,449	2,279,518	2,030,606	2,578,632	2,692,755	2,429,185	2,610,789
Berars	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	10,259	31,562	.....	
Eastern Settlements ...	7	60	368	480	339	258	.....	.....	.....	
Grand Total ...	2,851,909	2,464,366	2,384,061	2,296,929	2,279,854	2,030,864	.....	.....	.....	

COTTON.

Madras.—In Madras the area under cotton decreased in 1870-71 by acres 331,256. The following shows the acreage under cultivation:— Ganjam, 9,558; Vizagapatam, 11,286; Godavery, 23,455; Kistna, 226,495; Nellore, 19,158; Cuddapah, 64,317; Bellary, 366,681; Kurnool, 190,630; Chingleput, 18; North Arcot, 1,547; South Arcot, 43,710; Tanjore, 4,284; Trichinopoly, 8,340; Madura, 64,470; Tinnevelly, 212,668; Coimbaore, 142,118; and Salem, 9,311, acres. Total 1,398,048.

Bombay.—The area under cotton in this Presidency decreased during last year by no fewer than 228,549 acres, which, at an average of 50lbs. of clean cotton to the acre, represents a loss in pounds of 11,427,750, and a money value of nearly one-third of a million sterling. Kattywar has by far the largest area devoted to cotton—amounting to 1,175,205 acres during the past season. The out-turn per acre appears, however, to be exceptionally small.

Dharwar is calculated to have yielded only 24lbs. per acre, and the out-turn of the fields worked by Departmental agency in the same district stands at the high average of 72lbs., or exactly three times that of the Revenue estimate. In the Baroda territory where the ryots are highly assessed, the yield is given at 140¾, and in the previous year 165⅓, lbs. per acre. These high assessments, however, have probably tended to a more careful method of cultivation.

The following is a comparison for the last two years of the estimated out-turn of the best Cotton districts in British territory with the Baroda territory :—

	1870-71.	1869-70.	Total.
Baroda...	140¾	165⅓	306
Kaira	81¼	72	153¼
Broach	48	50⅙	98⅙
Surat	111⅔	85	196⅔

In Kaira the Cotton is generally sown with grain, which may partially account for these figures, though only partially, as in some parts of the Baroda territory the same system prevails.

In Sind the departmental sowing of "Sind Native" gives an average of 276⅔ lbs. per acre, but the Revenue Return is as follows :—

	lbs.
Hydrabad per acre	178¼
Shikarpore (nearly)	58
Thurr and Parkur	216¼
Upper Sind	29¼
Kurrachee	52¾
	5)534½
Average yield per acre	106 9/10

The Sea Island, Egyptian, Peruvian, and Bourbon sowings were not successful during the past year. Egyptian, however, might succeed if sown at a different period, as the means of irrigation are at hand. American showed considerable vitality, and though the plants suffered, the out-turn was good, being 125lbs. per acre of clean cotton. "Hingunghat" was healthy throughout the season, but was deficient in yield. This variety and the American will probably be useful for hybridization.

North-Western Provinces.—In June a cotton farm was established near Boolundshuhur under the superintendence of the Cotton Commissioner, who has this year taken up his headquarters at Allahabad. A Scotch gardener was placed in charge

of the experiment, and a sum of Rs. 6,000 provided from Imperial revenue to meet the yearly cost. The land taken up was 93 acres. It was sown with Hingunghat, Bunnee, and Jurree (Berar varieties), common country cotton, and New Orleans; a little Egyptian and Sea Island cotton were also sown, but failed to come up. The experiment was begun too late, the ground not having been properly prepared for the crop before the rains. The produce was 1,822lbs. of clean cotton, or 22 maunds and 31 seers; the value, Rs. 396.

Central Provinces.—The season of 1870-71 was not altogether favourable for cotton cultivation, and the area devoted to the crop was smaller than in the preceding year, though larger than in 1868-69. The following Statement shows the number of acres under cotton in the years 1869-70 and 1870-71:—

	Acres, 1869-70.	Acres, 1870-71.
In the Wurdha valley, including all the districts of the Nagpore Division	385,808	334,93
In the Nerbudda valley, including the districts on the Satpuras in the Nerbudda Division	131,271	124,738
In the Jubbulpore Division	78,251	89,572
In the Chuttisgurh and Sumbulpore country	228,124	218,974
The Godavery district	573	719
Total ...	824,027	768,936

The Wurdha district alone showed a decrease of 44,000 acres; the only districts having any considerable increase were Hoshungabad and Jubbulpore, in both of which the area devoted to cotton was about 10,000 acres above that of the preceding year.

British Burma.—Cotton cultivation increased during the year by nearly 1,400 acres. There were no experiments made with any description of foreign cotton, the attempt to introduce Hingunghat cotton during the previous year having proved a complete failure.

Berar.—In the following table the area sown with cotton in the past season is compared with the cotton acreage of the province during the two preceding years:—

Divisions.	Districts.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
East Berar ...	Oomrawattee* ...	182,183	325,692	361,210	35,518	...
	Ellichpore* ...	309,172	187,942	191,257	3,315	...
	Woon ...	131,161	134,543	139,160	4,617	...
	Total ...	622,516	648,177	691,627	43,450	...
West Berar ...	Akolah ...	406,862	411,690	446,498	34,808	...
	Buldana ...	195,123	291,762	294,262	2,500	...
	Basim ...	62,241	64,157	85,486	21,329	...
	Total ...	664,226	767,609	826,246	58,637	...
	Grand Total ...	1,286,742	1,415,786	1,517,873	102,087	...

* The difference between the figures of the Oomrawatee and Ellichpore Districts during the seasons, 1868-69 and 1869-70, is due to transfers of territory between these Districts.

The total area sown with cotton in India is roughly estimated at 12,890,000 acres. Assuming these figures to be tolerably correct, the cotton acreage of Berar represents nearly 6·12 per cent. of the total area sown with this crop in India. There was fortunately no return of the "boll-worm" which caused so much damage during the previous season. But in January, when the crop was ripe, and the picking was in progress, unseasonable rain returned, and much of the cotton was stained and damaged. The figures of the past season show an increase of nearly 19 per cent. over those of 1869-70; but fall short of the exports of 1868-69, which was a very favourable season. In the season 1869-70, 66 per cent. of the cotton exported by railway consisted of full-pressed bales (bales packed ready for export); 30 per cent. of half-pressed, and only 4 per cent. was in loose bags. In the past season the proportions were as follow:—

Full-pressed cotton	74·91	per cent
Half-pressed	23·08	,,
Loose bags	2·01	,,

These figures show that Berar, considering its area, is not behind the other provinces in supplying the markets of Europe with cotton. India may be said to export on an average about 1,676,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. These exports are supplied approximately as follow:—

	Bales.
Bombay	1,179,000
Dharwar	25,000
Kurrachee	26,000
Coconada	32,000
Madras	124,000
Tut corin	84,000
Calcutta	200,000
Rangoon	6,000
Total	1,676,000

The following extract from the report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce gives the judgment of the Chamber on the produce submitted to them for opinion, and it will be seen that the cotton grown in Berar from Hingunghât seed is declared to be superior to the produce of Hingunghât itself:—*No.* 1. *Hingunghat.*—Very fine colour, staple fine, long and very strong; this cotton is superior to genuine Hingunghât in every respect. *No.* 2. *Bunnee.*—Very good colour, staple fine and strong, but a little uneven. *No.* 3. *Jurree.*—Good colour, fine staple, but hardly equal to No. 2. *No.* 4. *Dharwar.*—Good colour and clean staple, soft and weak. *No.* 5. *New Orleans, two years' growth in India.*—Good white colour, staple fine, but irregular and rather weak. *No.* 6. *New*

Orleans, grown from fresh seed.—Good white colour, staple fine and fair length, but deficient in strength.

Mysore.—There is little cotton cultivation in this Province except in the Chituldroog District, where the total area under cotton during the past year was 34,271, giving an out-turn of 55,763 maunds.

TEA.

Bengal.—The progress of tea cultivation in Bengal during the past year will be seen from the following :—

Tea cultivation statistics of 1870.

Name of district.		Number of gardens.	Area under tea in acres.	Outturn of tea in lb.—1870.
Assam	Kamroop	38	3,174	340,030
	Nowgong	27	2,183	311,007
	Durrung	46	3,862	887,219
	Seebsangor	135	15,745	3,198,512
	Luckimpore ...	30	3,509	769,682
Darjeeling		60	11,325	1,704,136
Goalpara		3	325	2,294
Dacca		2	not given	1,240
Sylhet		20	3,783	370,853
Cachar		66	24,042	4,006,823
Chittagong		not given		157,000
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh ...	3	" } estimate	1,000
	Lohardaggah ...	2	" }	200

The outturn of the year was thus from ten to eleven million pounds of tea worth, at 8 annas per pound, about fifty lacs of rupees, or £500,000 sterling. The exports of Indian tea were 12¾ million pounds in 1870-71, against 12¼ millions in the preceding year. But these exports include a certain amount of tea grown in northern India. The tea gardens gave employment to more than 70,000 labourers. The officers of the tea disticts report that in Assam gardens which were opened for speculation only have been closed, while *bonâ fide* undertakings are being managed more successfully and more economically than before. In Gowalparah, where the tea gardens are entirely in the hands of natives, the cultivation is not spreading. In Darjeeling and Cachar tea is thriving, though in the latter district the raids of border tribes caused considerable loss of life and property on some few outlying gardens, and gave rise to panic among the tea garden coolies. In Chittagong and Dacca tea industry gained little ground during the year. In Chota Nagpore it is still a moot-point whether tea-planting will pay or not, but recent reports show that during 1871 there was a fair yield on one of the Lohardaggah gardens.

COFFEE.

The cultivation of Coffee in India is practically confined to the southern portion of the Continent.

Mysore.—Coffee is grown chiefly in the western talooks of

the Nagar Division, and of the Hassan District in the Ashtagram Division. In the Nagar Division the revenue derived from this source was Rs. 38,910-8-11, or Rs. 640-2-0 over that realized in the previous year; the season appears to have been good owing to the fall of periodical rains. The quantity of crops exported by Europeans was 1,182 kandis, 11 maunds, 11 seers, the duty on which was Rs. 5,912-13-5; the crops exported by native planters was 6,616 maunds, 10 seers, 16 tolas, or six times larger than the former, the duty on this being Rs. 33,167-9-6. The total number of Coffee gardens was 8,693, of which, 106 belonged to Europeans, and 8,587 to natives, scattered over 55,237 acres and containing 63,389,230 trees. There are 22 European and 4,760 native planters in the Division. In the Hassan District of the Ashtagram Division the coffee estates are reported to be gradually recovering from the injury caused by successive years of drought and scarcity. The excise duty or halat of 4 annas per maund was levied on 1,520 tons and 7 cwt. of coffee during the year. Of this amount 333 tons, 6 cwt. were grown by Europeans, and 1,187 tons, 1 cwt., by natives, showing an increase over the previous year of 51 tons, 1 cwt., in the outturn of European estates, and 36 tons, 14 cwt. in that of native estates. The extent of land at present cultivated with coffee, in this district, is roughly estimated at 42,310 acres, and Europeans (about 32 in number) hold nearly half of this. They only, however, contributed Rs. 6,666-3-8 in *halat* to Government, against Rs. 23,741-0-6 paid by natives.

CINCHONA.

Madras.—The growth of the cinchona plants during the past year was very satisfactory. The older plants of the different varieties of *Cinchona officinalis* formed fine leading shoots, and assumed a treelike appearance, and the largest plants of *C. officinalis* vary from 22 to 23 feet in height, with a circumference of stem of from 18 to 21 inches. The finest plants of *C. succirubra* are now 30 feet high, with a circumference of stem of 3 feet. Three thousand five hundred plants of the new varieties of *C. calisaya* were permanently planted out on new land. They have been planted close and will cover about two acres. This was the only extension made to the permanent plantations, operations having been confined to filling up failures, and planting along the edges of the roads and spaces by the sides of ravines. The number of plants of the new species propagated during the year was 16,379 against 17,000, the result of last year's propagation. Only 662 plants were distributed to the public, and 45 ounces of seed were gratuitously issued to planters in various parts of India. Among the new species recently intro-

duced, some of the varieties of pitayo bark promise to be hardy and well suited to this climate. The total number of plants of new and recently introduced varieties are as follow:—

Cinchona lancifolia (from Java)	...	...	...	279
Do. officinalis (lanceolate-leaved variety)		...	...	2,140
Do. pitayensis ...	...	...	...	1,779
Do. calisaya, new varieties	...	...	...	54,881
		Total	...	59,079

The propagation of the new varieties of *C. calisaya* was discontinued, but the imported plants of *C. pitayensis*, received on the 6th December 1870, were propagated to a considerable extent, and the variety is stated to be of great value. The *C. lancifolia*, received from Java, makes slow growth in this climate, and consequently has not been extensively propagated. There are in all seven varieties of the lanceolate-leaved *Cinchona officinalis*. These differ slightly in appearance one from another, and also in the quality of bark. Nos. 1 to 3 having been found to yield the greatest quantity of quinine, and the rest, therefore, have been discarded. During the year 51,352 lbs. of fresh bark were supplied to Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, for the manufacture of amorphous quinine. The cinchona trees, which were manured in 1870 with guano, sulphate of ammonia, and stable-manure, do not show any marked difference in their growth, and probably the manure will have little or no effect upon the secretion of the alkaloids. The high system of cultivation hitherto maintained on the plantations was not carried out during the past year, the expenses having been reduced to the lowest point possible. With the same object the establishment in the Cinchona Department was materially reduced. No new buildings were erected during the year; the principal work performed being weeding the plantations, maintaining roads, cutting drains, and filling up failures. The following remarks of the Superintendent, bearing on the question of the value of cinchona plantations as an investment, are interesting:—"From 1,000 unselected eight-year old plants of *C. succirubra*, 1,060 lbs. weight of dry bark has been taken; these plants will yield in October and November of this year 1,500 lbs. more of dry bark; in all 2,560 lbs. during the year, or an average of over 2½ lbs. of bark per tree. This bark will realize in the home market from 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* per lb., from which deducting 8*d.* per lb. as cost of collection, carraige, &c., and calculating 350 trees to the acre, a clear profit of at least one rupee per lb., or rupees 875 per acre, will remain. Supposing the cost of cinchona cultivation at the eighth year to be rupees 1,000 per acre, the above return will make cinchona cultivation a very good investment, especially as the yield in the ninth year will be almost

equal in value to that obtained in the eighth. In the tenth and each succeeding year the yield will, in all probability, increase with the growth of the trees, and in consequence of the quality of the bark improving with each renewal. I make the above observations, as at the present moment there is a strong conviction that cinchona cultivation will not prove profitable. This conviction has caused private individuals, who have invested in the cultivation as a speculation, to withhold expenditure; consequently private estates on the Neilgherries are generally in a neglected or abandoned condition. The yield of bark referred to above is, however, higher than could be expected from the average of private plantations in the eighth year. Such plantations would probably not yield more than half the quantity, as the trees from which this bark was taken were planted in October 1862 on the Government plantations, and from the first were well cared for. The land was thoroughly prepared and trenched before the plants were placed in it, and from that time to the present date the plants had every attention and care; consequently their growth has been much above the average development of trees on private plantations, where a smaller expenditure of money and care has been considered sufficient. There exist, moreover, serious difficulties to be encountered by speculators in cinchona cultivation. With red bark it is necessary to wait eight to nine years, and with crown bark twelve to fourteen years, before a profitable crop can be obtained. Few can be so long out of their money, and at the same time maintain an expensive cultivation. Apart from this it is difficult to enter into successful competition with American-grown bark. In America cinchona bark is a wild product, and its growth costs nothing. Here, in India, as a cultivated plant, the cost of production forms the heaviest item of charge. From the quantity of bark brought into the home market, it appears that the supply from America, instead of decreasing as was anticipated, is yearly becoming more abundant, so that the supply from this source keeps pace with the increasing demand. It is, therefore, evident that, with a low quality of bark, we can never hope successfully to compete in the home market with American bark of like quality; but with higher quality barks I believe that a successful and profitable competition can be established. The mossing process is indispensable to obtain a bark of high quality, as by each successive renewal of bark its value increases; and this will, no doubt continue until red bark will yield from 10 to 12 per cent. of crystallizable alkaloids, and of this from 6 to 8 per cent. of quinine sufficiently pure to pass the commercial tests. From crown barks a like quantity of crystallizable alkaloids will probably be procured, of which from 8 to 10 per cent. will be commercial

quinine. Bark of this quality would defy competition, as no such bark could be procured from America. The freedom with which these high qualities of bark are worked greatly enhances their value, while the cost of collection, preparation, and shipment would be the same as for an inferior bark. It appears, therefore, to be an object of importance to aim at producing only the highest quality of bark.

Bengal.—During the past year the supreme Government taking into consideration the importance of the question, nominated a commission to inquire into and report upon the whole subject of cinchona, the special question for decision being the expediency of sending home the whole of the bark which bears a marketable value, or of manufacturing it entirely or in part in this country. The commission having visited the plantations at Rungbee, came to the conclusion that as cinchona officinalis has never grown well there, the trees of this species should be cut down, the bark being sent to London for sale. Cinchona succirubra, as the only species likely to furnish a large supply of bark for some time to come, formed the principal subject of their report. Though unable to predict that this tree will last in Sikkim for sixty or a hundred years, as it does in its indigenious state, they rejected Mr. McIvor's opinion that there is reason to fear the early destruction of the plantation by disease. On the whole they thought it safe to calculate that the trees would at any rate last 7 or 8 years longer, and that even if they lasted no longer than that, they might yield a good supply of barks by being coppiced. With respect to the manufacture, it appears that the Rungbee plantations produced 12,500lb. bark in the season of 1870-71. Five thousand pounds of the best, which is expected to fetch 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb., were sent to London for sale, and the rest was boiled down at Rungbee. As regards the future, the commission recommended that the bulk of the stem bark should next season be sent to London for sale, enough being kept for extensive local experiments; but that the inferior bark should all be worked up at Rungbee.

The cinchona plantations have lost, by early death, Dr. T. Anderson, who introduced the plant into Bengal, and under whose superintendence the present successful cultivation has been brought about. In the opinion of his medical advisers, the unsparing zeal with which Dr. T. Anderson exposed himself personally in the steaming valleys of Sikkim cost him his life. Dr. T. Anderson commenced the propagation of cinchona plants in Sikkim in 1862, but for several years little progress was made. Sinchul, Lebong, Upper Rungbee, and Rungyroong, were

successively tried and found to be localities not well suited to the culture. The young stock was very unhealthy, young plants had to be thrown away by thousands, and it was the opinion of very high authorities that cinchona could never be profitably grown in Sikkim. Dr. T. Anderson, undaunted by these and other discouragements, applied himself steadily to overcome, one by one, the difficulties experienced; and by 1897-68 these difficulties had been so far overcome, that he felt no doubt of economic success in the growth of two species of cinchona. When Dr. T. Anderson left for England, in the spring of 1869, he left his successor to pursue in cinchona culture the plan of proceeding which he had brought into successful operation. Mr. Broughton's method of preparing the alkaloids from red bark was tried at Rungbee during the year, and at first it appears to have been successful. Subsequent samples, however, when sent to the medical store-keeper in Calcutta, were found to contain metallic copper, and the manufacture was therefore stopped, the fact being that the manufacture had been temporarily conducted by gardeners who had no scientific knowledge, but did the best they could. No definite arrangements have yet been made for future local manufacture. The plantation of the Darjeeling Cinchona Association at Pomong, which adjoins the Government Rungbee plantations, has considerably extended its operations, and there are now about 1,000 acres of c. succirubra on the plantation.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC WORKS AND FORESTS.

The following is a General Abstract Account of the Amount expended for Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, for the Year ended the 31st March 1871 :—

PUBLIC WORKS.	Construction of Military Buildings and Fortifications.	Repairs.	Total.	
Military Buildings.	£	£	£	
Oude	25,754	7,140	32,894	
Central Provinces	65,658	7,298	72,956	
British Burma	24,037	8,952	32,989	
Bengal	68,595	27,994	96,589	
North-Western Provinces	69,627	28,395	98,022	
Punjab	139,307	30,488	169,795	
Madras	33,235	22,301	55,536	
Bombay, including Sind	221,783	44,140	265,923	
Minor Administrations.				
Hyderabad	22,525	4,180	26,705	
Central India	84,548	17,068	101,616	
Port Blair	2,975	285	3,260	
Rajpootana	33,243	3,469	36,712	
Total Military Buildings ...	791,287	201,710	...	992,997
Civil Buildings.	Construction of Civil Buildings in all Departments	Repairs.	Total.	
Oude	17,583	5,533	23,113	
Central Provinces	9,785	4,311	14,096	
British Burma	17,932	3,362	21,294	
Bengal	120,068	31,853	151,921	
North-Western Provinces	45,965	12,198	58,163	
Punjab	26,588	8,531	35,119	
Madras	51,333	9,180	60,513	
Bombay, including Sind	111,874	22,960	134,834	
Minor Administrations.				
Hyderabad	1,255	324	1,579	
Coorg	1,112	212	1,324	
Central India	3,287	1,933	5,220	
Port Blair...	3,087	489	3,576	
Rajpootana	3,220	831	4,051	
Total Civil Administration £	413,086	101,717	...	514,803
Public Improvement.	Construction of Roads, Bridges, Canals, Tanks, Embankments, &c.	Repairs.	Total.	
Oude	10,858	14,709	25,567	
Central Provinces	91,245	21,450	112,695	
British Burma	39,882	13,805	53,687	
Bengal	96,941	120,316	217,257	
North-Western Provinces	34,824	116,273	151,097	
Punjab	61,285	92,519	153,804	
Madras	99,336	209,243	308,579	
Bombay, including Sind	138,611	75,711	214,322	
Minor Administrations.				
Coorg	1,445	4,505	5,950	
Central India	26,384	22,772	49,156	
Port Blair	482	...	482	
Rajpootana	18,988	5,916	24,899	
Total Public Improvement £	620,276	697,219	...	1,317,495
Carried forward ...	...	...	...	2,825,295

Foregoing Statement.—(Continued.)

		£	£
Brought forward ...		...	2,825,298
Establishment and other Miscellaneous Charges.			
Oude		28,270	
Central Provinces		59,467	
British Burma		32,773	
Bengal		178,269	
North-Western Provinces		167,096	
Punjab		156,786	
Madras		148,670	
Bombay, including Sind		176,537	
Minor Administrations.			
Hyderabad		5,102	
Coorg		2,550	
Central India...		41,795	
Port Blair		3,182	
Rajpootana		19,776	
Total Establishment, &c.	£	...	1,020,273
Tools and Plant.			
Oude		698	
Central Provinces		2,567	
British Burma		780	
Bengal		15,844	
North-Western Provinces		27,277	
Punjab		6,440	
Madras		14,777	
Bombay, including Sind		6,959	
Minor Administrations.			
Hyderabad		347	
Coorg		99	
Central India...		1,939	
Port Blair		215	
Rajpootana		486	
Total Tools and Plant	£	...	75,419
Guaranteed and Aided Irrigation Works.			
Madras: Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies ...		3,225	
Do. Compensation for Lands taken ...		24	
Total Guaranteed, &c., Irrigation Works	£	...	3,249
			3,927,236

DEDUCT—

Charges in England and value of Stores in Stock Fund to works included in the above Account.

	Charges in England.	Decrease in Stock Balance.	Total.	Less. Increase in Stock Balance.	Less. Increase to Balance of London Stores.	Less. Invoices and London Stores.	Less. Total.	Net Deduction.	
Minor Administrations. Hyderabad ...	4,364	...	4,364	2,540	2,996		5,536	—1,172	
Central India ...	...	958	958	1,718	...		1,718	—760	
Coorg ...	...	37	37	...	...		...	37	
Port Blair ...	...	2,485	2,485	...	...		...	2,485	
Rajpootana ...	...	998	998	...	...		...	998	
Oude ...	...	3,136	3,136	..	...		...	3,136	
Central Provinces ...	...	40,646	40,646	...	...		...	40,646	
British Burma ...	1,300	...	1,300	2,363	...		2,363	—1,063	
Bengal ...	64,511	...	64,511	5,735	14,758		20,493	44,018	
N. W. Provinces ...	...	6,590	6,590	2,253	...		2,253	4,337	
Punjab ...	6,352	28,749	35,101	..	5,247		5,247	29,854	
Madras ...	15,761	...	15,761	5,483	...		5,483	10,278	
Bombay ...	19,239	1,552	20,791	...	...		...	20,791	
Total ...	111,527*	85,151	196,678	20,092	23,001*		43,093	153,585	153,585
Carried forward £	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	3,773,651

* These totals are made up from the accounts of the several works and shew English Stores actually used on them during the year.

Foregoing Statement.— (Continued.)

	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	..	...	3,773,661
INCOME TAX GRANT.				
Government of India.				
Proportion of one per cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund ...	..	...	37,516	37,516
SUPERVISION AND COST OF LAND FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.				
Oude.				
Compensation for lands taken for Railways ...	...	4,625		
Consulting Engineer for Railways: Salaries, Travelling Allowances and Contingencies ...	...	4,734		
			9,359	
Central Provinces.				
Compensation for lands taken for Railways ...	...	674		
			674	
Bengal.				
Compensation for lands taken for Railways ...	...	448		
Consulting Engineer for Railways, and other Civil Establishments: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent charges	...	9 231		
			9,679	
North-Western Provinces.				
Compensation for lands taken for Railways ...	...	9,081		
Consulting Engineer for Railways, and other Civil Establishments: Salaries, Establishment, and Contingent charges ...	...	1,733		
			10,814	
Punjab.				
Compensation for lands taken for Railways ...	..	39		
Consulting Engineer for Railways, and other Civil Establishments: Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies	...	6,247		
			6,286	
Madras.				
Compensation for lands taken for Railway, Irrigation and Canal Companies ...	...	472		
Consulting Engineer for Railways, &c.: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent charges ...	...	6,262		
			6,734	
Bombay and Sind.				
Compensation for lands taken for Railways ...	...	22,807		
Consulting Engineer for Railways: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges ...	...	16,600		
			39,407	
STATE RAILWAYS.				82,953
Bengal.				
Salaries of Messrs. Miller and Kline ...	...	1,874		
Working Expenses of the Calcutta & South-Eastern Railway	...	5,796		
Construction of works	...	1,915		
		9,585		
Deduct—Decrease in stock	..	202		
			9,383	
N. W. Provinces.				
Moradabad, Deobund and Roorkee State Railway	...	2,657		
			2,657	
Punjab.				
Salaries of Messrs. Miller and Kline ...	...	1,425		
			1,425	
LOSS BY EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY TRANSACTIONS.				13,465
Government of India—General and Political.				
Loss by difference of Exchange on the amount drawn in India by the East Indian Railway Company	...	7,050		
Loss by difference of Exchange on the amount drawn in India on account of the Jubbulpore Line	...	49,392		
Loss by difference of Exchange on the amount drawn in India by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company	...	6,197		
			62,639	
Carried forward ...	...	...	62,639	3,907,585

Foregoing Statement.—(Continued.)

	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ..	...	...	62,639	3,907,585
Punjab.				
Loss by difference of Exchange on the amount drawn in India by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway—Punjab and Delhi Lines ...	...	...	21,189	
Madras.				
Loss by difference of Exchange on the amount drawn in India by the Madras Railway Company	...	18,877		
Loss by difference of Exchange on the amount drawn in India by the Great Southern of India Railway Company	...	1,667		
Bombay and Sind.			20,544	
Loss by difference of Exchange on amount drawn in India by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	...	66,896		
Loss on amount drawn in India by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company...	...	98		
Loss on amount drawn in India by the Sind Railway Company	...	99		
			67,093	
				171,465
Total Charges on account of Buildings, Roads, &c., in India	...	...	...	4,079,050
In England.				
Stores	...	...	...	134,250
Other Payments as in Home Accounts ...	...	...	...	550
Total harges on account of Buildings, Roads, &c.	...	...		4,213,850

General Abstract Account of the Amount expended for Irrigation and other Extraordinary Public Works for the Year ended the 31st March 1871.

Public Works Extraordinary.	Construction.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Increase to Stock.	Total.	Deduct Expenditure in England included.	Total.	
IRRIGATION.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oude	491	8,301	138	...	8,930	...	8,930	
Bengal	161,338	50,383	60,421	5,311	277,453	51,051	226,402	
N. W. Provinces ...	75,189	32,177	3,155	1,454	111,975	...	111,975	
Punjab	112,761	55,692	460	4,770	173,683	...	173,683	
Madras	47,634	13,488	1,520	...	62,642	...	62,642	
Bombay	110,238	23,577	−290	...	133,525	...	133,525	
Total Irrigation £	507,651	183,618	65,404	11,535	768,208	51,051	...	717,157
STATE RAILWAYS. Construction Account. *Government of India.*								
Indore Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,589		
Indore and Ajmere Railway	...	...	...	...	...	1,247		
N. W. Provinces.							13,836	
Rajpootana Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,232	
Punjab.								
Punjab Northern Railway	...	...	...	...	...	255,888		
Indus Valley Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	70,702		
Bombay.							326,590	
Hooblee and Carwar Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,685	
Bengal.								
Darjeeling Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,046		
Deduct—								
Excess of Receipts over payments on capital Account of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...				...	...	1,477		
							569	
								398,910
Total Public Works Extraordinary Charges in India							£	1,116,067
In England—								
Stores				...	...	...	...	38,209
Other Payments as in Home Accounts				...	...	...	...	13,534
Total Public Works Extraordinary								1,167,810

IRRIGATION.

Madras.—The total estimates sanctioned for the Irrigation and Canal Company were in round figures Rs. 110,85,632, of which Rs. 11,691, were for revenue account and the rest for construction. Under the latter head was included provision for the construction of the main canal up to the end of the 10th section in the 186th mile, and for the head-works and anicuts across the Toombuddra at Soonkasala; one at Jootoor, the head of the 7th section; one at Rajoly, the head of the 9th section, and across the Pennair at the head of the 10th section near Adimapully; and also one across the same river at Somaisweram at its entry into the Nellore District; as well as for station buildings and a few distribution works. The total expenditure on all accounts during the year was Rupees 12,60,843 8-9:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Construction including special superintendence and sundries	7,46,118	0	11
General management	1,00,082	3	11
Executive establishment	1,82,399	0	0
Stores	14,063	3	3
General plant in use on works	348	9	10
Manufacture of stores	50	8	0
Store charges	46,651	4	3
Inefficient balance	110	11	0
Revenue account	11,358	10	9
Profit and loss	24	2	9
Breach repairs of 7th August 1870	41,031	7	1
Deposit on suspense account	11,624	14	0
Interest account	3	4	1
Miscellaneous advance	88,629	7	6
Bank of Madras for refunds	17,862	9	5
Government of Fort Saint George Revenue advance account	425	8	0
Bank of Madras for revenue account with Government	39	0	0
Refunds to Government	21	0	0
Total ...	12,60,843	8	9

The average labour employed on the Company's Canal works during this year, and for the four preceding years, was:—

——	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Coolies	670·75	6473·55	9968·68	9467·24	3960·41
Artificers	28·72	183·98	610·95	1078·34	361·86
Carts	12·60	178·08	382·19	477·61	121·91
Cattle	31·75	438·19	690·52	901·65	246·04

During the year rupees 12,60,843-8-9 were expended in India; the cash balance at the year's end was rupees 82,715-9-6; the total expenditure in India from the commencement has been rupees 147,17,498-9-4.

The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the Revenue authorities during the year was :—Under class A, acres 167·39; class B, 10·73 ; class C, 0 ; class D, 4·53 ; and the total amounts transferred with the amount of compensation paid were :—Under class A, acres 13,455·18 ; class B, 3,486·12 ; class C, 163·53 ; class D, 56·04 ; total 17,160·87.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Compensation	84 324	9	10
Deduct for trees, &c.	2,956	11	5
Net amount paid ...	81 367	14	5

Hence compensation was only granted for 6,848·53 acres. For the rest of the land taken up, other lands were granted in exchange.

Bombay.—The works reported and completed in Bombay are the Krishna Canal, the Yerla Canals, and the Chiklee Canal, at a total cost of Rs. 7,12,900. In the Roree Division of the Hydrabad Collectorate several Canals were cleared, and the cultivation has largely increased. Regulating Sluices were also built at the heads of the principal Canals in the Foolailee Division, and a large sum was expended upon clearance. In the Ghar and Eastern Nara Divisions many improvements were made to the existing works. The following are the most important works in progress :—The Moota Storage Lake and Canal. Cost up to date Rs. 17,97,900. The Lakh Canal. Cost incurred 2 lacs. The Bhatowdee Tank. Cost incurred 2½ lacs. The Ekrook Tank. Cost incurred 8½ lacs. The Mudduck Tank. Cost incurred 1 lac. The Maynee Tank. Cost incurred 1 lac. The Jamda Canal. Cost 6½ lacs. Mooktee Reservoir. Cost 2 lacs. The most important surveys completed and projects in contemplation are :—The survey of the country between the Beema and the Seena. The survey of the left bank Neera Canal. The survey for storage work in the Girna Valley. The plan and estimates for the Taptee irrigation were before Government at the end of the year. The estimated cost was Rs. 44,00,000. The area under command is acres 345,000 ; the area of irrigation is estimated at acres 194,632, and the net return at 15·6 per cent.

Bengal.—The Bengal Irrigation Works are divided into two parts—the Orissa and the South Western Circles, each of which is under a Superintending Engineer. The former Circle extends from the Chilka Lake to the Borabullung, and the latter from the Borabullung to the Hooghly. The earth works of the first section for the first thirty-three miles of the high level canal between the rivers Mahanuddy and Brahminee was nearly completed at the year's end. The total length of distributaries

to be constructed is about 113 miles; of these, 36 miles lie beyond the rivers Burra and Chota Gungootee, and will not be begun till the syphon or dam across the former river can be fairly commenced. Of the remaining 77 miles, 52½ miles have been completed; 20 miles of this were carried out during the past season. All the head sluices to the distributaries of the first range, with two additional sluices for intermediate channels, have been built and supplied with shutters. The area directly irrigable from the distributaries at the end of the year was about 32,000 acres.

The extent of canal navigation open to the public in the Orissa circle during the past year was as follows:—

	Miles.
Kendrapara canal	39½
High level	26
Taldunda	7
Total ...	72½

The following shows the number and tonnage of the boats using the canals, the tollage, and other particulars connected with the navigation of the canals during the past year:—

Name of Canal.	Number of boats passed through each canal.	Tonnage.	Approximate value of cargo.	Number of passengers carried.	Tollage.
			Rs.		Rs.
Kendraparah canal ...	4,294	40,892	38,52,403	969	13,926
High level ,, ...	461	1,645	50,777	2,574	439
Taldunda ,, ...	1,162	30,278	4,86,341	2,784	2,265

The floods throughout the rains of 1870 were moderate in all the Orissa rivers. The limit of safety for the embankments in the Pooree division being taken as 76·00 on the Lallbagh gauge, the following are the levels attained by the four highest freshes of the season:—

June 24th	72·30
July 20th	72·10
August 2nd	74·10
August 31st	72·60

In the south-western circle no high floods occurred, and the quantity of rain was much below the average of the two preceding years, although 1868 was an unusually wet year. Early in March, however, a quantity of rain fell, accompanied by high winds, causing serious losses in materials which were being manufactured or collected for the works on the high level and tidal canals.

North-Western Provinces.—The area irrigated by the canals

of these Provinces during the year was 1,050,808 acres, or less by 38,865 acres than the area irrigated in 1869-70, but 67,399 acres more than in 1866-67, which is stated in the Report as the year of largest requirement for irrigation before the drought years 1868-69 and 1869-70. The following table shows the areas irrigated during the harvests of the years stated:—

Year.	Areas Irrigated.		Total.
	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	
1866-67, ...	321,476	661,933	983,409
1867-68, ...	289,910	471,570	761,460
1868-69, ...	484,485	957,413	1,441,898
1869-70, ...	501,625	588,048	1,089,673
1870-71, ...	396,399	654,409	1,050,808

Among the crops irrigated in the khurreef season are the five valuable ones, sugar-cane, indigo, rice, and cotton, the spread of which during the last few years is shown in the following table:—

	1866 67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870 71.
Sugar-cane	76,875	87,050	97,555	104,596	112,141
Rice	116,355	97,867	111,019	117,548	96,479
Indigo	72,290	77,976	76,687	120,248	118,897
Cotton	27,144	8,265	52,992	55,883	35,070

The spread of the sugar-cane cultivation is reported to have been steady, and quite independent of seasonal differences, while rice has been nearly stationary, fluctuating according to the season. The copious rains of 1870-71, which allowed the inferior kinds of rice to be grown without irrigation, account for the reduced area, as compared with the excessively dry year 1869-70. Indigo irrigation, which in 1869 increased suddenly to about 70 per cent., fell very little. The total income from all sources during the year was rupees 25,51,169, or less by rupees 18,623 than last year. The whole of this falling-off is deemed due to the Eastern Jumna Canal, which gave rupees 45,277 less, than previously, but the revenue from all the other canals slightly increased. The total amount of capital invested in the irrigation works of the Province up to the beginning of the year 1870-71, was rupees 2,86,61,981, of which a sum of rupees 15,15,671 had been spent on works given up, or not yet finished, and which could not therefore, have returned any revenue, leaving a balance of rupees

2,71,46,310 expended on reproductive works. The net returns are 5·10 per cent. on the capital expended on the entire works of irrigation now in actual operation in the North-Western Provinces.

The net profits *derived from direct canal revenue* for the past five years have been :—

In 1866-67	4·94
,, 1867-68	3·44
,, 1868-69	8·21
,, 1869-70	5·13
,, 1870-71	5·10

The *Ganges Canal* consists of 654 miles of main canal, and 3,071 miles of distributaries. It irrigates a tract of country 320 miles in length and about 50 miles in breadth, lying between the Ganges and Jumna Rivers. The gross income derived from all sources during the year was rupees 19,10,368—an increase of about rupees 9,000 over that of last year. The charges for maintenance were rupees 8,77,248, and the net profits for the year were therefore rupees 10,33,119, or 4·30 per cent. on the capital sunk. The total area irrigated was 766,614 acres, about 13,000 acres less than last year. The canal was closed for repairs for nearly a month in July and August. The receipts from navigation were rupees 37,606, being an increase of rupees 3,810 over those of last year. Rupees 30,966 were spent on maintenance of locks and other navigation works, leaving the small sum of rupees 6,640 as nett profit. The Eastern Jumna Canal, which waters a tract about 120 miles long by 15 broad, lying between the Hindun and Jumna rivers, consists of 130 miles of main channel and 608 miles of distributaries. The gross revenue for the year was rupees 5,66,367, or less by rupees 45,277 than last year. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was rupees 1,81,754, so the nett profit was rupees 3,84,613, or 19·8 per cent. on the capital sunk up to the end of last year. The area irrigated this year was 212,715 acres, or 38,352 less than last year, the season not having been favourable for irrigation.

The *Doon Canals* are five small canals, aggregating 67 miles in length, and irrigating the Dehra Doon. The gross income from all sources was rupees 43,113—an increase of rupees 4,829 over last year. The total area irrigated, 12,419 acres, was 1,990 more than last year.

Punjab.—The following table shows the income and expenditure in connection with irrigation in the Punjab for the year 1870-71 :—

Name of work.	Total Outlay on construction to end of 1869-70.	Total realized during 1870-71.	Deduct Charges for 1870-71.			Net Surplus or Deficit.
			Cost of Maintenance including Establishment.	Interest on Capital at 5 per cent.	Total charges.	
Irrigation.						
Western Jumna Canal ...	27,74,614	15,09,371	2,50,290	1,38,731	3,89,021	11,20,350
Bari Doab Canal ...	1,20,23,516	6,40,493	3,70,431	6,01,176	9,71,610	3,31,117
Upper Sutlej Canals ...	5,06,916	36,507	1,15,140	25,047	1,40,188	1,03,681
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	90,262	30,957	39,649	4,513	44,162	13,205
Indus Canal	3,54,253	815	82,497	17,713	1,00,210	99,395
Sirhind Canal	5,62,204	22	...	28,110	28,110	28,088
Shahpore and Sahiwal Canals	...	3,921	4,050	...	4,050	129
Total Irrigation ...	1,63,05,795	22,22,086	8,62,061	8,15,291	16,77,351	5,44,735

A number of very important works in connection with the Bari Doab Canal, the Sirhind Canal, the Western Jumna Canal, Peshawur irrigation, and the Sutlej and Indus surveys were carried on during the year.

Oude.—The irrigation works in Oude are of comparatively slight magnitude. Rupees 3,726 were expended on improvements to the Gogra River, and the kunkur reefs at Khyree and Munyar were removed, as also were those below Chahara. The trees on the river which impede navigation were partly removed and the demolition of the kunkur reefs at Chaharah, Phoolpore and Sirwah were begun. The Tehree Bridge consisting of five timber spans of 50 feet was entirely destroyed by the floods of September 1870; and a boat bridge was put up and opened to traffic in December 1870. The Gumti bridge at Sultanpore, on the Fyzabad and Allahabad road, was destroyed and partially carried away by the flood; and a boat bridge was sanctioned at a cost of rupees 1,667 for the requirements of the traffic. The Charbagh Canal bridge was arched and opened for traffic in August. A number of other similar works were engaged in, and in some cases completed.

Central Provinces.—Several small irrigation works were surveyed and estimated for in the Godavery district, chiefly with a view to improving and repairing village tanks, &c., and restoring embankments. A project was set on foot for supplying the town of Khundiva in Nimar. The surveys for the great Kanhan reservoir were submitted in rough to the Indian Government for consideration. The scheme has been considerably enlarged since its first projection. The estimated cost is now 102½ lacs of rupees. The original estimate was 72 lacs. The area taken in is about 965,300 acres as under the command of the channels of the project, and it is calculated that 538,000 acres

"will take water." Upwards of 848 miles of levels were made during the year in connection with this one project. A number of minor surveys were also taken and a small project intended as an experiment in connection with a cotton farm in the Wurdha district was completed at a cost of rupees 3,116.

British Burma.—The irrigation works to which we referred last year as having been carried to the state of completion of surveys, appear to have been at a standstill during the year, owing doubtless to financial considerations. The Reservoirs east of the Rangoon barracks were completed; the maximum depth of water in the main reservoir during the monsoon was 14½ feet, and the total cost of the work was rupees 22,000, of which rupees 8,300 were spent in 1870-71. A tank for the use of the Royal Artillery was commenced and virtually completed at a cost of rupees 3,700. Its capacity is about 5,000,000 cubic feet or 81,000,000 gallons. Surveys were in progress for embankments between Zaloon and Donabyoo at a cost of Rs. 1,400; and also between Laymyethna and Nga-thein-gyoung and between Loodazoo and Nouk-myee, on both of which about rupees 900 were spent. The foregoing are lines of proposed embankment on the west bank of the river. In addition, a sum of rupees 600 was spent on the detailed survey of the contemplated line on the east bank between Tarokmau and Mengyee.

Berar.—The Administration Report states that an officer was employed during the year in investigating the capabilities of Berar for irrigation; but that no works were actually undertaken. Forty-three reports on sites examined were sent in by the Executive Engineer. Many of these were mere reports requiring little or no investigation. Others were preliminary reports on projects considered worthy of fuller inquiry; and others occupied considerable time in investigating and working out. The Executive Engineer had the services of two Overseers as surveyors.

The following are some of the projects that were taken up and promise to prove satisfactory—

Akolah irrigation project by dam across Morena river and valley.

Buldanah large reservoir ... } For town purposes:
Do. small do. ... ... }
Karinja Irrigation tank.
Jokulgeira anicut.

A project for supplying the cotton farm near Sheogaon with water was also investigated, but was finally determined to be impracticable.

During the year a number of wells were completed or, in progress at Khamgaon, Akolah, Basim, Oomrawattee, Budniara and Yeotmahal. The cost of sinking wells in Berar is very considerable, the boring having to be through hard rock, and the comfort and convenience which have resulted from the wells to which we have just referred are said to be considerable.

Mysore.—The Chief Commissioner reports that the Sriramadevara anicut on the Hemavatee river and the Marchalli anicut on the Lakshamanatirtha river were satisfactorily finished during 1870. Several important channels were brought under re-construction or repair, and the survey of the great Marikanave project was completed. The re-construction and repair of a large number of the numerous tanks studding the country was carried on as usual. The charge of the river Irrigation channels generally was transferred from the Revenue to the Irrigation Department during the year, a change which promises to have satisfactory results.

Coorg.—The grant to the Public Works Department was a lac of rupees, of which nearly all was spent, but chiefly in repairs. No irrigation was carried on during the year.

FORESTS.

Madras.—The Forest Department, during the year, yielded a net surplus of rupees 69,339, including credit for an increase in the value of stock in hand to the extent of rupees 24,437. The actual cash surplus is rupees 44,902, a result below the average of former years, but the diminution is in a great measure ascribed to the spread of planting operations, which, during the year, involved an aggregate cost of rupees 29,382. In fifteen out of twenty ranges planting was steadily kept up, and in three of the remaining five it was not required, owing to the large annual reproduction of timber. On the teak-plantations of Nelambur, rupees 6,351 were spent, and 75,000 fresh seedlings were planted out. Several plantations were established in the arid districts of Cuddapah, Bellary, and North Arcot, both with a view to the provision of timber and for meeting the demands of the Railway Company for fuel. The Railway fuel-reserves were reported to be a distinct, and to some extent, a novel feature in forest conservancy in this Presidency. The aim of the Government was to regulate the consumption of fuel by the Railway Company upon fixed principles, in order that reckless or unforeseen denudation of jungles in the vicinity of the line might be guarded against. With this object tracts of jungle extending sometimes to four and five square-miles were demarcated, fenced

in, and in some cases fire traced. The ranges of Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Trichinopoly, Bolumputty, and Salem, each contain several of these reserves, and a comparison of the annual estimated reproduction of fuel with the annual demand of the Railway shows that the area of fuel reserve will soon be sufficiently extensive to warrant the Government in forbidding the supply to the Railway of fuel from the jungles at large.

Yield of Forest.—Amount of Timber, &c, taken from the Forests during the year.

Districts.	Timber.			Firewood.		Bamboos.		Charcoal.
	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	On License.	Free.	On License.	Free.	
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Tons.	Tons.	Cart-loads.	Cart-loads.	Tons.
Gumsur ...	860	84,[illegible]30	24,520	336	No account.	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	...	133,240	3,780	1,186¾	No account.	1,254¼	1	58¾
Kurnool ..	4[illegible]2	233,500	10,000	70	970	2,396	...	10
North Arcot ..	...	25,810	Not known.	...	Not known.	8,906	Not known.	466
Salem ...	5,020	20,113	57,423	3,691½	No account.	11,035	1,313	1,051½
South Arcot ..	1,403	16,512	6,400	96¾	195	917	193	17
Madura ...	9,704	13,472	37,246	3,344½	*12,340	1,928	160	80
Tinnevelly ..	3,892	72,973	3,348	519¾	3	261	1	1,217
Anamallay	22,223	...	1,849	1¼	295	1,259	638	2
Bolumputty ...	326	3,179	3,339	2,077¾	19	1,322	6½	8
Nellumboor ...	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wynaad ...	10,234	...		...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	10,968	5,928	No account.	19,220	No account.	3,6[illegible]2	No account.	...
Mudumallay ...	3,154¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seegoor ..	...	10,580	...	900	...	200	...	..
Bhowany ..	...	18,040	...	700	...	200	...	...
Collegal ..	...	2,680	...	500	...	200	...	...
Total ...	75,656¼	610,057	147,896	32,647	13,822	33,480½	2,368½	2,910¾

Bombay.—The gross forest revenue amounted to rupees 9,62,476, and the expenditure to rupees 4,45,131, leaving a sum of rupees 5,17,345 to represent the net forest revenue of the entire Presidency, exclusive of Sind. The value of the stock in hand amounted to rupees 3,46,589, and the amount of outstandings to rupees 1,74,911. In the preceding year the gross revenue amounted to rupees 10,23,433, and the expenditure to rupees 4,15,477, leaving rupees 6,09,955 as the net proceeds. On the other hand the value of wood in stock at the close of 1869-70 was only

* Besides head-loads which the forest officer estimates at ten times this amount.
Besides the above there were felled departmentally as follow:—
2,267,866 lbs. red sanders.
12,675 maunds of sandalwood.
19,085 tons of engine fuel.

rupees 2,29,271, and the outstanding stock amounted to rupees 2,15,005.

The following shows the actual difference between the two years :—

		1869-70.	1870-71.
Net Revenue	Rs.	6,09,955	5,17,345
Value of stock in hand	"	2,29,271	3,46,589
Outstandings	"	2,15,005	1,74,911
	Rs.	10,54,231	10,38,845

Much attention was paid to plantations in most of the Collectorates. In Canara the Conservator devoted considerable attention to the rearing of teak seedlings, and the experiments were so successful that the attention of all forest officers was directed to the plan advocated by the conservator. The necessity of establishing fuel plantations in the vicinity of large towns was also forcibly impressed by Government upon all revenue and forest offices.

Free grants of wood and bamboos to the value in all of rupees 20,106 were made. The policy of these grants was questioned by the Conservator, N. D., but Government expressed an opinion that the persons to whom the grants had been made were entitled to much consideration at the hands of the Department, and that it was the best policy to enlist their good offices and wishes as much as possible in favour of the Department. The number of forest offences committed during the year under report amounted to 847, the number of convictions obtained was 642. Fines to the amount of rupees 5,610 were inflicted, and wood to the value of rupees 2,267 sold.

Bengal.—The receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department were during the past year :—

Receipts.

	Rs.
From sale of timber at depots	53,297
Ditto ditto removed by purchasers	3,768
Permit fees	960
Grazing dues and fisheries	1,041
Sale of fruits, &c.	60
Fines and forfeitures	224
Miscellaneous	1,790
	61,140

Expenditure.

	Rs.	
Conservancy and working	24,173	
Establishment	60,186	
		84,359
Deficit ...		23,219

The forest divisions in the Lower Provinces are Assam, Chittagong, Cooch Behar, Bhaugulpore, and Dacca. The Assam divi-

sion comprises the sub-divisions of Upper Assam and Lower Assam including Gowalparah. The Cooch Behar division consists of the sub-divisions of Sikkim and the Bhootan Dooars as far as the Sunkoss river on the east. The Bhaugulpore division contains the sub-division of Chota Nagpore, including forests in the Patna division; and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, including certain detached and outlying forests. The Dacca division includes the sub-divisions of Sylhet and Cachar. The general inspection of all the forests in the Assam division, was completed in April and May 1870, and the work of examination and valuation for the purpose of selecting "reserves" was commenced in the Sibsaugor district, but had to be closed early in the season, owing to the unusually early setting in of the rains. In the Chittagong division several tracts of forests, extending over 5,760 miles, were notified in the Gazette as Government forests. In the Bhootan sub-division no forest survey took place, but the boundaries of the Government forests in the Dooars were all mapped. They will be settled as soon as a decision regarding the existence of private rights, required under Act XVI. of 1869, has been delivered. In the Bhaugulpore division the Government estate of Damin-i-koh, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, was surveyed. It is reported to contain an area of about 202 square miles, and to be covered by sal forests of various age to the extent of 70·25 square miles. In Chota Nagpore, the districts of Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, and Singbhoom, together with one of the tributary mehals (Gangpore), were inspected during the past season, and it was found that here also there had been much destruction of timber. In Patna, the sub-divisions of Gya, Sherghotty, and Shahabad were visited, and the report states that though there is no forest of any value in these tracts, there is much land favourable for teak plantations. Plantations in the Sikkim division were extended on a spur of the Himalaya called the Bamun Pokree. The small teak plantation in Assam on the Dehing river, Luckimpore district, was also increased. Besides Timber, revenue is collected on gums, bamboos, grass, silk cocoons, &c., the fees on these products amounting to about rupees 55,000 a year. In Assam, on the Dehing and Dhunsiri rivers, from 700 to 800 logs were felled and dragged to river banks. By a notification dated the 27th January 1871, the understated forest lands in the hill tracts of Chittagong, were declared to be Government forests under section 2 of Act VII. of 1865; on the north, the Fenny River, Hill Tipperah, and south boundary of Cachar; on the south, the Akyab district; on the east, the British frontier; on the west, an imaginary line drawn from Ramghur on the Fenny to the Kaha-

reemoni hill station, and thence through Seetinpahar on the Kurnafoolee river, along the water-sheds between the Nurha and the Marugree streams, between the Dalloo and the Sungoo rivers, and the Dalloo and the Banoo rivers, to the Mamoree river, and across it along the water-shed on the west.

During the year under report forest establishments were for the first time sanctioned for the divisions of Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, and Dacca, and a re-distribution of the establishments of the other divisions was also authorized.

North-Western Provinces.—The gross receipts from Forests during the year 1870-71 were rupees 8,75,506, and the expenditure rupees 6,73,565; a decrease of 23 per cent. on the net revenue of 1869-70. The value of timber in stock increased by rupees 253,388 during the year, and in the expenditure there was an increase of 70 per cent. In the Bhagurutty, Goruckpore, and Rohilkhund Divisions, there was an increase in the anticipated revenue of rupees 32,955, and in Kumaon, Gurhwal, Dehra Doon, Jounsar and Jhansie a decrease of rupees 1,16,625. The former is reported due to the sale of old timber in stock in the Bhageerutty Division, and to good European supervision in the Goruckpore Division; and the latter principally to want of European supervision in the Doon for four months of the year; to an unusually bad season for the forests; to suppression, except within a limited space, of the export of dry timber; to the timber market being overstocked; and to a less supply of building material having been taken by the Public Works Department than was anticipated.

Punjab.—The financial position of the Forest Department in this Province is shown below:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Assets at the beginning of the year.		
Value of timber stock	3,22,636	
" dead and other stock	3,788	
Outstandings on account of sales	57,783	
" " " payments to contractors	2,29,799	
	6,14,006	
Expenditure during the year	11,24,022	
		17,38,028
Receipts during the year.		
Timber	7,12,763	
Other products	2,47,468	
Outstandings recovered	64,174	
	10,24,405	
Assets at close of the year.		
Value of timber in depots	5,27,344	
Dead stock	24,823	
Outstandings on account of sales	65,019	
" " payments to contractors	1,36,166	
	7,53,352	
		17,77,757
Profit on year's operations		39,729

The results, however, are stated to be better than these figures show, since about Rs. 45,000, representing the purchase of timber lying in forests and certain to be realized in the next two or three years are put down as expenditure. The assets were also reduced by striking off nearly Rs. 34,000 of nominal or irrecoverable debts, which hitherto were charged as assets. Altogether it is assumed that the Department was worked at a virtual profit of a lac of rupees.

The following table shows the estimated quantities of *deodar* trees on each river, and the fellings up to date:—

River.	Estimated number of 1st class trees.	Felled in 1866.	Felled in 1867.	Felled in 1868.	Felled in 1869.	Felled in 1870.
Jhelum ...	In 1867. 10,000 or 15,000	*None.*	500	350	1,113	666
Chenab ...	In 1866. 16,990	4,000	1,002	*None.*	797	976
Ravi	In 1866. 12,425	18	*None.*	*None.*	155	500
Byas	In 1865. 10,000	792	021	397	432	150
Sutlej	In 1864. 48,000	250	167	208	237	*None.*

The number of pines felled in 1870 was as follows:-

River.	Pinus Excelsa.	Pinus Longifolia.
Jhelum	579	...
Chenab	900	...
Ravi	1,000	3,387
Byas	..	6,659
Sutlej	...	...

Oude.—The receipts and expenditure in connection with the Forest Department were:—

Timber	Rs.	2,704	0	0
Miscellaneous		57,477	4	9
Total ...	"	60,181	4	9
Deduct expenditure ...	"	99,991	7	5
	"	39,810	2	8
But the assets of the year exceed the liabilities by	"	93,181	8	10
Thus the net surplus is	"	53,371	6	2

A considerable amount of labour was expended during the year in connection with various parts of Oude and especially in the Kheree Division. In this Division, 400 bamboo seedlings were planted during April and May, and 1,000 more were put in the ground during the rains; most of these transplants withered and died from some cause not ascertainable. Another nursery was also formed of about 10,000 bamboo seedlings, but they also showed signs

of withering. The felling operation was confined to block 3 of the second section of the Kheree Division, block 4 having been exhausted of first class sal trees in the year previous. 3,288 logs and 235 pieces of sleeper length were carted out of the forests up to 31st March, and 2,500 logs were carted out in April and May 1870. Of these about one-fourth are calculated to be sound logs.

Very little timber was sold during the year, partly because the timber in store at Byramghat and Cawnpore was of inferior quality, and could not complete with the Nepal timber, and partly because the market was already glutted with inferior timber brought out of the Oude Forests, by dry wood contractors. The Minor Forest produce of the Oude Forests was put up to public auction at Kheree, Baraich, and Gondah, but owing to the depressed state of the market, fair prices could not be obtained. The other sections were not put up. The grazing and miscellaneous forest produce leases were unsaleable for reasonable sums, but arrangements were made for the collection of the grazing dues, and for the sale of dry wood and other forest produce by departmental agency in those sections which remained unleased. The results of these arrangements up to end of August, amounted to rupees 26,821, and may be estimated at rupees 29,000 by the end of September, the last month of the contract year. If this be added to the proceeds of the auction sales, *viz.*, rupees 21,730-8, the total amount realized during the contract year would be rupees 50,000, which is by no means an unfavourable result, during a year in which there was very little demand for inferior timber. The actuals over this head are stated to have amounted to rupees 51,197-4-4.

Central Provinces.—In these Provinces the Government forest lands are stated as partly under the management of the District officers, and partly of the special Forest Department. From the large area of waste lands remaining at the disposal of Government after the settlement of the cultivated tracts had been made, certain promising tree-bearing spots were selected and set apart as reserves, and these are the peculiar charge of the Forest Department. The reserves are 19 in number, and are grouped in five divisions. The work of the Forest Department during the past year was confined to ordinary conservancy and demarcation. Timber cutting was carried on to a very limited extent; indeed most of the forests in the Central Provinces require nursing. The Government waste lands generally were managed as in former years by the Deputy Commissioners; they furnish the towns and villages with grass, fuel, bamboos,

small timber, and other forest produce. In some districts annual leases are given of the land for management; in others the management is retained by the District officer, and an arrangement is made with the population of the neighbouring villages which resort to these Government wastes for wood or grass. Householders take out a license enabling them to take from the forest lands all produce of certain kinds which they require for the use of their household. Herdsmen take out licenses authorizing them to graze the number of cattle entered in their licenses. Special licences again are granted to individuals authorizing them to remove from the forest the amount and description of forest produce entered in their license. An establishment is kept up whose duty it is to see that nothing is taken out of the forest unless covered by a license. The revenue accruing to Government from these wastes amounted to rupees 3,71,852, an increase of 18 per cent. on the revenue of the preceding year. The total income from Forests, taking those managed by the Forest Department and those by the District officers together, was rupees 6,58,119. Nearly a lac and a half of this sum was, however, due to the Forest Department on account of timber sold during the preceding year.

British Burma.—The following Forest revenue was obtained during the year from the following sources :—

Heads.	Kadoe.			Home or Fores.			Total.		
I.—Sale of timber at Depôts	...	...	...	3,51,623	12	6	3,51,623	12	6
II.—Sale of timber removed by purchasers.	...	...	...	2,61,467	7	...	2,61,467	7	...
III.—Duty on foreign timber	1,49,956	9	...	...	...	...	1,49,956	9	..
IV.—Permit Fees	...	...	...	16,831	14	6	16,831	14	6
VII.—Sale of confiscated, drift and waif timber	...	...	...	9,973	4	...	9,973	4	..
VIII.—Fines and forfeitures	...	...	...	1,424	14	...	1,424	14	..
IX.—Miscellaneous Receipts	...	...	...	26,846	7	...	26,846	7	
Total Receipts ...	1,49,956	9	...	6,68,167	10	6	8,18,124	3	6

The charges may be thus classified :—

Home or Forests	Rs.	3,85,431	5	1
Kadoe or Foreign	,,	14,717	8	0
Total Rs. ...		4,90,148	13	1

The surplus or net revenue in favour of the Forest Department may be thus exhibited :—

Home or Forests	Rs.	2,82,736	5	3
Kadoe or Foreign	,,	1,35,239	1	0
Total Rs. ...		4,17,975	6	3

or Rs. 88,393 in excess of the budget estimate.

The gross revenues for five years (1866-67—1870-71) were as follow:—

	British. Rs.	*Foreign.* Rs.	*Total.* Rs.
1866-67	2,98,498	1,25,555	4,24,053
1867 68	4,61,836	1,85,755	6,47,591
1868-69	6,03 908	2,14,004	8,17,912
1869-70	8,46,327	1 38,549	9,84 876
1870-71	6,68,157	1,49,967	8,18,124

The net receipts during the five years were:—

1866-67...	1,38,917
1867-68...	3,19,204
1868-69...	3 94 783
1869-70	5,65,268
1870-71...	4,17,975

Close upon 49,000 acres have been demarcated as reserved forests, and 33,000 acres have been begun, and are on a fair way to completion. It has been determined to concentrate more Teak plantations as much as possible in the neighbourhood of Rangoon and operations were during the year mainly confined to that division. At Kayet-pyoogan, two blocks embracing 356 acres were planted is extension of the former area. No extension took place in the plantations of the Tharrawaddy and Prome divisions. In all plantations, clearing and other protective operations were carried out. The same work is now carried on at Plumado and Thantoungyee. The Cinchona plants of 1866 at Bogalay now average 9′ 10″ in height and those of 1868 at Plumado 5′ 10″. In the Thantoungyee plantation, upwards of 563 cuttings were fairly established and 300 seedlings raised. The plants of the older plantation are healthy and indicate rapid growth.

A new system of assessing the timber on the running foot principle has been introduced in all fresh permits, and it is expected that the revenue will by this means be increased to some extent in future years.

Berar.—The financial results of the department during the year were favourable; the net revenue realized was rupees 95,817-11-2 against rupees 83,975-4-0 in the previous year.

A large part of what are called the forest lands of Berar are bare tracts of ground without either tree or shrub except here and there a few stunted babools. The trees consist first, of the forests of the south, which cover the mountain ranges bordering on the Paeenganga and its tributaries; secondly, those on the west, along the ghats, about Buldana; and thirdly, those on the north, which clothe the lofty Gawalgarh hills, from their summits to their skirts, with foliage often impervious to the sun. The most important of these forest ranges is the third, which co-

vers the face of the highlands of the Melghat, and contains at least eleven kinds of valuable timbers trees. Chief among these is the teak, the most generally useful of all the denizens of our Indian forests. The teak and tewas trees of the Melghat have yielded of late years a considerable revenue to Government. Other useful trees abound in the same tract, chief among which are the Mango, Mhowa, Babool, Sendhi, Saj, Dhaman, Jaman, Tendu, Siwan, Kowa, Kalam, and Cher.

The bamboo also grows in considerable profusion throughout the Melghat. The demarcation of State reserves—formed during the past year—is one of the principal cares of the Forest officers in Berar. About 281 square miles were added during the year to the State reserves of the province. Those now comprise, in all, upwards of 781 square miles, of which 550 square miles, or 7·4 per cent. are situated in the Melghat. The steps taken during the year for extending and improving plantations were important. Of the five experimental plantations which were formed in the preceding year, four have turned out well; and the saplings have weathered their first hot season without losing their healthy appearance. Deaths were comparatively few in number. Irrigation was not found necessary. And there seems little room for doubt, judging from the results witnessed so far, that these plantations will ere very long prove remunerative.

Attempts were made during the year to propagate the bamboo by means of roots, in various parts of Berar where it had become nearly extinct. The Districts of Oomrawatee and Buldana were supplied with a quantity of roots, but when Captain Douglas inspected these during his cold weather tour, he arrived at the opinion that the result was not such as to warrant a repetition of the experiment. In only a few places were the roots alive, and this was where, with constant attention and watering, they had been able to withstand the effects of the hot season.

Mysore.—The State forests in Mysore are officially reported to consist of most valuable timber, and to cover an area of 428 square miles. They are entirely under the control of the Forest Department. What are called the district forests are worked by the revenue offices, assisted where necessary by the Forest Department; but the wood in these forests is less valuable than that of the State lands. A large portion of the revenue arises from sandalwood, and during the year reserves, amounting to 500 acres, were formed for the cultivation of this valuable wood, with 700 acres more for prospective operations.

The following table shows in detail the operations of the year :—

Heads.		Direction.	Nagar Range.	Ashtagram Range.	Nandidroog Range.	Total.	Remarks.
1. Felled.	Timber		2,603 logs.	1,381 logs.	...	3,984logs.	
	Sandalwood, Tons		384¼	378¾	117¾	880¾	
2. Brought to Depôts.	Timber... ...		59,044 c. f.	40,657 c. f.	...	99,701	
	Sandalwood, Tons		384¼	378¾	117¾	880¾	
3. Sold.	Timber		63,083 c. f.	19,956 c. f	...	83,039	
	Sandalwood, Tons		319½	363¾	108½	792½	
4. Average per cubic foot.	Timber		0-3-5	0-6-11½	...	...	
	Sandalwood, Tons		44-4-8	43-8-0	38-15-0	48-3-11	
5. Amount of sales under Head I			1,44,425	1,26,412	35,915	3,06,754	
6. Outstandings at end of year ...			2	3,341	508	3,851	
7. Estimated value of timber in depôt at end of year ...			81,558	1,35,443	11,370	2,28,371	
8. Estimated value of receipts in depôt during year			125,636	1,88,843	37,680	3,52,159	
9. Total expenditure for the year		15,794	53,734	52,085	23,829	1,45,442	
10. Acres planted with teak and other timber			17	100	6	123	Approximate land enclosed is not detailed.
11. Acres sown for fuel			...	80	100	180	
12. Acres sown with Sandalwood			118	250	...	368	

Coory.—The fellings of timber and sandalwood during the year were :—

Description of Wood.	Fellings.	Collection.	Sales.
Teak	551 Logs.	949	256
Junglewood	114 do	508	42
Sandalwood	60½ Tons.	60½ Tons.	66 Tons.

The general financial results were :—

				Rs.
Receipts during the year ...	...	...	...	74,067
Assets at the end of the year—				
Value of timber and other stock	...	...	25,701	
Outstandings at the end of the year	...	...	24,979	
				50,680
		Total	Rs....	1,24,747
Assets at beginning of the year—				
Value of timber and other stock	...	...	26,608	
Outstandings	...	...	23,757	
Expenditure during the year ...	...	...	24,563	
				74,928
			Profit on year's operations...	48,918

Two plantations of teak measuring in all 393 acres, of which 253 are planted, are in existence, and are being yearly extended. During 1870-71, 200 acres were planted up and 90 cleared for plantings of 1871-72. A tract of land measuring 600 acres was

selected as a sandal reserve, portions of which will be sown up this year. In addition to the above, wood to the value of rupees 3,479 was given free to Her Majesty's 8th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

The forests of Coorg are managed by the Conservator of forests for Mysore, and the Department is charged with the supervision of all forest lands, both State and District, and with all sandalwood growing wild throughout the Province. Sandalwood is found in five out of the six talooks into which Coorg is divided, and is the source of a great part of the revenue of the Forest Department.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.

THE following table shows the number of Schools and Colleges belonging to Government or aided by it in British India, with the average number of pupils attending them, the amount expended by Government, and the gross expenditure on account of instruction :—

Years ended.	Number of Educational Institutions.	Average Attendance of pupils.	Amount expended by Government.	Total Expenditure from all Sources.
30th April.			£	£
1861	14,322	333,078	235,369	363,883
1862	13,219	350,762	248,330	284,076
1863	15,159	396,166	274,470	402,643
1864	17,058	474,275	319,888	497,760
1865	17,813	447,983	406,967	644,615
1866	19,463	592,794	445,635	746,163
31st March.				
1867	20,683	658,834	461,378	755,518
1868	21,549	675,392	537,604	896,833
1869	23,3[illegible]0	758,357	591,652	1,009,731
1870	24,274	789,125	637,463	1,07[illegible],685
1871	25,147	799,622	649,724	1,019,418

Note.—The figures have been revised according to the latest information, which will account or their differing from last year's Abstract.

The three Universities.—Statement exhibiting the results of the University Examinations for Matriculation or Entrance.

	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.
Colleges—			
Government	19	6	5
Independent	22	13	1
Total	41	19	6

Years ended.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
30th April.						
1861	808	415	80	48	42	14
1862	1,058	477	195	82	86	30
1863	1,114	477	252	105	134	30
1864	1,307	690	390	143	148	56
1865	1,396	702	565	223	241	109
1866	1,5[illegible]0	510	555	229	282	111
31st March.						
1867	1,350	629	895	306	440	93
1868	1,507	814	1,069	338	539	163
1869	1,734	892	1,320	324	610	250
1870	1,730	817	1,200	401	839	142
1871	1,905	866	1,358	424	877	142
	Degrees.					
1858 to 1867 ..	977	255	179	104	567	276
1868	777	384	388	141	143	57
1869	713	401	532	213	137	67
1870	917	470	679	268	181	62
1871 ...	[illegible]2	487	3[illegible]0	133	Not Stated	85

Note.— he Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were incorporated in 1857 by Acts of Imperial Legislature, Nos. II., XXII., and XXVII. All are based on the model of the University of London, without rigorous uniformity of details being insisted on.

Number of Schools and Attendance of Pupils, for each Presidency or Province of British India, in each of the undermentioned years.

Years ended.	Bengal.		North-Western Provinces.		Punjab.		Central Provinces.		Oude.		British Burma.	
	Number of Schools and Colleges belonging to, maintained, or aided by Government.	Abstract of attendance of Pupils.	Number of Schools and Colleges belonging to, maintained, or aided by Government.	Abstract of Attendance of Pupils.	Number of Schools and Colleges belonging to, maintained, or aided by Government.	Abstract of Attendance of Pupils.	Number of Schools and Colleges belonging to, maintained, or aided by Government.	Abstract of Attendance of Pupils.	Number of Schools and Colleges belonging to, maintained, or aided by Government.	Abstract of Attendance of Pupils.	Number of Schools and Colleges belonging to, maintained, or aided by Government.	Abstract of Attendance of Pupils.
30th April.												
1861	826	50,714	10,086	174,689	1,898	35,351	See note.		...	...	144	2,791
1862	965	57,180	8,525	167,475	1,982	42,192			...	...	207	2,742
1863	1,227	69,588	9,578	165,480	2,036	48,832	434	13,834	...	...	171	3,840
1864	2,241	97,937	9,320	179,740	2,420	65,386	993	22,639	38	1,656	183	4,436
1865	2,273	103,076	9,242	166,139	2,625	76,213	1,185	26,699	92	6,392	207	5,241
1866	2,561	113,848	9,199	198,648	2,978	84,136	1,441	31,160	170	10,467	299	6,747
31st March.												
1867	2,907	121,180	9,279	210,702	2,845	86,608	1,570	38,234	386	11,960	271	7,080
1868	3,411	145,142	8,881	165,975	2,713	79,922	1,645	44,112	525	16,460	212	5,365
1869	3,985	162,474	8,673	168,159	2,539	83,211	1,694	44,480	642	22,551	178	5,544
1870	4,189	170,713	8,524	160,369	2,137	69,485	1,864	47,986	717	26,603	182	6,377
1871	4,228	163,854	8,717	160,393	1,922	67,329	1,950	53,247	791	27,773	81	2,418

Years ended.	Madras.		Bombay.		Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		Mysore.		Coorg.	
30th April.										
1861	579	23,965	789	45,568	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862	733	29,194	807	51,979	...	..	...	...	...	...
1863	819	32,904	881	60,345	23	1,343	...	...	...	...
1864	875	34,709	964	66,510	24	1,262	...	...	...	..
1865	983	39,100	1,114	79,430	28	1,360	64	4,333	...	...
1866	1,261	45,056	1,397	94,002	35	1,881	81	5,612	41	1,207
31st March.										
1867	1,386	51,118	1,754	117,547	147	6,644	97	6,535	41	1,226
1868	1,687	62,975	2,095	137,896	224	9,327	110	6,935	46	1,353
1869	2,421	86,982	2,456	158,107	335	12,207	309	15,129	68	1,233
1870	3,114	105,455	2,723	163,855	349	14,862	415	17,137	50	1,322
1871	3,479	1 5,212	2,036	178,120	344	11,122	540	18,143	59	1,701

Note.—This Province was not formed till 1862; but such of the Districts as once belonged to the North-West Provinces and Bengal have the information under their respective Provinces.

Amount Expended by Government, and Gross Expenditure for Instruction in each Presidency or Province of British India, as far as can be ascertained.

Years ended.	Bengal.		North-West Provinces.		Punjab.		Central Provinces.		Oude.		British Burma.	
	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount Expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Government	Gross Expenditure.
30th April.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861 ...	80,617	110,476	50,206	94,766	14,885	41,851	...	..	...	...	...	..
1862 ...	88,078	119,147	48,574	...	17,576	51,128	...	..		..	...	...
1863 ...	99,306	123,262	49,472	75,298	26,060	73,208	10,000	...	1,413	..	*a* 1,610	...
1864 ...	112,376	173,166	53,628	75,726	27,859	65,257	11,100	22,049	1,905	6,012	*a* 1,690	...
1865 ...	125,561	203,517	72,919	111,551	41,476	78,898	13,511	28,155	12,440	17,394	*a* 3,250	...
1866 ...	138,047	227,702	78,469	119,230	48,407	86,676	13,546	33,776	14,244	21,424	*a* 3,848	...
31 March												
1867 ...	138,576	229,069	77,400	123,179	56,265	91,906	17,646	39,075	15,468	24,23[illegible]	*a* 4,748	...
1868 ...	165,915	274,212	96,283	149,274	47,095	94,918	18,468	45,216	18,678	32,746	*a* 7,432	8,205
1869 ...	175,499	295,150	97,226	181,563	59,681	98,468	21,738	49,576	21,779	41,193	*a*11,313	20,960
1870 ..	184,246	316,509	106,978	189,015	57,638	99,89[illegible]	24,148	49,076	22,422	4[illegible],765	8,18	18,620
1871 ...	86,598	119,882	104,761	193,945	59,296	1 1 861	24,621	53,067	21,593	43,765	7,28	15,178

	Madras.		Bombay.		Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		Mysore.		Coorg.	
3 th April.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861 ...	52,600	56,090	37,061	60,700	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862 ...	50,995	54,467	43,107	68,334	...	...	..	...	...	...
1863 ...	55,698	55,698	43,934	74,560	...	1,517	...	...	...	...
1864 ...	60,697	65,322	52,323	90,228	...	Not stated.	...	...	..	...
1865 ...	66,836	71,271	70,974	120,402	..	2,282	...	9,329	...	1,816
1866 ...	62,067	71,638	87,007	171,430	...	3,444	...	9,875	...	978
31st March.										
1867 ...	61,607	73,216	91,668	151,831	...	8,424	...	10,374	...	1,216
1868 ...	71,047	84,300	86,783	167,074	16,322	17,700	*b* 9,553	*b* 12,166	...	1,042
1869 ...	85,765	105,602	84,694	175,642	20,605	23,979	*b* 12,259	*b* 16,472	*b*1,693	*b*1,126
1870 ...	98,486	115,148	89,522	181,254	23,721	27,660	20,927	28,391	*b*1,191	1,355
1871 ...	101,816	116,822	94,801	209,078	23,968	31,930	23,486	32,291	1,502	1,596

a Grants in aid. *b* Income exclusive of fees.

THE THREE UNIVERSITIES.

Madras.—The following table exhibits the results of the Examinations held by the Madras University from its establishment to the close of last official year :—

University Examinations from 1857 *to* 1871.

Years.	Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.			Remarks.
	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed. From Government Institutions.	Passed. From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed. From Government Institutions.	Passed. From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed. From Government Institutions.	Passed. From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed. From Government Institutions.	Passed. From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed. From Government Institutions.	Passed. Private Students.	
1857-58 September 1857.	41	29	7	No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			Beside the results entered in the table, two candidates obtained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, one in 1858-59 and the other in 1870-71: two others passed for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1868-69; and a candidate secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68. The Degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, and by five in 1870; all the young men were ex students of the Presidency College. The Degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on two candidates, on one in 1870 and on the other in 1871.
1857-58 February 1858.	79	11	7	do.			2	...	2	do.			do.			
1858-59	57	22	8	do.			9	7	1	do.			do.			
1859-60	52	23	...	do.			10	2	3	do.			4	1	...	
1860-61	80	35	13	do.			10	6	...	do.			5	3	...	
1861-62	195	49	33	do.			6	5	...	do.			5	2	2	
1862-63	252	58	47	do.			12	6	2	do.			4	...	2	
1863-64	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	..	10	2	...	
1864-65	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	...	3	1	1	
1865-66	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
1866-67	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	...	...	...	10	4	3	
1867-68	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	...	...	...	14	3	11	
1868-69	1,3.0	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	...	31	2	14	
1869-70	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	...	...	87	3	11	
1870-71	1,358	189	235	268	22	74	65	25	9	4	2	...	3	1	...	
Total ...	8,105	1,334	1,396	2,305	414	438	326	155	42	20	8	...	178	24	44	

The several classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are noted in the following table:—

Classes of Community.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Brahmins	754	258	167	57
Other Hindoos	393	103	60	20
East Indians	60	17	7	5
Europeans	33	10	5	4
Mahomedans	26	6	4	...
Native Christians	77	30	24	10
Parsees	.....	...	1	1

Additional endowments were founded during the year in connexion with the University by the Maharajahs of Travancore and Cochin and the hon. G. N. Gajapati Rao. The Maharajah of Travancore conveyed to the University, in trust, rupees 10,000, for the establishment of a scholarship to be awarded to a Travancore Student, who has passed either the First Arts or the Matriculation Examination, and who engages to proceed with the study of Medicine or Civil Engineering. The Maharajah of Cochin conveyed rupees 6,500, to be applied in a similar manner, for the benefit of a Cochin student. The hon. G. N. Gajapati Rao's endowment amounts to rupees 1,000, and is intended to provide an annual prize for the best Sanscrit scholar among the Bachelors of Arts, such scholar having taken up Sanskrit as his optional language at the Degree Examination. The expenditure of the University in 1870-71 was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	4,344	0	0
Fees to Examiners	23,011	0	0
Stationery, Printing, and other Contingencies ..	5,059	5	10
Total ...	32,414	5	10
From this must be deducted—			
Fees received from candidates	20,790	0	0
Receipts from sale of calendar	196	0	0
Total ...	20,986	0	0

Consequently the net cost of the University was only rupees 11,428-5-10.

Bombay.—During the past year the number of students matriculated from aided institutions shows an increase of eight over the number in 1869. St. Mary's Institution in Bombay was conspicuously successful, having prepared eleven out of the forty-one successful candidates; and the Bombay Proprietory School, and Baba Gokley's School at Poona received honourable mention. The comparative results of collegiate instruction as shown by the numbers who have passed the higher University examinations may

be thus briefly given:—For the first Examination in Arts 26 students passed from the Elphinstone College; for the Degree of B. A. six students; and for the Degree of M. A. two students. For the first Examination in Arts 14 students passed from the Deccan College, and for the Degree of B. A. seven students. Three students obtained their L. M. Degree from the Grant Medical College, and four students passed the preliminary examination for this Degree. Thirteen candidates obtained the Degree of LL.B. from the Government Law School: and two candidates the Degree of L. C. E. from the Poona Civil Engineering College. Eight candidates were successful in passing the first examination in Civil Engineering.

Bengal.—The total number of candidates enrolled at the entrance examination held in December 1870 was 1,905, against 1,730 in the previous year. Of this total number 1,566 came from Bengal. The Bengal candidates in 1869-70 numbered 1,436. The increase in the number of successful candidates from the province was even larger, advancing from 660 in 1869-70 to 866 in 1870-71. Of the candidates for matriculation, 1,323 were Hindoos, 73 Mahomedans, 67 Christians, and 103 Brahmists or Deists; and among those who passed, 728 were Hindoos, 39 Mahomedans, 43 Christians, and 56 Brahmists and Deists. Of the junior scholarships given away at the entrance examination, 113 were won by pupils of Government schools, 21 by those of aided, and 26 by those of unaided institutions. For the first examination in arts there were 540 candidates, against 520 in the preceding year. Of this number 459 belonged to the Lower Provinces, against 462 in 1869. The total number who succeeded in passing was 233, against 225 in 1869. Of these 185 belonged to the Lower Provinces, against 207 in 1869. The subjects in which the largest numbers of failures occurred were English and mathematics. The falling off in Bengal has not been accounted for. Of the candidates who passed, 152 were Hindoos, 4 Mahomedans, 5 Christians, and 24 Brahmists and Deists. One hundred and forty-two of them had studied in Government colleges; 38 in aided colleges; 4 in unaided colleges; and 1 was a schoolmaster. The 40 senior scholarships were all awarded to pupils of Government colleges. For the B. A. examination there were 212 candidates, as compared with 210 in 1869. Of these 201 belonged to Bengal, against 198 in 1869. The total number who succeeded in passing was 84 against 98 in 1869. Of these 78 belonged to the lower provinces, against 90 in 1869. Here also, therefore, the result is less satisfactory than hitherto. Of those who took the B. A. degree, 56 were Hindoos, 2 were Chris-

tians, and 20 were Brahmists or Deists. No Mahomedan succeeded in passing. Sixty-one were students of Government colleges, and 15 of aided colleges, and 2 were schoolmasters. There were 27 candidates for Honours in Arts, against 21 in 1869. All but one of the candidates succeeded in passing, and 23 of the 26 belonged to the Lower Provinces; 21 of them being graduates of Government colleges, and 2 of aided colleges. For the ordinary M. A. degree there were 12 candidates, and 9 passed. They all belonged to the Lower Provinces, 7 being graduates of Government colleges, and 2 of aided colleges. At the B. L. examination there were 83 candidates, of whom 19 succeeded, and 32 passed as licentiates. For the Licence in law there were 27 candidates, and 12 were successful. Of those who took the B. L. degree, 1 was a student of Berhampore, 3 of Dacca, 7 of Hooghly, 4 of Krishnaghur, and 36 of the Presidency. Only one candidate went up from Patna, and he failed. Of the Licentiates in Law 3 were students of Berhampore, 3 of Dacca, 2 of Krishnaghur, and 4 of the Presidency. One candidate went up from Hooghly and 1 from Patna, but both failed.

One candidate presented himself for honours in law, and passed successfully. For the first M. B. examination there were 2 candidates, both of whom passed in the second division For the first L. M. S. examination there were 58 candidates, and 38 passed. For the second M. B. examination there were 2 candidates, and only one passed in the second division. For the second L. M. S. examination there were 29 candidates, and 27 passed. There were 9 candidates for a License in Engineering, of whom 1 passed in the first division, and 2 in the second. Of the proceedings in the Syndicate during the year, the following were the most important:—Baboo Rajendralal Mittra having proposed—

(1.)—That some knowledge of the rudimentary principles of natural and physical science should be required from entrance candidates;
(2.)—That a higher standard in natural and physical science should be laid down for candidates for the First Examination in Arts;

a committee was appointed to consider the question. Their report had not been received at the end of the year.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces having proposed certain changes with a view to giving those interested in education in the Upper Provinces a more direct influence in the councils of the University, and increasing the encouragement given to vernacular education, the various local Governments were consulted, and after due consideration of their suggestions, the following resolutions were passed:—

(a) That for the better encouragement of vernacular education and literature, an examination in vernaculars be instituted by the University, on the plan of the middle class examinations conducted by British universities, and that regulations for the conduct of this examination be laid before the senate for approval and confirmation after the details have been settled by the syndicate in consultation with the faculty of arts and the educational authorities of the several local Governments

(b) That a convocation for conferring degrees upon graduates of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, be held annually at Allahabad.

(c) That notices of meetings of the faculty of arts for the discussion of all business of importance be circulated to all members, resident and non-resident, in order that any minute they may forward to the registrar may be laid before the meeting of the faculty.

Arrangements for giving effect to these resolutions were not complete at the close of the year.

The gross expenditure of the University was Rs. 47,349-13-2, and its receipts, rupees 44,137-11-0, giving a balance of rupees 3,212-1-5 as the net charge against the public revenues. The corresponding charge in the previous year was rupees 6,018-6-11.

PROVINCIAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

Madras.—On the 31st March 1870 the total number of colleges and schools connected with the Educational Department was 3,134, with an attendance of 105,455 pupils; and on the 31st March 1871 there were 3,479 institutions, attended by 115,212 scholars. Thus, during the year 1870-71, the number of schools increased by 345, and that of pupils by 9,757 The number of Government Institutions increased from 116, with an attendance of 10,420, to 119, attended by 10,811. The number of aided schools, other than those under the Madras Education Act, rose from 1,761 to 2,204, and the attendance from 69,277 to 80,623. The schools under inspection, but not aided, were slightly fewer in 1870-71 than in the previous year; and the attendance during the year stood at 19,724, against 21,453 in 1869 70. These schools are being improved with a view to their qualifying for grants in-aid from Government.

Of the 115,212 pupils attending schools in the Presidency—548 are Europeans, 4,244 East Indians, 12,276 Native Christians, 93,830 Hindoos, 4,301 Mahomedans, and 13 Parsees. There are 10,185 girls, of whom—193 are Europeans, 1,843 East Indians, 3,873 Native Christians, 4,258 Hindoos, 13 Parsees, and 5 Mahomedans.

The following tables show the distribution of schools in the standard of instruction :—

Districts.	Colleges.	Boys' Schools. Number of Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Mixed. Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1st Division.														
Ganjam	...	...	1	15	14	639	63	1,961	78	2,750	...	...	..	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	3	373	22	705	66	1,784	91	2,862	...	.	1	42
Godavery	...	..	4	648	32	1,303	121	2,670	157	4,621	...	...	...	...
Kistna	1	12	2	382	13	714	67	1,335	83	2,493		...	...	...
2nd Division.														
Bellary	1	7	2	556	16	837	132	2,765	151	4,165	...	...	1	78
Kurnool	...	...	1	129	6	173	132	2,362	139	2,664	...	...	..	...
uddapah... ...	...	...	1	211	8	354	183	2,957	192	3,522	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	1	226	14	579	230	4,343	245	5,14	...	...	...	...
3rd Division.														
Madras and Chingleput	6	246	17	4,529	31	3,061	161	4,504	215	12,340	...	...	6	418
South Arcot ...	...	...	3	553	20	858	192	4,303	215	5,714	...	...	1	2
4th Division.														
North Arcot ...	...	...	1	329	32	1,549	151	3,565	184	5,443	...	...	1	5
Salem	...	...	1	374	39	1,467	110	2,235	150	4,076	...	...	2	65
Tanjore	3	151	7	1,756	51	4,037	45	1,186	106	7,130	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	2	489	33	1,125	33	794	68	2,411		...	...	...
5th Division.														
Coimbatore ...	1	3	1	293	36	1,488	345	6,469	383	8,253	...	...	10	245
Madura	...	...	1	284	13	832	256	6,693	270	7,809	...		..	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	1	235	42	1,552	97	3,189	140	4,976	...	...	...	...
6th Division.														
Malabar	1	24	3	762	35	2,522	54	2,158	93	5,466	...	...	3	22
South Canara ...	1	10	1	275	19	1,061	53	1,253	74	2,598	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	453	55	12,55[illegible]	476	24,859	2,491	56,576	3,034	94,442	..	...	25	1,16[illegible]

a Of these 39 are girls.
b Of these 3 are girls.
c Of these 45 are girls.
d Of these 290 are girls.
e Of these 29 are girls.
f Of these 34 are girls.
g Of these 20 are girls.

Note.—Besides the girls attending purely Female Schools and the schools denominated Schools in the Ganjam District; 43, Village Schools in the Vizagapatam District; 7, Village Schools in the Kurnool District; 2, Village Schools in the Cuddapah District; 167, Village Schools in the Nellore District; 31, Village Schools in the South Arcot District; 24, Village Schools in the Salem District. The total number of girls (10,185) is accounted for thus—

Girls attending purely Female
Do. Mixed
Do. Lower Class
Do. Normal

various districts of the Presidency, with reference to the

Schools.				Girls' Schools.								Normal Schools.		Professional Schools.		Total Schools.	Total Pupils.
Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	20	1	20	1	8	..	...	80	2,778
1	22	2	*a* 64	...	..	.	...	1	50	1	5	1	120	...	...	95	3,096
1	52	1	*b* 52	...	...		...	1	26	1	26	1	14	...	..	160	4,713
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	153	...	...	84	2,646
...	..	1	*c* 78	...	..	1	31	...	...	1	31	...	...	...	..	153	4,274
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	139	2,664
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	1	46	...	..	...	...	193	3,565
...	..	...	...	...	...	2	77	...	...	2	77	...	...	...	...	247	5,225
9	444	15	*d* 862	1	122	35	2,847	8	560	44	3,529	2	246	4	513	280	17,490
1	36	2	*e* 65	...	...	3	90	2	38	5	128	...	...	...	...	222	5,907
...	...	1	*f* 58	...	...	3	281	...	...	3	231	1	265	...	...	189	5,997
...	..	2	*g* 63		..	6	207	...	...	6	207	...	...		...	158	4,346
...	...	...	...	...	..	13	584	...	...	13	584	...	...		..	119	7,714
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	110	...	...	4	116	1	217	...	...	73	2,744
...	...	10	*h* 249	...	...	1	72	...	...	1	72	...	...	...	...	394	8,574
1	25	1	*i* 25	...	...	..	...	4	160	4	160	1	85	...	..	276	8,079
146	4,309	146	*j* 1,309		...	44	608	21	602	35	1,210	5	553	...	...	326	11,048
91	4,759	94	*k* 4,985	...	...	6	468	2	34	8	502	1	168	...	...	196	11,121
14	358	14	*l* 358	..	...	1	25	5	166	6	191	1	80	...	...	95	3,228
264	10,005	289	11,168	1	122	90	5,402	45	1,656	136	7,180	16	1,909	4	513	3,479	115,212

k Of these 33 are girls.
i Of these 11 are girls.
j Of these 1,058 are girls.
k Of these 528 are girls.
l Of these 58 are girls.

Total 2,148

"Mixed," there were 792 girls in Lower Class Boys' Schools. Of these, 6 girls attended Village Schools in the Godavery District; 10, Village Schools in the Bellary District; 4, Village Schools in the Nellore District; 69, Village Schools in the Madras and the Chingleput District; 234, Village Schools in the Coimbatore District; and 195, Village Schools in the Madura

Schools	7,180
Schools	2,148
(Village) Boys' Schools ...	792
Schools	65
Total ...	10,185

The numbers studying different languages are as follow :—

Number of Pupils instructed in.	Boys.														Girls.					
	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindoostani.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Persian.	Sanscrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Oorija.	Tulu.	German.	French	Tulu	anarese	Malayalum.	Telugu	Tamil.	English.
——	40,663	87,492	90,473	718	11,357	2,936	50	625	27	521	1,261	67	4	7	25	221	703	1,397	5,788	2,810

The following is a summary of the expenditure during the year :—

Charges.	Expenditure during 1870-71.	
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges ...	37,184 10 11	.. ..
Inspection and its subsidiary charges ...	1,34,742 3 7	... ...
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads	8,46,238 10 3	1,50,055 14 4
Total ...	10,18,165 8 9	1,50,055 14 4

Bombay.—The chief distinguishing features of the Bombay educational system are the large number of Government schools, especially of the lower class, and the small number of aided schools. In the early days of State education in Bombay, Government alone supported all the public schools. After a time an attempt was made to bring the people into co-operation, but it failed. The plan of raising school rates under a legal enactment was therefore adopted, and has been successful. The Bombay grant-in-aid rules address themselves chiefly to schools for higher education, and the managing bodies with whom they work are chiefly Missionary Societies. There were 71 aided schools in 1870-71, of which 51 were in the four principal cities —Bombay, Poona, Surat and Ahmedabad. Of the whole 71, 27 were schools for European children, 33 Missionary schools for Natives, and only 11 schools kept by Natives for Natives. The latter are, however, mostly newly opened schools, and the number shows a tendency to increase. The agencies of higher education are the Government Colleges, two of Arts, one of Medicine, one of Civil Engineering, and a School of Law. There were in 1870-71 twelve high schools which prepare students for these Colleges, and two were supported entirely by Native States. Below the high schools are 46 middle class schools of the higher grade, some of which are feeders or auxiliary to the high schools;

and others are independent middle class schools. The middle class schools of the lower grade, 111 in number, are vernacular schools, with an English class or department, and may be called talooka or country schools. The bulk of the Government schools is of the lower class, under which, however, it is to be understood that both middle and lower class instruction, through the vernacular are included. These numbered in 1871 2,543. The colleges and schools for training teachers provide in Bombay for the lower class schools only, the University being relied upon for the supply of Masters for the English schools. There are three Colleges and four schools for training Vernacular Masters, and two schools for training Mistresses. Vernacular education in the British Districts is now supported by a public grant of about two lacs and local funds of about eight lacs per annum. The local fund is made up of the educational cess, and the fees of the schools supported by the cess. The educational cess is an extra anna in the rupee levied on the assessment of all assessed lands, whether paying rent to Government or not. The total sum of ten lacs is sufficient for the instruction of about 150,000 children, but the population of the British Districts is thirteen millions, and at a low estimate a million scholars should be provided for.

The actual expenditure of the Department during the year 1870-71 was as follows :—

On what account.	From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Direction and Subsidiary Charges	*a* 43,118	9	11	660	0	0	43,778	9	11
Inspection ditto	*b* 1,44,762	5	0	27,763	4	9	1,72,585	9	9
Instruction, including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above heads	*c* 7,19,271	2	3	11,14,320	10	5	18,74,478	10	1
Total ...	9,48,038	14	7	11,42,743	15	2	20,90,782	13	9

a This includes salaries and travelling allowances (Rs. 35,398) drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his establishment: amount spent on contingencies and books issued gratis Rs. 1,914-9-11.

b This includes salaries drawn by Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and Assistant Deputy Inspectors and their establishments, with travelling allowances and contingencies.

c This includes salaries of Professors and Masters, Scholarships, actual expenses of the Book Department after deducting the proceeds (s. 52,312-10-6) of sale of books, &c., repaid into the Treasury during the year; Translation Department; grants for building School-houses; grants-in-aid to private institutions; contingencies; expenditure on education from Dukshina Fund, and other miscellaneous charges.

The total sums (exclusive of balance) which formed the administrable income of the Educational Department in 1870-71, were—

Imperial grant	Rs.	9,48,038
Fees from Government schools	,,	2,28 615
Educational rate or cess	,,	7,20 326
Funds of Native States	,,	1,81,349
Proper subscriptions	,,	48,097
Assignment of Municipal Funds	,,	36 644
Endowments Funds	,,	58,006
Miscellaneous receipts	,,	229
Total ...	Rs.	22,01,307
Deduct Imperial Grant ...	,,	9,48,038
Total of Fund raised locally ...	Rs	12,53,268

Eighty-four new schools were opened during the past year. There was also a corresponding increase of 2,434 in the number of scholars. The net increase of schools and scholars during the year may be thus summarized :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions	228	7,040
Aided Institutions	1	214
Unaided Institutions	84	2,339
Total	313	9,593

Bengal.—The following brief description of the educational institutions of Bengal is prefixed in the last Administration Report to the usual account of the year's work.

"The Calcutta University is, strictly speaking, an imperial rather than a provincial institution ; it is a corporate body governed by a Syndicate of its own, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six fellows, elected yearly by the four faculties (of arts, law, medicine, and engineering) into which the senate is divided. The senate consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the whole body of fellows, all of whom are appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The entrance examination of the University is open to all persons who have attained the age of sixteen years. A large number of those who pass this examination proceed no farther with their studies, as a certificate of having so passed is regarded as a sort of diploma in itself and a passport to employments in which a knowledge of English is required. Those students, however, who after passing the entrance examination wish to proceed farther, are compelled to enter one of the colleges or schools affiliated to the University. Of the institutions affiliated to the University, about half are in the province of Bengal ; of the rest one is at Colombo, and the others are scattered over various parts of Upper India. The entrance examination is carried on simultaneously in a large number of places, the papers being all examined and

marked in Calcutta. An under-graduate after passing must study two years in an affiliated institution before he can go in for the first arts, or "little-go," examination, and again for two more years before he is eligible for the degree of B. A., for which there is another examination. There is also a farther honours examination. All who pass it obtain the degree of M. A., but only those who pass within a specified time receive honours. These are the examinations and degrees in the faculty of arts. Various licenses and degrees are also given in the remaining three faculties of law, medicine, and civil engineering; but it is unnecessary to describe them at length, as they do not at present affect more than a very small number of schools and colleges throughout the province. Of the institutions affiliated to the University, the first to be mentioned are the general colleges or colleges which instruct in the course of the faculty of arts. Of these colleges, there are eighteen altogether; eleven are Government institutions, and five receive grants under the grant-in-aid rules, and two are unaided. The grant-in-aid colleges are all kept up by religious societies. Next to these come the special colleges, under which term are included law classes attached to general colleges. Of such special colleges there are eleven in all, one being devoted to the study of medicine, nine to law, and one to engineering. They are all Government institutions. The Calcutta School of Art, which is devoted to the study of drawing and kindred arts, might also be, but is not, included in this class, probably because its teaching does not correspond with the course of any faculty of the University."

"The only other exceptional institutions are two madrasahs, at Calcutta and Hooghly. They are schools intended mainly for the purpose of affording instruction to Mahomedans in Persian and Arabic as well as English. The one at Calcutta was founded by Warren Hastings, and that at Hooghly is endowed from the estate of the late Mahomed Mohsin. Of the schools spread all over the country, the higher class English schools are those which educate up to the standard of the University entrance examination. Middle class English schools educate up to a standard two years below that of the entrance examination. Vernacular schools are divided into middle and lower class schools. The distinction between the two classes is not so distinct and clearly marked as in the case of English schools, but it may be said generally that the course of a middle class vernacular school occupies about six, and that of a lower class only four years. In doubtful cases vernacular schools are classed as belonging to the middle or lower class, according to the social status of the pupil. Besides this there are in several districts normal schools in which masters are

trained for vernacular schools; there are also a few schools for girls. Vernacular scholarships of four rupees a month, tenable for four years, are distributed every year to the number of ten in each of the larger, and five in each of the smaller districts. They are open to the pupils of middle-class vernacular schools only. The rules as regards age and attainments vary in different districts, but everywhere the course comprises text-books of literature and grammar in the several vernaculars, and in vernacular composition, with history, geography, arithmetic, Euclid, natural philosophy, political economy, and the preservation of health. The whole of the examinations are conducted in the vernacular. As an instance of the effect which they sometimes produce, it may be mentioned that it was a scholarship of this class which first brought up from an obscure village to the Dacca school Anunda Mohun Bose, who is at present distinguishing himself as a mathematician at Cambridge. An equal number of vernacular scholarships of the same value, tenable for a year in a normal school, are also yearly distributed. Besides this, a hundred minor scholarships, of five rupees a month, are yearly given away. They are tenable for two years in zillah and other higher class schools. They differ from vernacular scholarships chiefly in requiring some knowledge of English. The course includes text-books in English literature and grammar, elementary Sanskrit grammar, the history of India, geography, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid (book I), popular elements of natural philosophy, and some short text-books on elementary political economy and the preservation of health. With the exception of two papers in English literature and grammar, the whole of the examination is conducted in the vernaculars of the candidates. Junior scholarships to the number of a hundred and sixty, worth rupees 1,814, and 10 a month, are given away each year at the University entrance examination, a certain number being allotted to each educational circle. They are tenable for two years in any affiliated institution. Forty senior scholarships, worth rupees 32, 28, and 20 a month, are given away at the first arts examination. These two are tenable for two years at any affiliated college. There are also a small number of special scholarships for students of Sanscrit, Arabic, medicine, and engineering, and a few privately endowed scholarships, which are not of sufficient importance to require separate mention."

Turning to the year's results, the number of pupils under instruction in schools and colleges supported by or receiving aid from the State, shows for the first time a considerable decline, namely, from 170,713 to 163,854. The Director of Public Instruction considers that this falling off, in the absence of any other exceptional adverse influence, must be attributed partly to the financial restrictions which put a stop to all

new grants for eleven months of the year, and partly perhaps to apprehension that the Government policy with regard to education is undergoing change. Simultaneously with a decrease in the number of students, there was an increase of 39 in the number of institutions supported by or receiving aid from the State; the total numbered 4,228 in 1870-71 against 4,189 in the previous year. Among the new schools established during the year, 11 were vernacular Government schools, and 75 vernacular aided schools and patshalas. At the same time schools of other classes decreased in number, and in particular aided English middle class schools, which show a falling off of 35. The following statement shows the number of schools of each class, and the number of pupils under instruction in each during the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 :—

Schools and Colleges.	Institutions.		Pupils.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Colleges, general	17	16	1,407	1,374
Ditto, special	13	13	1,273	1,305
School of Art	1	1	48	72
Madrasahs	2	2	147	173
Normal school for masters	36	35	1,896	1,687
Ditto for mistresses	2	5	28	54
Higher class English school	135	133	19,961	18,78[illegible]
Middle ditto ditto	594	559	39,083	26,280
Ditto vernacular ditto	955	978	46,618	46,083
Lower ditto ditto	2,135	2,198	61,648	61,175
Schools for girls	299	288	7,604	6,869
Total ...	4,189	4,228	1,70,713	1,63,852

The aggregate expenditure of the department during the year was rupees 31,98,821, of which rupees 18,65,985 were supplied by the State, and rupees 13,32,836 accrued from fees and subscriptions. Comparing these figures with the corresponding one for the previous year, it appears that the aggregate increase of expenditure was rupees 33,734, of which rupees 23,526 were provided for by State grants, and rupees 10,208 obtained from private sources.

Of the total income from local sources (amounting to Rs. 13,53,395) Rs. 7,41,739 was derived from fees. In 1869-70 the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 7,29,649. There was therefore an increase of receipts under this head of rupees 12,290, in spite of the falling off in the number of pupils in almost every class of school.

North-Western Provinces.—During 1870-71, the position of the Educational Department was materially improved. A

system of gradation,* with increasing salaries, similar to that hitherto in force in Bengal, was introduced, and more recently a high place in the scale of precedence was allotted to officers by the royal warrant. The number of pupils was 204,103, in 8,717 schools, or an increase of 2,313 scholars, and 192 schools, over the numbers of the preceding year, as shown in the following table :—

	Number of pupils.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.
Government Colleges and Zillah Schools, ...	4,181	4,175
Tehseelee Schools, ...	15,994	13,087
Village Boys' Schools, ...	102,358	104,136
Village Girls' Schools, ...	7,019	7,308
Normal Schools, Male, ...	387	377
,, ,, Female, ...	49	50
Aided Colleges and Schools for Boys, ...	13,904	15,960
,, Girls' Schools	3,529	3,828
Aided Normal Schools, Male, ...	42	33
,, ,, ,, Female, ...	42	57
Indigenous Schools unconnected with Government, ...	52,179	55,092
Total, ...	201,790	204,103
Total of boys educated, ...	191,071	192,860
,, girls ,, ...	10,719	11,243

267 pupils in Government Colleges are trained up to the university standard. The Government Zillah and Aided Private Schools, many of which also prepare pupils for the university matriculation, supply an English and Vernacular education to 18,046 boys, or ·06 per cent. of the entire population; at Tehseelee Schools 13,087 boys, ·04 per cent. of the population, receive a Vernacular education but of a superior kind; the Village Schools give elementary instruction gratis to 104,136 boys, or ·34 per cent.; and 55,092, or ·18 per cent., boys are

* *Director of Public Instruction*—Salary Rs. 2,000, rising to Rs. 2,250.
Inspector of Schools, 1st Circle—Salary Rs. 1,250, rising to Rs. 1,500.
Inspector of Schools, 2nd Circle—Salary Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,250.
Inspector of Schools, 3rd Circle—Salary Rs.750, rising to Rs. 1,000.
Two Assistant Inspectors of Schools—Salary Rs. 500 each per mensem; travelling allowance Rs. 100.
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Benares Circle—Salary Rs. 350, rising to Rs. 550.
One Native Inspector of Schools, Kumaon Circle—Salary Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 250.
Principal, Benares College—Salary Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,250 after four years.
Principal, Agra and Bareilly Colleges—Salary Rs. 750 each per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000.
Six Professors, Literature and Mathematics—Salary Rs. 500 each per mensem, rising to Rs.750.
Anglo-Sanscrit Professor, Benares College—Salary Rs. 500, rising to Rs. 700.
Professor of Law Colleges, North-Western Provinces—Salary Rs. 600.
Sub-Professor of Law Colleges, North-Western Provinces—Salary Rs. 300.
Headmasters, Government Colleges, including that of Benares Normal School—Salary Rs. 400 each per mensem.

taught at the Indigenous or unimproved Schools of the country. Only 11,243 girls are under instruction; but that is an increase of no fewer than 524.

The total cost was rupees 15,17,657. The details are shown in the following statement :—

Institution.	Number on list at close of the year.	Average daily attendance of the year.	Total.				Cost per head. On total.		Cost per head. To Government.	
			Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Government.										
Colleges	4	267·50	86,670	9	0		324	0	295	0
Zillah Schools	27	3,374·40	2,45,975	6	3		73	0	61	0
Teh-seelee Schools	241	10,379·94	64,644	8	1		6	0	5	0
Village Schools	3,041	82,308·56	3,18,416	9	10		4	0	0	12
Government Female Schools ...	416	5,716·80	27,958	0	3		5	0	5	0
Normal Schools, Male	5	315·17	36,820	15	5		116	0	99	0
Ditto, Female... ...	4	41·39	9,405	9	6		229	0	210	0
Private.										
Colleges	4	986·60	64,328	0	8		65	0	24	0
Aided Boys' Schools, under Inspector's management	79	2,868·62	58,858	10	2		21	0	9	0
Ditto ditto, private management	120	8,323·10	2,42,703	2	10		29	0	13	0
Aided Girls' Schools	114	3,060·92	1,02,331	0	1		33	0	12	0
Normal Schools, for Male ...	2	38·00	3,526	8	0		93	0	57	0
Ditto ditto Female ...	2	50·00	7,652	15	6		153	0	60	0
Indigenous Schools, Male ...	4,528	42,130·25	2,37,316	4	6		6	0	...	
Ditto ditto Female ...	134	532·57	10,825	8	0		20	0	...	
Total ...	8,721	160,393·82	15,17,657	12	1		9	0	4	0

The general results, however, may be thus summed up. Government schools educated 129,133 boys, at a cost of rupees 7,89,921, or rupees 6-1-10 per head and the Aided schools educated 19,878 boys, at a cost of rupees 4,79,660, or rupees 24-2-1 per head.

Three students went up for honours and the M. A. degree, and all passed, against one successful candidate last year. Two from the Benares College, passed in English; the third, a Mahomedan from the Agra College, took the first honour degree in Arabic ever given. In the B. A. Examination four candidates out of five passed; two were in the first division, and both were students of Agra College. For the first Arts Examination 42 went up, against 32 last year, and 24, or 57·1 per cent. succeeded, where only seven passed last year; nine, however, were in the first division, and 15 were in the third. In the Entrance Examination 114 of 175 candidates passed. Last year 76 passed of 124. The percentage of success has thus risen from 61 to 65. The improvement in the number of Christians and Mahomedans, from 9 and 8 per cent. last year to 14 and 12 per cent. this year, is very satisfactory. Of the 175 candidates, 90 were from the Government Schools, and 65, or 72 per cent., passed. Of the 90 Government candidates, 53 were sent up by the four Colleges and 44 passed, or 83 per cent. 37 were sent from nine Zillah Schools, and 21, or 57 per cent., passed.

Punjab.—The assignment from the imperial revenue for expenditure on education in the Punjab during 1870-71, placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, amounted to rupees 6,27,641. This sum was expended on 1,360 Government Educational Institutions, 562 Grant-in-aid Institutions, and 4,133 Unaided Indigenous Schools.

The following table shows the cost of educating each pupil in the various Government and Aided Institutions during the year :—

	Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
Government Institutions.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	697 0 0	608 0 0
Schools of Higher Class	176 0 0	164 0 0
Schools of Middle Class	15 6 10	12 1 3
Schools of Lower Class	3 14 11	0 6 4
Female Schools...	4 5 8	1 14 11
Normal Schools	149 4 9	69 2 4
Jail Schools	1 2 6	.....
Aided Institutions.		
Schools of Higher Class	28 12 5	13 1 5
Schools of Middle Class	32 11 0	12 11 7
Schools of Lower Class	5 11 6	2 8 6
Female Schools	7 7 9	3 5 7
Normal Schools	145 2 6	89 9 0

Four students went up for the Calcutta University B. A. Examination, and one passed in the first division, gaining the second place in the whole Presidency; the other three failed. Twenty candidates went up for the First Arts Examination, three passed in the first, nine in the second, and three in the third division. For the Entrance Examination, Government Schools sent up 36 candidates, of whom one passed in the first, fifteen in the second, and seven in the third division. Thirteen failed. Aided schools sent up 37 candidates; five passed in the first, fifteen in the second, and eight in the third division. Nine failed.

Oude.—For the Entrance Examination, the number of students under preparation during 1870 rose from 1,142 to 2,916, and the number of actual candidates from 32 to 57. Of the latter 31 were educated in Government schools, 20 in Canning College, and six in La' Martiniere; of the forty who passed, 18 belonged to Government Institutions, 18 to Canning College, and four to La' Martiniere.

The following table gives the general results for the last five years :—

Year.	Entrance Examination.		First Arts' Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.	
	Number of candidates.	Number who passed.	Number of candidates.	Number who passed.	Number of candidates.	Number who passed.
1866	23	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	17	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
868	38	31	3	3	.....	.....
1869	32	20	3	2	.....	.....
1870	*57	*40	10	6	2	1

* Includes four students of La' Martiniere College.

The following figures are taken from the Educational Report :—

Heads.		Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on rolls at close of the year.	Average number of pupils on rolls during the year.	Average attendance during the year.
Zillah Schools	1869-70,	11	2,390	2,266	1,952
	1870-71,	11	2,626	2,529	2,139
Anglo-Vernacular Town Schools	1869-70,	18	1,810	1,965	1,599
	1870-71,	18	2,214	2,096	1,678
Vernacular Town Schools	1869-70,	27	2,474	2,428	1,911
	1870-71,	33	2,709	2,706	2,061
Village Schools	1869-70,	542	21,433	20,210	16,155
	1870-71,	575	23,270	21,445	16,502
Government Female Schools	1869-70,	38	879	851	714
	1870-71,	69	1,369	1,293	1,058
Jail Schools	1869-70,	2	68	81	63
	1870-71,	2	118	86	85
Normal Schools	1869-70,	2	201	214	197
	1870-71,	2	141	140	126
Private Colleges	1869-70,	2	705	668	576
	1870-71,	1	730	674	562
Middle Private Schools	1869-70,	24	2,177	2,341	1,757
	1870-71,	22	2,124	2,142	1,610
Lower do. do.	1869-70,	40	1,765	1,815	1,506
	1870-71,	42	2,169	2,047	1,584
Private Female Schools	1869-70,	11	371	278	233
	1870-71,	16	387	398	310
Indigenous Schools	1869-70,	...	..		...
	1870-71,	507	4,2[illegible]7	2,912	2,699
Omitting Indigenous Schools — Total ...	1869-70,	717	34,303	33,117	26,603
	1870-71,	791	37,848	35,556	27,773
Increase		74	3,545	2,439	1,170
Including Indigenous Schools — Total ...	1869-70,	717	34,303	33,117	26,603
	1870-71,	1,298	42,105	38,468	30,472
Increase		581	7,802	5,351	3,869

Omitting the statistics of indigenous schools, the number of schools rose from 717 to 791, the pupils from 34,303 to 37,848, and the average attendance from 26,603 to 27,773. The schools increased by 74, the pupils by 3,545, and the average attendance by 1,170. Thus the pupils have increased by 13 per cent. and the average attendance by 4 per cent.

Excepting the Indigenous Schools, the total expenditure fell from rupees 4,37,650 in 1869-70 to rupees 4,26,214 in 1870-71, showing a decrease of rupees 11,436.

The present state of what are termed "High Schools" is shown in the following classification, tabulated for the last seven years :—

Year.	Number of pupils in classes.										Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Persian.	Sanscrit.	
1864-65 ...	...	10	36	119	154	301	264	413	...	...	1,297
1865-66 ...	8	22	57	121	164	310	258	402	19	34	1,395
1866-67 ...	12	18	97	87	108	244	359	477	...	25	1.427
1867-68 ...	15	15	95	120	185	229	417	754	11	19	1,890
1868-69 ...	8	72	134	194	195	273	551	813	29	12	2,284
1869-70 ...	57	109	201	183	284	344	526	686	...	...	2,390
1870-71 ...	74	147	207	220	221	329	613	815	...	...	2,626

The general results of the two last years (excluding indigenous schools) are as follows :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Grand Total Schools	717	791
Average Attendance	26,603	27,773

The proportion of attendance to a population of 11,220,230 was in 1869-70, 1 to 421 ; in 1870-71, 1 to 368.

Central Provinces.—The number of schools of all kinds, the number of scholars on the school books, and the average attendance are as follows for the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Number of schools	1,864	1,950
Number of scholars	77,798	83,538
Average daily attendance ...	47,986	53,247

The number of purely Government schools is 848, of scholars attending these schools 46,993, and the average daily attendance is 29,068. The total expenditure on education during the year was rupees 5,13,139, of which only rupees 2,46,200 was chargeable to the Imperial revenues, the rest being contributed from local sources, including the 2 per cent. cess on the land revenue which furnished rupees 1,26,927.

The proportionate expenditure of the funds at the disposal of the Administration for educational purposes was as follows :—

On direction and inspection	15·
High class schools for boys	9 7
Middle class ,, ...	23·2
Lower clas ,, ...	40 5
Schools for girls	4·1
Training schools for Masters	3·2
,, ,, Mistresses	1·1
Scholarships	3·2
Total ...	100·0

Twenty-six boys went up for the Entrance examination o. the Calcutta University, and 21 passed. Of those who passed, 11 were from the High School at Saugor, 5 from the Free Church Mission School at Nagpore, 1 from the Bishop's School, Nagpore, 1 from the Kamthee Zillah School, and 3 were teachers. The number of Government schools of the middle class is 44, with 5,063 scholars, and the average attendance 3,484. The number of boys learning English is 1,830.

The ratio of pupils enrolled and of pupils daily attending school to population is shown below:—

Pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Population.	Ratio of enrolled pupils to population being 1 in	Ratio of average daily attendance of pupils to population being 1 in
83,538	53,263	7,885,411	95	150

British Burma.—In this province there was a large decrease during the past year in the schools under Government supervision. In 1869-70 there were 182 schools, having 6,347 pupils; but in 1870-71 there were only 81 schools and 2,418 pupils. The imperial grant for 1870-71 was £10,997, and the receipts from school fees amounted to £402, but the expenditure in consequence chiefly of the large savings under grants-in-aid, was only £7,289. The usual statistics are shown below:—

Districts.		Number of Schools.				Pupils attending.			
		Government.	Private. Missionary.	Private. Others.	Total.	Private schools. Government School.	Private schools. Missionary.	Private schools. Others.	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arakan.	Akyab...	1	...	2	3	157	...	4	116
	Ramree	1	...	...	2	85	...	50	135
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu.	Rangoon	1	5	12	18	34	762	29	825
	Bassein	...	4	27	30	...	231	54	285
	Myanoung	...	2	...	4	...	103	...	103
	Prome...	1	...	...	3	63	26	...	89
	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	1	...	36		36
Tenasserim.	Moulmein	1	3	13	17	207	286	117	610
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meiguí	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	20
	Shwe-gyen	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	1	...	154	...	154
	Total	7	14	55	81	566	1,598	254	2,418

Berar.—In 1870-71 rupees 3,19,300 were expended on education in Berar. Omitting an aided Christian school at Yeotmahal in the Woon District—which had to be closed for want of pupils shortly after the commencement of the year, there were in the Assigned Districts in 1870-71—344 Government educational Institutions, and 110 Unaided Indigenous Schools. The average daily attendance of scholars was as follows—

In the	2	High schools	149—a decrease of 16.		
In the	44	Middle class schools	2,891—a	decrease	of 33.
In the	270	Lower class schools	7,602—a	do.	of 42.
In the	27	Girls' schools	431—a	do.	of 51.
In the	1	Normal school	49.		

The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the Government schools of the higher class was rupees 91-7-3 in 1870, against rupees 84-9-8 in 1869; in the middle class schools, rupees 17-2-7 against rupees 17-6-3 in 1869; in the lower class schools, rupees 10-2-1, against rupees 10-1-6 in 1869; in the girls' schools, rupees 14-2-0, as compared with rupees 13 in 1869; and in the Normal school, rupees 36 against rupees 28 4-0 in the previous year.

Mysore.—The following statement shows the expenditure on schools in Mysore during the past three years :—

	1868-69.	1869-70	1870-71.
Direction and its subsidiary charges ...	12,856	13,070	14,252
Inspection and its subsidiary charges ..	11,619	19,720	19,986
Government schools	91,218	1,06,944	1,21,087
Buildings	5,389	5,017	11,722
Government contributions to Grant-in-aid Institutions	32,966	35,166	34,592
Private contributions to Grant in aid Institutions	61,142	74,636	88,051
Miscellaneous, including Central Book Depôt	17,688	29,957	33,216
	2,32,878	2,84,507	3,22,906

The Educational Department has the control of 2,443 institutions, comprising 7 higher class schools 2 Government and 5 grant-in-aid, affording instruction up to the standard of the B. A. degree examination of the University of Madras; 5 District Government Schools of the same grade teaching up to the standard of the Matriculation examination of the University of Madras; 10 Talook Anglo vernacular schools of the middle class; 9 Aided schools of the middle class; 435 Government vernacular schools of the lower class, (including hobli schools); 29 Aided schools of the lower class; 5 Government Female Schools; 33 Aided Female Schools; 4 Government Normal Schools; 3 Special Schools (including 1 Engineering and 2 Jail Schools); 1,903

Unaided indigenous schools. The average attendance at the several classes of schools was as follows:—

Government Schools	4.685
Hobli Schools	9 181
Grant-in-aid Schools	4,577
Indigenous Schools	24 864
	43.307

The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government schools of the higher class was—

	Rs.		
	39	10	2
In aided schools of the same grade ...	50	1	7
In Government schools of the middle class ...	35	2	11
In aided schools of the middle class ...	33	10	6
In Government schools of the lower class ...	8	9	6
In aided schools of the lower class ...	7	15	0
In Government Girls' Schools	13	5	0
In aided female schools	22	0	5
In Government Normal Schools ...	80	0	6
In Government Engineering School ...	305	5	10

Coorg.—There were in Coorg in 1870-71—34 Government Educational Institutions, 3 Grant-in-aid Institutions, and 22 Unaided Indigenous Schools. These include 1 School of the Higher Class, 3 Schools of the Middle Class, 28 Schools of the Lower Class, 1 Girls' School of the Lower Class, and 1 Normal School for Masters. The total cost was rupees, 15, 960.

CHAPTER XII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Bombay and Sind.—The chief part of the Archæological researches of the year were made under the superintendency, or arose from a memorandum drawn up in 1867 by Mr. Burgess. Photographs of the caves of Adjunta taken in the previous year were copied, and also photographs of the Jain Temples at Palitana, of the Buddhist and Brahminical Temples near Nassick, and of the temple of Ambarnath. An attempt was also made to induce the Nizam's Durbar to collect and communicate intelligence with respect to the archæology of the territories of his Highness. The Mahomedan buildings at Ahmedabad were partially restored at a cost on the palace of Sarkej of rupees 10,231. The Harem which was half ruin was also put in fair order.

Bengal.—The Archæological researches in Bengal during the year were very slight.

Mr. T. F. Peppe, of the opium department, completed a set of 123 photographic views of some of the most important antiquities of the Patna division, including the great temple at Bodh Gya, the sculptured caves in the Barabar hills, the Son Bandar cave at Rajgir, the pillars at Bakra and Lauriya, and the mounds and ruins at Baragaon, which have been recognized as remains of the great Buddhist monastery of Nalanda. Mr. Broadley, of the Civil Service, conducted inquiries into the Mahomedan remains in the neighbourhood of the town of Behar. Two sets of photographs of ruins at Baragaon in the Patna district, and at Afsar and Tetrama in Hazaribagh, taken by Mr. Beglar, Assistant Engineer, were received during the year from the Public Works Department, and Mr. Ravenshaw, officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore, submitted photographs during the year of architecture at Kantonnuggur, near Dinagepore, and of the Ban Rajah's city. This is stated to have been the entire Archæological work of the year.

Central Provinces.—A museum was completed at Nagpore during the year, but apart from that there appears to have been little done in Archæology.

Mysore.—In the geological department of the Government Museum a complete collection was, it is said, made of the minerals of the country, and also of the various woods, vegetables, &c., but archæology was only represented by the discovery, about nine miles from Hassan, of a finely sculptured statue of Vishnoo in black marble, and of a number of cromlechs in the same neighbourhood. The statue is 20 feet high.

In none of the provinces was there any considerable archæological research during the year.

NATIVE LITERATURE.

Madras.—There was an increase in the total number of Publications registered during 1871 of upwards of 100 in excess of the previous year, and the increase was chiefly under the important head of books, not mere pamphlets or tracts. The following tables show the character of the works printed :—

Class.	English.	Vernacular and Oriental Language.										Total for 1870.
		Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Kodagu.	Tulu.	Hindustani.	Sanscrit.	Arabic and Persian.	Total.	
Original works	32	43	12	5	2	...	...	...	2		64	96
Translations	1	26	10	15	9	...	1	1	1	...	63	64
Republications	59	122	74	23	21	1	1	2	66	...	310	369
Total for 1870	92	191	96	43	32	1	2	3	69	...	437	529
Do. 1869	82	201	63	28	14	...	...	7	22	5	340	422

The rapid increase in the number of Sanscrit books, consisting chiefly of the reprints of standard classical poems and sacred works in that language, are taken as showing an onward movement among Hindoo readers, and is perhaps in part due to the impetus lately given to the study of Sanscrit in colleges and schools. The three Hindustani works entered above are published by Missionary or Educational Societies, and there is not a single indigenous publication printed or lithographed in this language. This fact and the entire absence of all Arabic and Persian works are named as a sign either of the utter stagnation of interest among the Mahomedan section of the community in all literary matters, or of the preference of the Mussulman's written form, and the slowness of their taste in suiting itself to typography, or of their poverty and consequent inability to incur the expense of even lithographed productions of their own literature. The Tamil works, instead of outnumbering, as they did last year, those in all other vernacular languages taken together, are nearly balanced by the latter in point of numbers, owing to a perceptible increase in the Telugu and Malaylum works, and a slight decrease in the Tamil. Another noteworthy fact is the appearance during the year for the first time, of two pamphlets in Tulu, and a song-book in Kodagh or Coorg; printed in the Canarese character.

Bengal.—The number of books received at the Bengal Library was 896; but of these 428 were pamphlets of less than 100 pages each. Of books containing more than 100 pages each the following were received:—

Arabic	2	Nepalese	1
Assamese	1	Oordoo	33
Bengalee	390	Ooriya	51
Mussulman Bengalee	20	Persian	13
English	134	Southali	3
Hindee	13	Sanscrit	52

Diglotts.

Bengalee and English	28	English and Hindee...	1
" and Hindee	1	" and Ooriya	1
" and Sanscrit	47	Hindee and Persian	1
English and Sanscrit	1	" and Sanscrit	1

Triglotts.

Bengalee, English, and Sanscrit ...	2	Bengalee, English and Oordoo	1

Of these 722 were on the following:—*Biography*, 18, of which only 6 are original. These include brief memoirs, only one or two of which it is thought might be introduced into schools. *Drama*, 21; of which, among original works, 1 is in Assamese, 13 are in Bengalee, and 1 in Sanscrit. *Fiction*, 37; 10 of these in Bengalee and 2 in English are original, and about 5 of them may be found in educational institutions. *History*, 27; of which 15 are original useful works, or compilations from standard authors,—in Bengalee English 4, in Oordoo 1, in Ooriya 1, in Sanscrit 1. On the subject 8, in of *Language*, a Bengalee work has been written to prove that the Ooriya and Bengalee are not distinct languages, the former being only a corruption of the latter. The writer's object is to suggest the introduction of Bengalee into Orissa. Under the head *Language* are included dictionaries, of which 25 were published during the year; grammars, of which there are 18; and a single work on rhetoric in Sanscrit. Almost all of these are republications of works long in use. On *Law*, 61 books were published, but the larger number were re-publications of the Acts of Government taken from the *Bengalee Gazette*. On *Medicine* 18, of which 6 are in Bengalee and 3 in English, are original. Among *Miscellaneous* works, of which 145 were published, are included primers and reading books, with others which could not be properly classed under any of the heads adopted. Sixty-seven of these are intended for educational institutions; 85 are mere reprints; 60 are new books, or books thrown into a new form; but there is nothing in them worthy of special notice. On *Music* there were two Bengalee works, which are stated to have been prepared with considerable care. In *Poetry* there were 104, of which the largest number is in Bengalee. On *Politics* there were only three pamphlets. On *Philosophy*, 22 books were published. On *Religion* 169 books and pamphlets,

Brahmist, Christian, Hindoo, and Mahomedan; 85 were connected with Christianity, including tracts and gospels. The native Journals continued to increase in number. In 1870, there were 3 monthly, 11 bi-monthly, 18 weekly, 1 bi-weekly, 1 tri-weekly, and 4 daily papers, making a total of 38. Some became extinct, but others appeared in their places.

North-Western Provinces.—The following table shows the number of books published in these provinces during the year:—

Subject.	Language.							
	Hindee.	Oordoo.	Sanscrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	English.	Bilingual.	Total.
Religious	9	14	1	4	10	...	10	48
Educational and moral	23	32	2	12	1	6	4	80
Poetical	8	11	1	10	...	2	4	36
Professional	6	13	1	...	...	2	...	22
Miscellaneous	6	11	1	3	...	2	...	23
Total	52	81	6	29	11	12	18	209

Thus sixty-one per cent of the books published were either educational, moral, or religious. Sixty-three per cent. were in the Vernaculars, in the proportion of 38 Oordoo to 25 Hindee. Of 887,020 copies published no fewer than 745,885 were school-books, intended for use in the Government educational establishments.

The number of newspapers published in the North-Western Provinces increased from 26 in 1869 to 33 in 1870, and the circulation from 7,064 to 7,509 copies. 2,910 copies are taken by Government, and for the most part distributed among the district schools, the remainder being taken for the Government Secretariat and the Reporter on vernacular Newspapers. Of the 33 papers, 20 are in Oordoo and 6 in Hindee; 5 have double issues, one in Oordoo and the other in Hindee, and 1 is in Bengalee. One paper, the *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, is partly bilingual, containing English articles with their translations in Oordoo; but the bulk of the paper is purely Vernacular. The papers having the largest circulation are:—

Name.	Where published.	Circulation.			
		Native.	European.	Exchanges.	Total.
Lawrence Gazette, ...	Meerut, ...	775	160	25	960
Agra Akhbar, ...	Agra, ...	185	...	21	484
Allygurh Institute Gazette	Allygurh, ...	212	230	38	480
Mangal Samachar, ...	Ditto, ...	160	283	5	448
Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind, ...	Agra, ...	125	290	25	440
Dharm Prakash, ...	Ditto, ...	400	8	1	409
Mufid-i-Amm, ...	Ditto, ...	225	162	13	400

Eight monthly magazines, or the same number as in 1869, were published in the Provinces during the year. Their total circulation was 2,151, against 1,804 in 1869; but of this number only 419 are taken by Native subscribers and the rest on the part of Government for use in Vernacular schools. Six are in Oordoo, one in Sanscrit, and the remaining one in Sanscrit and English.

Punjab.—At the close of 1870 there were ten Vernacular newspapers published in this Province. The number of books registered during the year was 426, but the greater part were second or third editions, or translations and compilations in the following languages:—12 were English, 150 Oordoo, 61 Persian, 47 Arabic, 76 Hindee, 17 Sanscrit, 5 Gurmukhi, 2 Pushtu, and 56 were Polyglot. At the educational Press 89,912 Vernacular books were printed

Oude.—In addition to the Government Press there are twenty other presses in Lucknow, and with the exception of three, two of which are part English and part Vernacular, they are all Vernacular purely. There are three or four Vernacular newspapers and some minor publications.

British Burma.—There are only three newspapers in the Burmese language, and they are issued weekly; three daily, three bi-weekly, and two other weekly papers are in English. The number of books published is stated to be very inconsiderable.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE ARMY, MARINE, MEDICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

THE Commander-in-Chief, under of course the Governor General, has direct control over all Her Majesty's forces, European and Native, in India, except the armies of Madras (including Burma) and Bombay, which are under the direct control of the local Commander-in-Chief of each. The force under the Commander-in-Chief is technically known as the Bengal Army, but in addition to that Army there is the Punjab Frontier Force of Natives, which is directly controlled by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; the Central India Horse and the Native Corps in feudatory territory, which are under the immediate orders of the Governor General alone.

The past year closed with preparations for a Camp of Exercise in the neighbourhood of Delhi, and although the operations were not so successful as was expected, some important facts in connection with the handling of troops are believed to have been elicited. The year in which we are writing will close with the preparation for another Camp to be held at Hassan Abdal in the Punjab. The following shows the

Aggregate Effective Strength of the Army in British India in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Years	Europeans, Royal and H. M.'s Indian Troops.			Native Force.				Total Effective Strength in India, Europeans and Natives.
	Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Total.	European Officers, including Staff Corps and those attached to Civil Force.	Native Officers and Men under Orders of Commander-in-Chief.	Civil Force (exclusive of Officers) not under Orders of Commander-in-Chief.	Total, Officers and Men.	
1862 ...	3,272	72,064	75,337	2,730	108,406	29,371	140,507	215,844
1863 ..	3,478	69,985	73,463	2,617	105,043	27,886	135,546	209,009
On 1st May								
1864 ...	3,330	68,288	71,618	2,657	106,348	26,668	135,673	207,291
1865 ..	3,234	63,415	66,649	2,538	103,299	26,519	132,356	199,005
On 1st April								
1866 ..	3,142	60,291	63,433	2 581	102,710	24,149	129,440	192,873
1867 ...	3,255	59,073	62,328	2,446	103,597	22,143	128,186	190,514
1868 ...	3,249	55,822	59,071	2,363	107 437	25,069	134,869	193,940
1869 ...	3,170	58,772	61,942	2 325	105 995	25,038	133,358	195,300
1870 ...	3,091	56,954	60,045	2,286	103,729	24,871	130,866	190,931
1871 ...	2,890	58,368	61,258	2,369	102,801	24,719	129,789	191,047

Effective Strength of the Army of British India distributed in each Presidency, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Years.	European Force.			Native Force.				
	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Total.	European Commissioned Officers, including those of Staff Corps and such as are attached to Civil Force.	Native Officers and Men under Orders of Commander-in-Chief.	Civil Force not under Orders of Commander-in-Chief, exclusive of Officers.	Total. European Officers.	Total. Native Force.
BENGAL.								
On 1st May 1862 ...	1,652	45,728	47,330	543	39,210	27,957	543	67,167
On 1st April 1863..	1,795	44,228	46,023	588	40,258	27,886	588	68,144
On 1st May.								
1864	1,737	42,232	43,969	630	42,938	26,638	630	69,606
1865	1,639	37,886	39,525	588	43,640	26,519	588	70,159
On 1st April.								
1866	1,643	36,003	37,646	638	43,334	24,149	638	67,513
1867	1,750	35,769	37,519	618	44,128	22,143	618	66,571
1868	1,642	32,140	33,782	581	48,255	25,069	581	73,324
1869	1,641	36,125	37,766	570	46,112	25,028	570	71,140
1870	1,597	35,021	36,618	564	44,642	24,871	564	69,513
1871	1,509	36,180	37,689	560	44,367	24,719	560	69,086
MADRAS.								
On 1st June 1862 ..	879	14,043	14,922	1,424	33,270	1,414	1,424	33,684
On 1st May.								
1863 ...	880	12,901	13,781	1,334	35,919	...	1,334	35,919
1864 ...	852	13,452	14,304	1,277	35,419	...	1,277	35,419
1865 ...	852	13,410	14,262	1,213	32,258	...	1,213	32,258
On 1st April.								
1866 ...	760	12,111	12,871	1,221	32,050	...	1,221	32,050
1867 ...	765	11,552	12,317	1,121	31,962	...	1,121	31,962
1868 ...	713	10,350	11,063	1,081	31,702	...	1,081	31,702
1869 ...	769	11,099	11,868	1,070	31,676	...	1,070	31,676
1870 ...	800	11,800	12,600	1,049	31,592	...	1,049	31,592
1871 ...	737	11,605	12,342	1,041	31,327	...	1,041	31,327
BOMBAY.								
On 1st June 1862 ..	741	12,294	13,035	763	30,926	...	763	30,926
On 1st May.								
1863 ...	803	12,856	13,659	699	28,866	...	699	28,866
1864 ...	741	12,604	13,345	750	27,991	...	750	27,991
1865 ...	743	12,119	12,862	737	27,401	..	737	27,401
On 1st April.								
1866 ...	739	12,177	12,916	722	27,266	...	722	27,266
1867 ...	740	11,752	12,492	707	27,207	...	707	27,207
1868 ...	894	13,332	14,226	701	27,850	...	701	27,450
1869 ...	760	11,548	12,308	685	28,207	...	685	28,007
1870 ...	694	10,133	10,827	673	27,495	..	673	27,495
1871 ...	644	10,583	11,227	668	27,107	..	668	27,107

In the following table is shown the effective strength of the Army, classified according to army of survey, &c., beginning with the year 1869 :—

Arm of Service.	On 1st April 1869.											
	Bengal.			Madras.			Bombay.			Total.		
	European.		Native Officers and Men.	European.		Native Officers and Men.	European.		Native Officers and Men.	European.		Native Officers and Men.
	Officers.	Troops.		Officers.	Troops.		Officers.	Troops.		Officers.	Troops.	
Staff Corps ...	...	...	...	419	...	...	492	...	...	911	...	...
Artillery ...	355	6,211	66	227	3,135	c648	195	2,496	a507	777	11,842	1,221
Engineers ...	1	56	...	71	13	...	91	...	...	163	69	...
Sappers and Miners.	22	52	1,135	15	31	1,272	...	12	565	37	95	2,972
Cavalry ...	328	3,147	8,866	151	919	b1,426	104	795	b3,944	583	4,861	14,236
Infantry ...	1,479	26,624	36,045	841	6,766	28,339	540	7 898	21,650	2,860	41,288	86,025
Invalids and Veterans.	26	35	...	45	224	...	23	...	...	94	259	...
Unattached List.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	...	...	347	...
Tent and Store Lascars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,541	...	...	1,541
Total under orders of Commander-in-Chief.	2,211	35,125	46,112	1,769	11,088	31,676	1,445	11,548	28,207	5,425	58,761	105,995
Civil Force not under orders of Commander-in-Chief.	included above.		24,638	c70	c11	...	...	...	...	70	11	25,038
Grand Total...	2,211	35,125	71,150	1,839	11,099	31,676	1,445	11,548	28,207	5,495	58,772	131,033
	On 1st April 1870.											
Staff Corps ...	...	...	...	421	...	...	494	...	..	915	...	..
Artillery ...	569	6,205	...	228	3,035	569	200	2,559	a497	797	11,799	1,066
Engineers ...	1	55	...	74	11	...	84	...	...	159	66	...
Sappers and Miners.	22	34	1,106	20	28	1,512	...	8	566	42	70	2,984
Cavalry ...	260	2,193	8,655	154	892	b1,374	102	934	b3,950	516	4,019	13,979
Infantry ..	1,482	26,507	34,881	842	7,619	28,337	461	6,273	20,905	2,785	40,399	84,123
Invalids and Veterans.	27	27	...	59	206	...	26	...	...	92	233	...
Unattached List.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	...	...	359	...
Tent and Store Lascars.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,577	...	...	1,577
Total under orders of Commander in-Chief.	2,161	35,021	44,642	1,778	11,791	31,592	1,367	10,133	27,495	5,306	56,945	103,729
Civil Force not under orders of Commander-in-Chief.	included above.	...	24,871	c 71	c9	...	...	...	...	71	9	24,871
Grand Total..	2,161	35,021	69,513	1,849	11,800	31,592	1,367	10,133	27,495	5,377	56,954	128,600

a Including lascars. *b* Including body guard. *c* Attached to Hyderabad contingent.

Arm of Service.	On 1st April 1871.											
	Bengal.			Madras.			Bombay.			Total.		
	European.		Native Officers and Men.	European.		Native Officers and Men.	European.		Native Officers and Men.	European.		Native Officers and Men.
	Officers.	Troops.		Officers.	Troops.		Officers.	Troops.		Officers.	Troops.	
Staff Corps ..	...	...	...	417	...	...	490	...	...	907	...	...
Artillery ...	355	6,129	...	204	2,649	458	165	2,292	*a*423	724	11,070	881
Engineers ...	1	52	...	72	10	...	84	...	...	157	62	...
Sappers and Miners.	15	34	1,146	20	24	1,313	...	11	483	35	69	2,942
Cavalry ...	263	2,216	8,660	148	927	*b*1,324	101	985	*b*3,940	512	4,128	13,924
Infantry ...	1,410	27,724	34,561	811	7,799	28,232	442	6,955	20,674	2,663	42,478	83,467
Invalids and Veterans.	25	25	...	34	188	...	30	...	...	89	213	...
Unattached List.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	...	340	...
Tent and Store Lascars.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	...	...	1,587
Total under orders of Commander-in-Chief.	2,069	36,180	44,367	1,706	11,597	31,327	1,312	10,583	27,107	5,087	58,360	102,801
Civil Force not under orders of Commander-in-Chief.	included above.	...	24,719	*c*72	*c*8	...	...	...	...	72	8	24,719
Grand Total...	2,069	36,180	69,086	1,778	11,605	31,327	1,312	10,583	27,107	5,159	58,368	127,52[illegible]

a Including lascars. *b* Including body guard. *c* Attached to Hyderabad contingent.

COST OF THE ARMY.

The entire Cost of the Army in India may be stated at sixteen millions, ranging under the following heads :—

Military Expenditure of British India.

Presidencies.	Years ended 30th April.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India ...	*a*7,367,906	6,953,047	7,161,131	7,487,675	8,149,844
Madras	*a*3,941,563	*a*3,321,237	3,064,809	3,256,653	3,341,224
Bombay	*a*2,372,431	*a*2,490,041	2,471,129	2,750,139	2,869,270
Total India ...	*a* 13,681,900	*a*12,764,325	12,697,069	13,494,467	14,360,338
Payments in England ...	*b* 2,507,504	*b*2,128,426	*b*1,849,341	*b*2,280,019	*b*2,402,882
Total Military Expenditure...	16,189,404	14,892,751	14,546 410	15,774,486	16,763,220

a Less retrenchments and recoveries. *b* Less receipts in reduction.

Presidencies.	Years ended 31st March.				
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India ...	6,719,778	6,749,828	7,011,834	6,973,845	6,512,574
Madras	3,076,799	3,072,872	3,016,784	2,993,813	2,914,163
Bombay	2,643,806	2,780,767	2,960,948	2,861,092	3,122,566
Total India ...	12,440,383	12,603,467	12,989,566	12,828,750	12,549,303
Payments in England ...	3,385,408	3,499,829	3,280,015	3,500,989	3,525,497
Total Military Expenditure...	15,825,791	16,103,296	16,269,581	16,329,739	16,074,800

The items of expenditure for the year are shown below:—

In India.	1871.
Effective Services.	£
Army and Garrison Staff	466,136
Administrative Staff	195,794
Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges	6,527,145
Commissariat Establishments	2,195,134
Stud and Remount ditto	196,796
Clothing ditto	87,857
Barrack ditto	327,329
Martial Law ditto	42,598
Medical Establishments	437,953
Ordnance do., Stores, and Camp Equipage	521,585
Ecclesiastical	20,592
Educational	43,969
Sea Transport Charges	514,023
Miscellaneous Services	329,501
Volunteer Corps	7,964
Survey, Topographical, and Trigonometrical	...
Total	11,914,376
Non-effective Services.	
Rewards	13,027
Retired Officers...	13,845
Pensions to Officers	570,519
Do. to Widows and Orphans	18,879
Civil Pensions and Gratuities	18,657
Europe Stores	...
Total	634,927
Total Military Expenditure in India	12,549,303
In England.	
Stores	929,782
Other payments:—	1,455,509
Effective Services	
Non-effective Services	1,140,206
Total Military Expenditure in England..	3,525,497
Grand Total	16,074,800

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The Sanitary Commissioner reports that the year 1870 was one of great sickness in the Army, and very much exceeded in that respect the preceding year, though that too was a bad year. The admissions into hospital equalled 1,731 per 1,000, or higher than any year since 1863. In the Punjab the admissions were 2,323 per 1,000, while Lower Bengal had only 1,179, and in the hill stations the ratio was little above the number of the men. The year was remarkable for an absence of cholera, and for a great prevalence of fevers.

Sickness and Mortality among Europeans and Natives of the Troops employed in each Presidency of British India in each of the under-mentioned Years ended 31st December.

Years ended 31st December.	Troops employed.	Bengal.					Madras.					Bombay.				
		Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital during each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided.	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital during each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided.	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital during each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided.
1862	Europeans ...	45,178	84,568	852	405	1,788	13,920	17,986	189	49	468	11,971	21,806	195	54	373
	Natives	38,519	51,507	521	115	1,298	33,551	23,654	238	83	4,302	28,961	29,033	209	90	1,264
1863	Europeans ...	40 047	69,288	775	185	1,455	12,586	15,511	169	39	506	12,269	20,340	141	7	401
	Natives	39,310	55,389	622	57	543	32,889	23,794	260	87	1,026	26,413	27,140	203	37	1,279
1864	Europeans ...	37,959	60,347	627	93	1,366	13,280	20,200	189	31	not stated	12,045	17,954	164	21	407
	Natives	40,531	51,177	409	73	734	29,708	22,766	265	116		24,912	24,918	250	139	976
1865	Europeans ...	38,967	65,561	799	114	1,923	13,623	19,433	231	36	508	11,815	17,625	216	189	373
	Natives	39,891	68,960	905	193	689	29,766	21,367	262	135	413	24,729	26,339	245	126	1,015
1866	Europeans ...	35,841	48,264	643	47	1,573	12,127	17,937	212	26	not stated	11,973	16,927	140	6	555
	Natives	44,137	51,060	503	99	858	30,418	24,638	274	101		24,481	28,968	158	11	920
1867	Europeans ...	32,695	42,349	539	382	1,541	10,793	14,968	181	7	590	11,159	15,861	165	58	522
	Natives	47,538	61,410	522	139	824	31,642	23,346	261	34	571	24,820	27,502	189	1	896
1868	Europeans ...	32,576	42,092	583	46	1,429	10,158	14,216	167	9	634	9,820	10,784	137	10	355
	Natives	44,402	49,258	580	51	624	29,722	22,825	270	19	588	24,670	34,088	213	15	951
1869	Europeans ...	34,856	52,179	891	488	1,666	10,277	13,654	168	24	573	10,538	16,096	170	58	263
	Natives	42,741	59,066	659	194	797	30,149	23,684	319	43	877	24,166	32,065	188	33	780
1870	Europeans ...	32,216	53,600	671	12	1,743	10,733	15,901	173	39	827	10,432	16,779	175	1	361
	Natives	41,601	57,845	749	43	696	25,098	15,288	238	14	815	23,554	29,179	206	1	867

The following shows the Aggregate of Sickness and Mortality among European and Native Troops employed in all British India in each of the undermentioned years.

	European Troops.					Native Troops.				
Years ended 31st Dec.	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital in each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided.	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital in each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by Cholera.	Invalided.
1862	71,069	124,360	1,236	598	2,629	101,031	104,194	968	288	6,864
1863	64,902	105,139	1,085	231	2,367	97,612	106,323	1,085	181	2,848
1864	63,284	98,501	980	145	* 1,773	95,151	98,861	924	328	*1,710
1865	64,465	102,619	1,246	339	2,804	94,386	116,666	1,412	454	2,108
1866	59,941	83,128	995	79	* 2,128	99,036	104,666	935	211	*1,778
1867	54,647	73,178	885	447	2,653	104,000	112,258	972	174	2,291
1868	52,554	67,092	887	85	2,428	98,794	106 171	1,063	85	2,163
1869	55,671	81,929	1,229	580	2,502	97,056	114,815	1,166	270	2,454
1870	53,381	86,280	1,019	52	2,932	90,253	102,312	969	58	2,378

* Exclusive of Madras, the returns not affording the information.

Dr. Bryden this year made some important calculations with respect to the mortality at different ages of the men. The following tables will have considerable interest :—

Distribution of the Strength of the Army according to age at the beginning of 1870.

(Excluding the Regiments which served in the Bengal Presidency for a few weeks only of 1870).

Total strength.	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.
					11,365	
33,502	2,037	9,725	10,375	8,022	2,848	495

Deaths of 1870, *and the Death rates per* 1,000 *of the strength at the different ages.*

Causes of death.	Deaths of 1870.				Died per 1,000 of the Strength above stated.				Comparison in percentages.				
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 and upwards.	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 and upwards.	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 and upwards.	Total.
Cholera... ...	1	6	7	7	·49	·62	·67	·61	20·50	25 95	28 63	25·52	100
Fevers	15	63	32	32	7·37	6·48	3·09	2·82	37·30	32·79	15 64	14·27	100
Heat Apoplexy ...	...	11	10	33	...	1·13	·96	2·90	...	22·64	19·24	58·12	100
Delirium Tremens...	...	...	2	7	...	...	·19	·61	...	...	23·75	76 25	100
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	...	17	13	37	...	1 75	1·25	3·26	...	27·95	19 97	5 ·08	100
Hepatitis ...	...	22	31	66	...	2·26	2 99	5·81	...	20·43	27 04	52·53	100
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	8	14	26	·49	·82	1·35	2·29	9·90	16·57	27·27	46·26	100
Heart diseases ...	...	...	11	38	...	...	1·06	3·34	...	...	24·09	75·91	100
All other causes ...	1	37	65	106	·49	3·80	6·27	9·33	2·46	19·11	31·52	46·91	100
All causes ...	18	164	185	352	8·84	16·86	17·83	30·97	11·87	22·63	23·93	41·57	100
All causes, excluding Cholera ...	17	158	178	345	8·35	16·24	17·16	30·36	11·58	22·52	23·80	42·10	100

Death rates per 1,000 *of the strength at the different ages.*

Years.	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39	40 and upwards.
Bengal Army. 1863 ...	7·47	18·86	28·14		28·66	
1864 ...	13·89	11·33	23·49		29·75	
1865 ...	8·27	12·33	24·74		38·32	
1866 ...	4·80	11·78	18·00		27·31	
1867 ...	16·70	26·45	25·84		39·24	
1868 ...	16·45	14·72	16·24		26·38	
1869 ...	16·73	36·61	35·11		57·15	
1870 ...	8·84	16·86	17·83		30·97	
Average of the 8 years ...	11·64	18·62	23·67		34·72	
Regiments in their first year of Indian service ...	22·51	40·76	56·10		67·55	
Regiments in their second year of Indian service ...	4·61	18·00	27·52		40·51	
Army of the United Kingdom, exclusive of Depôts, 1859—67 ...	3·08	5·79	7·70	12·31	15·88	18·40
	Invaliding.					
Bengal Army, 1865—70 ...	25·98	26·64	39·74		78·34	
Regiments in their first year of Indian service ...	27·30	19·35	35·56		36·51	
Regiments in their second year of Indian service ...	32·28	41·74	46·16		74·49	
Regiments in their third year of Indian service ...	30·83	24·50	43·36		95·76	

The following shows the deaths of children in the Presidency:—

Ages.	Deaths Per 1,000.		
	England.a		Bengal. Presidency.
	Males.	Females.	
Under 5 years of age ...	72·57	62·60	148·10
Five, and under 10 years of age...	8·87	8·76	17·73
Ten, and under 15 years of age...	4·98	5·14	11·51

a The means of 29 years—1838 to 1866—taken from the Registrar General's Report for 1866.

The mortality of European children in the Bengal Presidency in 1870 was therefore rather more than double the mean mortality of children of the same ages in England.

In the proportion of men constantly sick, the Sanitary Commissioner says, Bombay gives the most favourable return, 59·8 per 1,000; Madras comes next with 62·0, and Bengal stands highest, 67·1 per 1,000. In Bengal the ratio which is at a minimun of 54·8 in December is at a maximum of 79·2 in September. In Madras the minimum 56·9 is in February and the maximum 67·9 in September. Bombay, with a minimum of 52·6 in January and again in April, gives a maximum of 72 in October. The admission rate can as yet be shown only for Bengal. The annual average was 1754·9, of which the smallest proportion, 99, occurred in February and the largest, 181, in October. These facts are shown in the table below :—

Presidency.	Total Strength for the period.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average annual ratio.
		Daily sick per 1,000 of Average Strength.												
Bengal	390,678	57·7	58·8	61·2	64·9	69·2	70·5	72·7	76 3	79·2	74·4	64·3	54·8	67·1
Madras	115,748	59·4	56·9	58·4	57·5	60·5	60·6	64·4	65 4	67·9	65·9	65·3	61·2	62·0
Bombay	113,308	52·6	54·2	53·3	52·6	55·6	55·8	59·	69 9	70·3	72·	65·1	57 3	59·8
		Admissions into Hospital per 1,000 of Average Strength.												
Bengal	390,678	114·1	99·0	118·6	145 5	149·3	151·2	170·3	177·3	172·3	181·5	150·8	123·1	1754·9
Madras	115,748	Not yet received.												
Bombay	113,308	Not yet received.												

In Bengal the constant sick rate at Darjeeling 39·4, at Kangra 41·8, Campbellpore 44, and Jullundur 46, contrasts favourably with 70·6 at Fort William, 84·5 at Benares, and 98·5 at Delhi, the maximum attained in Bengal. In Madras, Malliapooram gives 36, Calicut 41·2, Bangalore and Port Blair each 49·3; the highest ratio excluding very small bodies of men was at Saint Thomas Mount, 77. In Bombay, Indore shows only 31·7, Hyderabad 39·9, Deesa 42·4. The largest proportion of daily sickness in this Presidency was at Bombay itself, where the rate equalled 78·7, considerably in excess of what it was either at Calcutta (70·6) or at Madras (67·6).

In mortality, Bengal gives an average death rate for the ten years of 29·98 per 1,000, compared with 21·46 in Bombay and only 20·27 in Madras. A great portion of the excessive loss is to be ascribed to cholera, which caused an annual average of 9·24 deaths per 1,000 in this Presidency, compared with 4·80 in Bombay and 2·56 in Madras; but even excluding the cholera rate, Bengal with 20·74 still occupies the lowest place. The following statement shows the comparative mortality in the European Armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay during the ten years 1860 to 1869:—

Presidency.	Average Strength for the ten years.	Death rate per 1,000 from the chief causes of Mortality.															Average Annual death rate.	
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Respiratory diseases.	Heart diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Wounds and accidents.	All other causes.	Died out of Hospital, 1864-69.	All causes.	Excluding the Cholera rate.
Bengal ...	390,678	9·24	·34	3·58	2·15	·48	2·72	·75	3·31	·99	·98	1·73	·24	2·32	1·15	29·98	20·74
Madras ...	115,748	2·56	·09	2·01	·55	·48	2·41	·55	3·61	·52	·89	1·23	·95	2·09	2·33	20·27	17·71
Bombay ...	133,308	4·80	·17	2·95	·53	·38	1·86	·79	2·44	·77	·71	1·47	1·12	2·05	1·42	21·46	16·66

NATIVE TROOPS.

Of a total strength of 44,731 men composing the Regular Native Army, 869 died during the year, or 19·43 per 1,000. This ratio is somewhat above the average of the previous nine years, 1861-69, but slightly lower than in 1869, 1863, and 1861, in which it was respectively 20·41, 19·73, and 20·31. In the Punjab Irregular Force, of an average strength of 12,200, there were 230 deaths, or 18·85 per 1,000, a ratio considerably under that of the year previous, when it amounted to 26·72, but much above the average of the five preceding years. The Central India Irregular Force, the strength of which averaged 4,918, lost 52 men by death, or a proportion of 10·57 per 1,000, a result which contrasts fovourably with the mortality of 18·09 per 1,000 in 1869, and which, chiefly in consequence of the unusual loss of that year, is under the average of the previous four years for which statistics have been recorded. In the Punjab Irregular Force the death-rate, 15·78, was nearly the same as in the Regular Army, a ratio which contrasts favourably with 25·36 in 1869, but is higher than that of any one of the other four years, 1865-68. The regiments which have been grouped together as the Central India Irregular Troops, out of an average strength of 4,054, lost 10·85 per 1,000, a ratio one-third less than that of either the Regular Native Army or of the Punjab Frontier Force, and which compares favourably with the average of the preceding five years. The diseases to which the mortality was due may be seen from the following in the order of their importance, and for convenient reference the results in the Regular and Irregular Forces have been placed side by side :—

Diseases.	Regular Native Army.	Punjab Irregular Force.	Central India Irregular Troops.
	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.		
Fevers...	4·65	4·52	4·93
Respiratory Diseases	3·22	5·00	1·23
Dysentery	1·94	1·06	·74
Diarrhœa	1·08	·19	·25
Phthisis Pulmonalis	·88	·48	.....
Cholera	·75	.....	.....
Atrophy and Anœmia	·48	·48	·25
Spleen disease	·25	·38	.....
Apoplexy	·23	·96	.....
Heart disease...	·20	·10	·25
Wounds and Accidents	·20	·10	·98
Dropsy	·17	.....	.....
Scurvy...	·17	·10	.....
Small-pox	·13	·10	·25
Hepatitis	·13	·10	·25
All other causes	·98	1·15	·98
Died out of Hospital	·45	1·06	·74
Total	15·89	15·78	10·85

MADRAS ARMY.

The strength of the British Force in Madras on the 1st January 1870, was 9,988, but at the end of the year it had increased to 11,053. The mean strength is taken by the Sanitary Commissioner at 11,035; the total admissions into hospital at the several stations was 15,849; the daily sick 695·16; the deaths in hospital 187, and out of hospital 26, total 213, and invalided, according to the returns of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, British Medical Service, 827;—71 for discharge and 756 for change of climate.

These figures yield the following ratios to strength :—

Admitted sick				1,436·25 per mille.
Constantly sick				62·99 ,,
Deaths...	in Hospital			16·94 ,,
	out of Hospital			2·35 ,,
Invalided	for change ...	70·43	77·04	,,
	for discharge	6·61		
Total decrement from deaths and invaliding			96·33	

There were 1,329 wives of soldiers with the British Army in the Madras Presidency; of these 1,271 came under Medical treatment, and 26 died. The death rate of children, as computed by the Sanitary Commissioner, is shown below :—

Ages.	Children under Observation.	Mortality Rate.
Under one year	640	123·4 per mille.
1 to 2 years	573	85·5 ,,
2 to 3 ,,	424	40·0 ,,
3 to 4 ,,	379	7·9 ,,
4 to 5 ,,	366	8·[illegible] ,,
5 to 10 ,,	693	20·2 ,,
10 to 15 ,,	341	17·5 ,,
15 and upwards	83	...

The strength of the Native Army in the Madras Presidency was 31,743 on the 1st of January, and 31,386 at the end of the year. The losses during the year were 1,779, from the following causes :—

Invaliding...	815
Reduction of Establishment	10
Summary Dismissal	145
Court Martial	45
Desertion ...	54
Deaths ...	436
Other causes	274

The total decrease of the Native Army by deaths and invaliding was as follows :—

By Deaths	13·8 per mille,
By Invaliding	25·8 ,,
Total ...	39·6 ,,

Sickness and Mortality among Her Majesty's British Troops serving in the Madras Presidency, arranged according to the different Arms of the Service, during the year 1870.

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	The whole Army.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength. Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	The whole Army.
Strength	2,695	886	7,152	10,733	.....	...	.....	...
Admissions	3,670	1,099	10,478	15,247	1361·78	1240·41	1465·04	1420·5
Daily Sick	170·59	58·20	438·12	666·91	63·29	65·69	61·26	62·13
Deaths { In Hospital	63	12	107	182	23·37	13·54	14·96	16·9
Deaths { Out of do.	6	5	20	31	2·23	5·64	2·7	2·8
Invalided	200	68	559	827	74·21	76·75	78·16	77·05

Diseases.	Artillery. Admissions.	Artillery. Deaths in and out of Hospital.	Cavalry. Admissions.	Cavalry. Deaths in and out of Hospital.	Infantry. Admissions.	Infantry. Deaths in and out of Hospital.	The whole Army. Admissions.	The whole Army. Deaths in and out of Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength. Artillery. Admissions.	Artillery. Deaths in and out of Hospital.	Cavalry. Admissions.	Cavalry. Deaths in and out of Hospital.	Infantry. Admissions.	Infantry. Deaths in and out of Hospital.	The whole Army. Admissions.	The whole Army. Deaths in and out of Hospital.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	..	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Typhoid do.	6	2	2	2	30	10	38	14	2·23	0·74	2·26	2·26	4·19	1·39	3·54	1·30
Continued do.	207	1	57	...	179	...	443	1	76·80	0·37	64·33	...	25·03		41·27	0·09
Intermittent do.	271	...	68	...	3,878	1	4,217	1	100·55	...	76·75	..	542·22	0·14	392·90	0·19
Remittent do.	10	4	.	...	41	4	51	8	3·71	1·48	..	..	5·73	0·56	4·75	0·74
Cholera	11	7	5	3	44	29	60	39	4·08	2·59	5·64	3·39	6·15	4·05	5·59	3·63
Rheumatism	94	...	41	...	293	..	428	...	34·88	.	46·27	...	40·97	...	39·87	...
Phthisis	20	3	7	1	73	5	100	9	7·42	1·11	7·90	1·13	10·21	0·69	9·31	0·83
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	.	—	..	..		..		...	.		.	...
Atrophy and Anæmia	149	...	30	...	396	—	575	..	55·28	..	33·86	...	55·37	...	53·57	...
Dropsies	1	1	...	..	5	1	6	2	0·37	0·37	..	.	0·69	0·14	0·55	0·18
Sunstroke and Heat Apoplexy	32	11	1	1	12	5	45	17	11·87	4·08	1·13	1·13	1·68	0·69	4·19	1·58
Heart Diseases	23	2	12	1	124	10	159	13	8·53	0·74	13·54	1·13	17·34	1·39	14·81	1·21
Respiratory do.	109	1	81	2	246	2	436	5	40·44	0·37	91·42	2·26	34·39	0·28	40·62	0·46
Dysentery	220	11	56	2	439	11	715	24	81·6	4·08	63·20	2·26	61·38	1·54	56·61	2·23
Diarrhœa	181	1	73	...	443	..	697	1	67·16	0·37	82·39	...	61·94	...	64·93	0·09
Hepatic Diseases	187	12	89	1	374	21	650	34	69·38	4·45	100·45	1·13	52·29	2·93	60·56	3·16
Spleen do.	7	...	5	...	61	...	73	..	2·59	...	5·64	...	8·53	...	6·80	.
Venereal do.	514	2	128	...	1,023	..	1,665	2	190·72	0·74	144·47	..	143·04	...	155·11	0·18
Abscesses	42	1	18	...	75	2	135	3	15·58	0·37	20·32	...	10·48	0·28	12·57	0·27
Skin Diseases	350	...	46	...	540	..	936	...	129·87	...	51·92	..	75·50	...	87·26	...
Delirium Tremens...	19	...	...	...	55	2	74	2	7·05			.	7·69	0·28	6·89	0·18
Violence and Accidents	431	3	186	3	676	16	1,293	22	159·92	1·11	209·93	3·39	94·52	2·2	120·46	2·04
Other Diseases	780	7	194	1	1,471	8	2,451	16	291·65	2·59	218·96	1·13	205·68	1·12	228·36	1·49

Mean Stational Sickness and Mortality of Native Troops in the Madras Presidency for the five years ending 1870.

Stations.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.			
	Mean Strength.	Admissions.	Average Daily Sick.	Died.
Madras	2,115	499·4	22·0	11·1
Saint Thomas' Mount	188	749·1	20·7	12·1
Vellore	742	562·6	32·9	22·9
Palaveram (*Foreign Service depot*) ...	147	1817·1	188·8	64·9
Waltair	806	512·1	31·6	14·5
Vizianagram	681	240·5	12·1	9·3
Berhampore	515	462·4	25·0	15·2
Cuttack	611	889·1	26·9	11·8
Sumbulpore	305	2453·5	49·2	29·9
Bangalore	1,895	794·3	30·6	11·8
Mercara	622	1072·5	39.9	14·9
Cannanore	1,324	407·2	17·8	7·9
Mangalore	746	423·2	17·1	11·5
Bellary	1,705	478·4	19·7	9·3
Kurnool	636	1294·9	44·3	13·8
Kamptee	1,378	933·3	31·1	10·6
Seetabuldee	478	1112·02	25·8	8·6
Raepore	664	1202·04	41·9	17·7
Hooshungabad	436	783·6	30·0	10·1
Seroncha	172	1053·8	32·5	11·2
Chandah	107	1814·7	51·0	13·9
Secunderabad	2,646	852·4	32·7	10·4
Trichinopoly...	1,301	281·1	13·4	10·2
Palamcottah...	591	373·3	14·6	8·7
Quilon	469	852·7	21·1	8·7
Trichoor	170	438·3	18·3	8·2
Trevandrum	79	430·5	17·0	5·1
Rangoon	1,033	613·	34·6	8·8
Thayetmyoo	655	416·8	20·9	8·9
Tonghoo	525	1022·3	51·9	15·3
Shoaygheen	120	2032·3	82·9	16·9
Moulmein	515	818·2	41·8	18.0
Port Blair	215	1364·5	52·6	21·4
Malacca	159	834·5	31·5	7·9

The Sanitary Commissioner reports that with all the great public expenditure for the accommodation of the army, scarcely anything has been done to improve the housing of the Native troops. Many of the diseases of the sepoy, he goes on to say, are malarious fevers, disorders of the digestive system, and skin diseases, arising from innutrition and bad housing.

BOMBAY ARMY.

On the 1st of January, 1871, the strength of the European portion of the Bombay Army, as shown in the Adjutant General's Return was—Effectives 10,244, and Unattached List 337, or a total of 10,581. The increase from all quarters during 1870 was 3,420. From the Married and Unmarried Return, it appears that on the 1st of May, 1870, the percentage of married men among the soldiery of all grades and all arms of the service was 11·34; among the rank and file only it was

8·16. Both ratios are a little in excess of those of the past year. Of the rank and file of the different arms of the service,—the artillery had 9·33 per cent. married, infantry 7·41, and the cavalry 9·54. The Return of "Total Abstainers," shows that out of the average strength during the year of 10,432 men, there were 106 total abstainers, or 1·0 per cent. Of these, the artillery show a percentage of 0·3, the cavalry 0·3, and the infantry 1·4; the largest proportion was among the 59th, which shows 7·5 per cent. of total abstainers. The mean daily strength of the men serving with their corps or regiments in the Bombay Presidency during the year was 10,468, and the average number of daily sick was 609, giving a proportion of 58·2 *per mille*. The total number of admissions into Hospital was 16,779, giving a proportion of 1,602·9 *per mille*. Comparing the tables of 1870 with those of 1869 and previous years, the rate of prevalence of fever during 1870 (769·8 *per mille* of strength) is found to be higher than that presented by any of the past six years. The death-rate from fever was 5·0 *per mille* of strength. Cholera was prevalent among the Civil population throughout the Presidency but there was only one fatal case among the British troops. And there was only one case of small-pox. Of the general diseases, syphilis (primary and secondary) gave 1,006 cases, at the rate of 96·1 *per mille* of strength. There were 2 deaths. There were 114 admissions and 17 deaths during 1870 from lung diseases.

On the 1st of January 1871, the strength of the native portion of the Bombay army was 25,285. The increase, during the year, from all causes, was not more than 1,406—the number of recruits admitted being nearly three times more than that of 1869—and the decrease was 1815; the difference, 409, is the net decrease from the total number borne on the returns on the 1st January 1870. Deducting from the gross total the number removed by causes other than those relating to health, the troops stood thus.—

Gross Total	...	...	...	...	27,100
Number removed	...	...	...	...	646
	Remainder		...	...	26,454

The loss, during the year, out of the remainder, amounted—By invaliding, to 32·8 *per mille* and by deaths to 11·4. The mean strength of men serving with their corps or regiments was 23,554. Of these the average number of daily sick was 954, or a proportion of 40·5 *per mille*.

THE MARINE.

The Indian Navy was abolished in 1861. Since that time the Marine charges have been £681,864 in 1861-62, £740,239 in 1862-63, £562,291 in 1863-64, £580,382 in 1864-65, £561,004 in 1865-66, £568,873 in 1866-67, £956,539 in 1867-68 and £1,293,155 in 1869-70. The expenditure in 1870 was thus divided, Government of India £45,341, Burma £58,059, Bengal £531,174, Punjab £27,610, Madras £7,255, and Bombay £264,605. In 1871 the expenditure was 759,730.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Omitting Berar the cost of the Medical Service employed in civil duties has varied from £222,482 in 1861-62 to £523,486 in 1870-71. The charges to the different provinces were :—

	£	£	£
Government of India—General and Political ..		6,584	
Oude		13,672	
Central Provinces		30,0[illegible]3	
British Burma		14,529	
Bengal	123,489		
Grants to private Medical Establishments	8,061		
		131,550	
North-Western Provinces	59,209		
Grants for Medical purposes	128		
		59,337	
Punjab		48,122	
Madras		91,688	
Bombay and Sind	120,626		
Grants to private Medical Establishments	7,315	127,941	
Total Medical Services ..			523,486

THE ECCLESIASTICAL SERVICE.

The cost of the ecclesiastical Establishment gradually rose from £146,286 in 1861-62 to £163,590 in 1868-69, but fell again in 1870-71 to £153,544. The items for that year are shown below :—

	£	£
Government of India—General and Political	9,890	
Oude	3,786	
Central Provinces	3,851	
British Burma	4,280	
Bengal	22,398	
North-Western Provinces	19,652	
Punjab	21,782	
Madras	36,399	
Bombay and Sind	31,506	
Total Ecclesiastical ...	£	153,544

The Government of India provides chaplains for the troops and officials in the principal military and civil stations of India. The number of large stations having outgrown the strength of the ecclesiastical establishments, a quasi-voluntary system is in operation. Government gives grants-in-aid for the erection of station churches within certain limits, and makes small allow-

ances to clergymen, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, not on the establishment, who supply cantonments and stations for which there are no chaplains. Roman Catholic priests are employed only for Roman Catholic soldiers and convicts. The establishment of chaplains are Episcopalian and Presbyterian. The former consists of 85 in Bengal, 40 in Madras and 28 in Bombay. The latter consists of 8 in Bengal, 4 in Madras and 4 in Bombay. Chaplains are divided into Senior and Junior. Those of the Church of England receive rupees 500 a month as Juniors and rupees 800 as Seniors. The Bishop of Calcutta is Metropolitan of India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. Madras and Bombay have each a Bishop. In each diocese the only other dignitary is an archdeacon appointed by the Bishop. Chaplains are selected by the Secretary of State. The relation of the Government of India to the religious endowments of Hindoos, Mahomedans, Budhists and non-Christians generally, was defined by Act XX. of 1863. This Act provides that in the latter class of cases, the endowments shall be wholly free from Government interference, the manager remaining subject only to the usual control of the Civil Courts. In cases belonging to the former class Government is once for all, in the first instance to appoint a Committee to exercise all the powers hitherto exercised by Government, vacancies in the Committee being filled up by election. The earlier sections of the Act deal only with endowments to which the Regulations repealed by the Act relate, but section XXII. is of general application, and severs Government, from all future connection with Religious Trusts in any part of India. The quantity of land and money in the possession of non-Christian religious bodies in India is very large.

CHAPTER XIV.

TRADE, NAVIGATION AND EMIGRATION.

THE FOREIGN TRADE FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD.

THE foreign trade of India stood at somewhat less than seven millions sterling in value, or £6,911,774, in 1813-14, the last year of the East India Company's monopoly. The trade doubled in the next twenty years during which the China monopoly continued to exist. It stood at £14,342,280 in 1834-35. In the subsequent thirty years, or in 1865-66, it reached its highest point in value, £123,813,004. In 1866-67, from a fall in the inflated price of cotton, it stood at £95,440,109, and in 1869-70, it reached the healthy level of 100,395,055. In round numbers the foreign trade of India may be taken at above a hundred millions sterling in value, and the coasting trade at 25 millions, or about 126 millions sterling in all. The East India Company, though established in 1599, exported only 4,520 tons in 11 vessels to India, the South Sea and China in 1689. From 1795-96 to 1834-35 the trade was as follows :—

	Ships.	Tons.	Import.	Exports.	Total.
			£	£	£
1795 96	170	57,696			
1805 06	210	82,814			
1813 14	222	77,192	2,266,668	4,645,106	6,911,774
1823-24	228	87,524	3,936,765	6,279,833	10,216,598
1833-34	359	124,160	2,569,445	5,552,034	8,121,479
1834 35	2.3	120,635	2,949,431	4,590,902	7,440,333

The following table presents an epitome of the trade from the abolition of the China monopoly to the close of 1870-71, showing its rapid growth :—

Foreign Trade of all India since it was made free.

Year.	Ships Entered	Tonnage Entered.	Imports. £		Exports. £		Grand Total. £
			Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	
1834-35 ...			4,261,106	1,893,023	7,993,420	194,741	14,342,290
Average of 5 years ending 1838-39 ...			4,970,618	2,345,335	11,071,529	251,069	18,638,551
Do. '43 44 ...			7,691,428	2,762,164	13,789,770	462,792	24,706,154
Do. '48-49 ...			9,136,126	3,073,249	15,675,644	1 320,504	29,204,923
Do. '53-54 ...	2,794	896,941	11,058,538	4,792,802	19,023,095	994,030	35,868,465
Do. '58-59 ...	4,596	1,518,754	15,577,392	11,275,150	24,924,770	922,701	52,700,013
Do. '63 64 ...	5,820	2,091,290	23,971,452	17,091,315	42, 146,589	1,022,697	84,232,053
1864-65 ...	6 157	2,117,371	28,150,923	21 363,352	68,027,016	1,444,775	118,986,066
1865-66 ...	5,865	1,958,168	29,599,228	26,557,301	65,491,123	2,165,352	123,813,004
1866-67 ...	5,148	1,722,195	30,639,281	14,598,051	47,729,612	2,473,165	95,440,109
1867-68 ...	5,632	2,049,478	37,902,560	11,657,968	49,836,755	1,641,338	101,038,62
1868-69 ...	3,950	1,783,684	35,990,142	15,155,954	53,062,165	1,395,580	105,848,841
1869-70 ...	4,053	1,739,402	32,927,520	13,955,807	52,471,375	1,042,353	100,395,05.
1870-71 ...	3,563	1,553,011	33,413,906	15,444,826	56,016,408	1,801,614	96,676,75.

The trade of British India in each year from 1834-35 to 1869 70 is shown in the following table :—

Tonnage of Vessels and Steamers engaged in the Foreign Trade, distinguishing their Nationality, Entered (including their repeated Voyages) in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Nationality of Vessels.	Years ended 30th April.										Years ended 31st March.									
	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British ...	2,372	1,125,845	2,212	1,128,692	3,008	1,556,998	3,095	1,629,675	3,024	1,578,772	1,715	1,244,052	1,979	1,517,283	1,871	1,574,344	1,595	1,440,883	1,321	1,211,819
British Indian* ...	1,464	101,819	1,685	140,236	2,125	127,707	2,398	141,463	2,419	153,415	2,638	273,708	3,180	345,551	3,120	280,787	3,272	294,205	1,741	164,254
Foreign Vessels.																				
American...	304	232,419	185	162,153	176	145,373	105	96,463	67	58,672	117	118,247	63	61,643	99	94,916	53	51,240	56	58,110
Arabian ...	35	14,411	3	12,644	31	14,157	21	9,882	10	6,152	277	37,466	312	40,135	266	34,663	382	44,556	300	40,572
Austrian ..	...	...	4	2,185	1	763	10	4,842	2	690	3	1,467	...	...	2	1,325	4	3,324	7	5,132
Belgian ...	3	1,568	5	2,749	6	4,169	11	6,868	6	3,997	3	977	3	2,259	3	2,154	1	1,047	1	1,047
Danish ..	19	10,032	18	7,830	18	7,226	40	17,051	14	5,739	1	245	3	1,034	5	2,005	...	...	...	...
Dutch ...	11	4,736	24	11,897	28	13,339	14	7,155	35	18,457	10	5,133	3	1,770	15	7,527	13	7,565	3	1,811
French ...	206	99,372	147	76,452	233	114,165	186	90,155	129	62,900	142	73,320	138	72,752	109	63,130	104	58,476	57	36,075
German ...	62	41,464	73	45,382	123	73,555	198	80,955	121	50,872	39	18,361	47	30,932	44	29,210	48	32,495	17	9,616
Italian ...	3	2,063	...	...	...	...	5	2,627	5	1,106	2	947	1	539	11	6,553	10	4,989	9	6,539
Norwegian,	4	1,930	3	1,569	10	5,966	9	3,553	5	3,213	2	741	14	7,977	29	17,480	30	17,356	7	4,097
Portuguese,	6	1,266	10	1,691	17	3,680	17	4,603	8	2,044	13	2,892	9	1,881	8	1,477	6	757	9	1,605
Russian ..	10	6,993	10	5,926	10	6,101	14	7,762	8	3,263	5	3,469	10	5,978	9	5,790	15	10,069	7	6,12[illegible]
Spanish ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		1	485	1	1,176	...	...	...	...	2	617	2	1,460
Swedish ...	34	14,927	26	11,194	30	14,957	26	14,270	10	4,920	5	3,616	11	4,813	17	7,539	15	8,238	1	316
Siamese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,055	4	1,540	3	635	2	540	14	1,633	15	2,040	5	502
Other countries ...	1	377	2	986	4	3,134	3	1,015	5	1,920	12	3,532	32	3,786	17	5,334	12	2,243	20	2,932
Total ...	4,534	1,659,322	4,435	1,61[illegible],586	5,820	2,091,290	6,157	2,117,371	5,865	1,958,168	4,988	1,759,984	5,807	2,098,893	5,639	2,135,961	5,580	1,980,200	3,563	1,553,011

* So called in returns since 1896, but supposed to be the same as Native Craft in the earlier years.

Number and Tonnage of Vessels and Steamers engaged in the Foreign Trade, distinguishing their Nationality, Cleared (including their repeated voyages) in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Nationality of Vessels.	Years ended 30th April										Years ended 31st March.									
	1862.		1863		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867		1868.		1869		1870.		1871.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	2,646	1,186,709	2,3[illegible]	1,197,[illegible]	3,0[illegible]	1,490,649	3,069	1,598,609	3,192	1,744,912	1,83[illegible]	1,279,976	2,219	1,679,486	2,04[illegible]	1,655,325	1,702	1,457,019	1,577	1,398,149
British Indian	1,70[illegible]	124,350	2,7[illegible]	143,840	2,572	152,617	2,705	1[illegible],340	2,590	149,751	2,7[illegible]	243,787	3,110	2[illegible],03[illegible]	3,085	269,415	3,323	284,334	2,696	260,489
Foreign Vessels																				
American	254	220,310	187	167,601	1[illegible]7	127,4[illegible]	106	8[illegible]	8[illegible]	81,998	58	54,097	76	72,741	9[illegible]	94,0[illegible]	61	57,731	72	74,068
Arabian	1[illegible]	6,[illegible]10	1[illegible]	4,8[illegible]6	2[illegible]	12,[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	7,4[illegible]1	290	41,953	366	[illegible]	294	40,149	395	50,727	328	48,731
Austrian	1	76[illegible]	4	2,570	2	1,1[illegible]7	1[illegible]	4,8[illegible]	4	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,02[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,7[illegible]	4	3,954	11	8,582
Belgian	5	2,551	3	1,623	4	3,1[illegible]	12	6,9[illegible]	7	4,[illegible]	4	2,[illegible]01	2	1,2[illegible]	3	2,[illegible]	1	1,047	3	3,[illegible]18
Danish	2	10,613	16	7,4[illegible]7	17	5,[illegible]92	42	1[illegible],2[illegible]3	12	4,[illegible]	3	1,[illegible]	3	1,2[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]4	1	243	1	733
Dutch	18	7,6[illegible]	32	16,0[illegible]	26	12,[illegible]	14	6,5[illegible]6	2	17,[illegible]	1	5,480	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	9,[illegible]	8	5,470	6	3,601
French	321	15[illegible],34[illegible]	267	128,1[illegible]	[illegible]	14[illegible]	292	13[illegible]	2[illegible]	11[illegible]	1[illegible]	9[illegible],4	197	10[illegible]	19[illegible]	101,[illegible]	1[illegible]	89,0[illegible]	197	96,5[illegible]
German	53	3[illegible],295	53	3[illegible],[illegible]	8[illegible]	40,26[illegible]	186	8[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,587	4	[illegible]	47	[illegible]	4[illegible]	3[illegible]	68	4[illegible],169
Italian	1	[illegible]94	...		...		1	8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	947	1		5	2,[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	8,[illegible]
Norwegian	4	1,[illegible]	5	2,626	7	4,102	12	5,1[illegible]		94	4	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	14,[illegible]	30	17,[illegible]	3[illegible]	20,9[illegible]
Portuguese	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]44	17	4,4[illegible]	7	1,[illegible]	1[illegible]	1,4[illegible]	1[illegible]	2	[illegible]	1,4[illegible]	8	7[illegible]	1[illegible]	1,[illegible]7
Russian	15	9,062	9	[illegible]	1	6,[illegible]	14	7,89[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]0	4	2,757	7	4,[illegible]	1[illegible]	11,[illegible]	9	5,1[illegible]2	1[illegible]	11,231
Spanish	...	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		1	48	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	272	2	7[illegible]	2	1,454
Swedish	33	15,199	29	1,6[illegible]	2	1,470	3[illegible]	1[illegible],8[illegible]7	17	8,1[illegible]	[illegible]	2,1[illegible]	5	2,0[illegible]	1	[illegible]	2[illegible]	8,9[illegible]	15	6,[illegible]
Siamese	...		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	2,[illegible]	3	1,2[illegible]	11	1,331	1	[illegible]70	6	1,[illegible]	6	1,6[illegible]	13	1,024
Other countries	7	3,930	2	1,[illegible]14	[illegible]	1,39[illegible]	2	954	1	22[illegible]	15	[illegible]	24	3,99[illegible]	28	5,384	41	4,477	1[illegible]	2,552
Total	5,[illegible]	1,742,644	5,048	1,7[illegible]	6,[illegible]	2,024,[illegible]	6,541	2,151,295	6,[illegible]	2,[illegible]03,188	5,36[illegible]	1,76[illegible]	6,076	2,2[illegible]3,40[illegible]	[illegible],904	2,251,3[illegible]	5,85[illegible]	2,028,9[illegible]	5,181	1,988,606

Total Value of Merchandise and Treasure respectively Imported into each Presidency or Province of British India, by Sea, from Foreign Countries, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Years ended.		Bengal.			British Burma.			Madras.		
		Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30th April.	1862	10,230,394	4,076,964	14,307,358	500,145	33,645	533,790	2,120,928	1,353,591	3,474,519
	1863	10,241,961	4,737,495	14,979,456	537,679	33,277	572,956	1,653,700	1,754,940	3,408,640
	1864	10,243,680	4,836,539	15,080,219	497,779	67,740	565,519	2,133,181	1,921,843	4,055,024
	1865	10,757,919	7,022,284	17,780,203	699,988	112,027	812,015	2,230,156	2,032,533	4,262,689
	1866	12,377,477	8,322,847	20,700,324	738,910	136,888	875,798	2,513,089	1,981,176	4,494,265
31st March.	1867	13,408,715	6,180,653	19,589,368	714,105	52,844	766,949	2,450,601	765,521	3,216,122
	1868	17,507,803	4,313,621	21,821,424	1,029,415	64,476	1,093,891	2,978,670	709,578	3,688,248
	1869	16,934,771	4,390,829	21,325,600	1,344,959	38,509	1,383,468	3,005,890	1,098,744	4,104,634
	1870	14,833,429	4,662,653	19,496,082	1,033,735	33,656	1,067,391	3,032,419	1,054,059	4,086,478
	1871	17,055,258	1,533,448	18,588,706	1,080,711	48,033	1,128,744	3,485,386	546,954	4,032,340

Years ended.		Bombay.			Sind.			Total.		
		Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30th April.	1862	8,986,370	9,486,408	18,472,778	482,595	1,377	483,972	22,320,432	14,951,985	37,272,417
	1863	9,905,637	13,974,872	23,880,509	291,407	8,383	299,790	22,632,384	20,508,967	43,141,351
	1864	13,879,856	16,134,694	30,014,550	391,094	1,765	392,859	27,145,590	22,962,581	50,108,171
	1865	14,088,942	12,193,343	26,282,285	373,918	3,165	377,083	28,150,923	21,363,352	49,514,275
	1866	13,522,376	16,103,098	29,625,474	447,376	13,292	460,668	29,599,228	26,557,301	56,156,529
31st March.	1867	11,780,282	6,231,762	18,012,044	685,012	6,124	691,136	29,038,715	13,236,904	42,275,619
	1868	13,471,119	6,682,198	20,153,317	718,777	5,500	724,277	35,705,784	11,775,373	47,481,157
	1869	14,017,625	9,621,009	23,638,634	686,897	6,862	693,759	35,990,142	15,155,953	51,146,095
	1870	13,415,309	8,198,854	21,614,163	612,628	5,584	618,212	32,927,520	13,954,806	46,882,326
	1871	11,368,137	3,309,701	14,677,838	424,414	6,686	431,100	33,413,906	5,444,822	38,858,728

Total Value of all Imports (including Treasure) in British India, by Sea, distinguishing the Countries whence received, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Countries.	Years ended 30th April.					Years ended 31st March.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	20,083,813	19,576,197	23,213,689	23,748,180	24,912,617	25,484,507	31,629,315	35,399,073	30,357,055	28,826,264
Suez	*5,670,184	*8,519,942	*10,104,224	*6,491,621	*8,618,102					
Aden	477,512	906,800	282,094	199,510	207,677	206,615	177,986	185,979	159,209	188,606
Africa, Countries in or near to	238,685	261,972	248,101	196,237	226,164	201,019	215,394	§985,611	236,058	174,904
America	128,333	113,562	90,327	143,665	133,127	88,559	113,644	143,586	104,975	68,308
Arabian Gulf or Red Sea, excluding Suez } Persian Gulf ... ... }	908,697	1,074,606	1,512,454	1,700,712	2,460,720	217,178	200,906	218,098	228,459	366,055
						1,150,606	1,171,985	1,199,427	1,405,762	1,009,257
Australia, including New South Wales, } New Zealand, and Tasmania ... }	1,293,549	2,301,144	4,524,223	3,800,781	1,795,804	1,127,919	675,919	462,594	771,915	483,568
Ceylon	1,590,192	1,616,931	1,669,516	2,965,351	1,975,905	1,498,884	1,979,360	2,917,087	2,940,245	1,036,574
China	4,396,068	4,567,803	3,819,961	†4,278,965	†8,845,238	8,657,703	8,262,097	5,930,575	6,868,850	4,313,134
France	562,041	2,129,930	2,442,818	3,257,933	3,093,218	1,145,271	633,673	1,546,551	930,766	464,634
Germany	37,901	35,993	37,982	38,350	20,508	269	3,179	11,468	43,197	38,420
Laccadive and Maldive Islands	‡21,136	‡19,322	‡31,333	‡23,601	‡29,496	35,928	34,020	63,782	49,608	48,657
Mauritius ... ... } Bourbon ... . }	247,990	369,192	500,479	281,291	583,712	481,815	442,214	524,668	570,397	415,634
						20,587	33,228	7,865	77,716	24,086
Mediterranean Ports	30,588	33,411	15,866	9,734	6,756	16,014	2,713	12,289	12,292	147,527
Straits Settlements	1,468,425	1,465,751	1,480,900	2,252,364	3,155,366	1,837,104	1,713,453	1,285,122	1,350,788	963,612
West Indies	...	9	...	35	349	105	...	...	241	...
Other Countries { In Europe	46,312	51,371	29,401	10,735	27,956	26,349	82,950	69,160	42,098	15,975
Other Countries { In Asia	70,991	97,365	104,793	115,010	63,820	99,187	149,121	183,160	732,695	273,513
Total ...	37,272,417	43,141,351	50,108,171	49,514,275	56,156,529	42,275,619	47,481,157	51,146,095	46,882,326	38,858,728

* Including Alexandria. † Including Japan. ‡ Maldives only. § Including 778,429*l.* treasure from Abyssinia on Government account.

Value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise and of Treasure Imported into British India, by Sea, from Foreign Countries, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Principal Articles.	Years ended 30th April.					Years ended 31st March.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel	403,937	416,884	452,684	534,895	510,352	387,451	439,417	497,891	451,239	433,098
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ...	1,118,752	481,152	386,036	354,749	480,057	82,918	91,470	84,614	96,852	74,297
Books, Paper, and Stationery	274,988	364,612	410,782	352,318	375,381	288,140	433,978	447,851	414,912	422,145
Coal and Coke	345,981	274,766	332,627	357,612	466,805	512,123	853,984	715,853	544,477	467,096
Cotton, Manufactures of	10,245,469	9,630,530	11,945,663	13,227,325	13,810,358	15,096,806	17,698,267	18,852,485	16,271,216	18,737,182
Drugs	60,222	113,436	120,999	73,777	72,039	a143,025	a241,020	a218,578	a208,193	a236,179
Dyes of all Kinds	82,539	95,904	152,817	55,635	64,271	153,601	124,756	94,298	111,499	141,107
Fruits, Nuts, and Vegetables	309,379	318,170	333,942	366,376	392,446	225,276	364,928	227,202	345,453	371,014
Glassware of all Sorts	236,673	213,271	249,146	311,450	306,508	177,724	224,888	271,100	308,086	276,855
Gums	64,268	78,952	63,159	67,781	63,971	46,628	73,083	78,647	99,817	94,154
Horses	43,750	38,392	42,971	33,019	37,071	51,869	28,895	52,232	77,206	68,345
Jewellery and Precious Stones	280,434	365,628	443,591	482,292	952,996	353,068	284,098	280,162	305,886	214,218
Machinery of all Kinds	553,883	566,518	585,516	554,156	586,182	601,740	1,077,529	794,569	556,096	447,543
Malt Liquors	429,444	646,782	712,393	471,917	528,485	552,024	435,770	411,323	429,390	346,389
Metals of all Kinds, manufactured and unmanufactured, cast, or wrought and unwrought ...	2,551,829	3,003,407	3,368,652	3,755,932	3,043,234	2,587,427	3,939,156	3,839,651	3,570,128	2,713,590
Paints and Colours	73,710	78,655	96,345	134,843	96,802	76,203	170,013	175,643	160,962	103,504
Perfumery	29,980	39,510	46,083	40,278	32,117	26,280	32,138	30,524	34,580	34,932
Porcelain and Earthenware	60,301	64,192	79,721	93,256	91,368	62,488	71,152	84,002	93,351	74,820
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	193,810	202,886	248,877	238,760	286,567	296,142	351,452	337,610	351,186	292,521
Railway Materials	1,509,580	1,165,852	1,267,240	685,632	1,435,929	2,091,417	2,464,966	1,591,813	1,217,334	1,466,068
Salt	286,693	359,626	315,632	341,867	265,289	356,114	677,478	729,270	2,750,095	715,892
Silk, Raw	413,999	392,559	385,507	329,315	511,239	423,866	566,583	730,934	901,117	895,563
Silk Manufactures of	198,442	342,111	456,781	443,949	357,380	415,070	423,598	486,518	966,593	425,527
Spices of all Sorts	206,662	181,260	195,954	197,183	137,189	278,435	425,267	288,756	297,381	222,170
Spirits	251,369	452,523	412,632	324,852	416,592	388,223	455,174	564,271	580,131	405,381
Sugar and other Saccharine Matter ...	232,765	382,312	429,138	318,627	563,305	541,817	536,884	653,611	715,553	555,801
Tea	96,918	174,598	148,824	125,744	186,310	131,527	253,364	201,987	166,522	114,055
Tobacco	33,026	52,282	105,783	104,167	70,909	89,660	89,865	101,119	77,282	75,432
Umbrellas	63,264	65,590	63,081	60,714	65,895	64,106	122,085	111,531	87,174	86,771
Wood and Manufactures of	72,915	70,722	54,465	78,676	132,641	60,997	59,056	92,645	59,045	55,955
Wines	290,398	339,329	429,339	402,393	474,344	436,153	476,406	574,040	548,040	434,048
Wool, Manufactures of	245,650	296,221	611,570	867,831	583,132	576,481	598,540	759,629	594,142	582,339
Total of all Merchandise	22,320,432	22,632,384	27,145,590	28,150,923	29,599,228	29,038,715	35,705,784	35,990,142	32,927,520	33,413,906
„ Treasure	14,951,985	20,508,967	22,962,581	21,363,352	26,557,301	13,236,904	11,775,373	15,155,953	13,954,806	5,444,822
Total Merchandise and Treasure ...	37,272,417	43,141,351	50,108,171	49,514,275	56,156,529	42,275,619	47,481,157	51,146,095	46,882,326	38,858,28

a Including medicines.

Total Value of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce of Manufacture and of Treasure respectively Exported from each Presidency of Province of British India, by Sea, to Foreign Countries, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Years ended.	Bengal.			British Burma.			Madras.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30 April									
1862 ..	12,955,001	155,858	13,110,859	1,422,275	3,596	1,425,871	3,317,304	96,330	3,413,634
1863 ...	15,169,023	458,364	15,627,387	1,374,477	2,726	1,377,203	4,974,277	115,449	5,089,726
1864 ...	18,640,221	688,544	19,328,765	1,628,364	2,369	1,630,733	7,273,105	94,557	7,367,662
1865 ...	17,759,476	255,321	18,014,797	2,929,522	4,385	2,933,907	6,815,943	104,245	6,920,188
1866 ...	19,321,388	875,093	20,196,481	2,819,227	6,295	2,825,522	7,607,332	161,683	7,769,015
31 March.									
1867 ...	16,866,679	834,277	17,700,956	1,231,342	31,275	1,262,617	3,003,156	340,793	3,343,949
1868 ...	19,873,661	332,803	20,206,464	1,572,456	22,906	1,595,362	4,237,560	74,050	4,311,610
1869 ...	20,826,949	439,375	21,266,324	2,450,169	8,208	2,458,377	5,996,141	117,900	6,114,041
1870 ...	20,814,448	156,673	20,971,121	1,770,076	9,336	1,779,412	5,781,769	290,606	6,072,375
1871 ...	22,935,332	518,565	23,453,897	2,424,294	16,052	2,440,346	4,867,262	283,198	5,150,460

Years ended.	Bombay.			Sind.			Total.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30 April.									
1862 ...	18,354,607	426,660	18,781,267	267,855	911	268,766	36,317,042	683 355	37,000,397
1863 ...	5,849,848	533,285	26,383,133	492,020	1,316	493,336	47,859,645	1,111 140	48,970,785
1864 ...	37,291,186	477,326	37,768,512	792,573	7,639	800,212	65,625,449	1,270,435	66,895,884
1865 ...	39,385,822	1,078,639	40,464,461	1,136,256	2,185	1,138,441	68,027,019	1,444,775	69,471,794
1866 ...	34,488,406	1,121,821	35,610,227	1,254,772	460	1,255,232	65,491,125	2,165,352	67,656,477
31 March.									
1867 ..	19,787,040	1,222,593	21,009,633	971,777	2,565	974,341	41,859,994	2,431,503	44,291,497
1868 ...	24,402,484	1,140,762	25,543,246	787,894	1,426	789,320	50,874,055	1,571,947	52,446,002
1869 ...	22,911,892	824,437	23,736,329	877,013	5,660	882,673	53,062,164	1 395,580	54,457,744
1870 ...	23,171,221	573,318	23,744,539	935,861	12,420	946,281	52,471,375	1,042,353	53,513,728
1871 ...	24,825,008	975,885	25,800,893	964,512	7,914	972,426	56,016,408	1,801,614	57,818,022

Total Value of all Exports, consisting of Indian Produce or Manufacture, and Foreign Merchandise, including Treasure, from British India, by Sea, distinguishing the Countries whither sent, in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Countries.	Years ended 30th April.					Years ended 31st March.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	18,566,903	27,544,284	44,971,263	46,873,208	43,397,640	23,677,293	27,206,283	29,789,647	27,798,698	31,689,945
Suez	125,263	131,140	171,544	a399,897	a266,587					
Aden	152,310	156,090	199,295	227,583	276,940	291,518	792,687	329,329	213,005	271,993
Africa, Countries in or near to ...	193,453	217,777	193,592	204,837	304,960	201,885	302,525	242,330	204,795	278,742
America	847,523	1,039,116	991,041	648,240	1,022,314	987,348	1,172,486	1,5[illegible]2,211	1,506,932	2,474,340
Arabian Gulf or Red Sea, excluding Suez } Persian Gulf	1,169,524	941,985	1,427,001	1,842,458	1,994,226	209,341	176,087	216,961	308,619	264,091
Australia, including New South Wales and other Parts	196,091	163,776	227,900	143,921	135,456	1,212,668	1,428,216	1,454,921	1,479,754	1,435,899
Ceylon	1,356,445	1,907,701	2,099,438	2,267,817	2,709,637	108,703	75,524	95,099	52,668	79,525
China	10,467,229	12,127,527	10,595,325	10,874,652	11,730,595	2,201,284	1,868,811	1,930,037	1,930,089	1,609,462
France	1,337,946	1,841,763	2,970,843	2,902,596	2,364,902	11,189,643	14,246,665	11,801,395	12,501,426	13,011,516
Germany	134,841	114,958	45,018	20,957	25,890	1,548,977	2,473,586	4,103,097	4,227,279	2,019,251
Laccadive and Maldive islands ...	517,564	519,507	527,686	523,051	526,568	16,869	94,158	36,241	77,101	193,436
Mauritius ... ... } Bourbon	944,957	832,973	926,296	867,753	1,067,422	50,013	30,882	38,414	38,584	30,187
Mediterranean Ports	46,228	4,133	640	6,502	12,459	714,061	445,669	641,638	474,433	630,264
Straits Settlements	1,239,106	1,650,149	1,902,128	1,988,317	2,082,632	230,713	173,342	141,314	92,868	187,461
West Indies	43,637	34,612	36,494	57,379	105,755	68,928	165,379	408,873	626,719	1,143,621
Other Countries { In Europe	29,337	37,153	17,976	31,026	38,789	1,057,748	1,518,159	1,343,108	1,321,902	1,606,420
Other Countries { ,, Asia	132,040	206,151	92,404	91,600	93,735	122,013	123,211	102,742	122,256	123,707
						48,85[illegible]	69,174	133,353	393,530	626,551
						53,642	83,158	147,034	143,070	151,611
Total	37,000,397	48,970,785	66,895,884	69,471,794	67,656,477	44,291,497	52,446,002	54,457,744	53,513,728	57,818,022

a Including Alexandria.

b Maldives only.

Value of Bullion or Treasure Imported into and Exported from Each Presidency or Province of British India, by Sea, during each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing Gold from Silver; and including that received or sent on account of Government.

	Years ended.	Imports.							
		Bengal.		British Burma.		Madras.		Bombay, including Sind.	
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30 April.	1862 ...	1,631,723	2,445,241	900	33,745	706,496	647,095	2,851,313	6,636,464
	1863 ...	1,842,859	2,894,636	3,439	29,838	1,009,939	745,001	4,025,832	9,957,923
	1864 ...	2,529,723	2,306,816	4,972	62,768	1,082,895	839,448	5,308,324	10,828,185
	1865 ...	3,005,390	4,016,894	23,138	88,889	977,832	1,054,701	5,868,672	6,327,826
	1866 ...	1,635,194	6,687,652	66,420	70,468	745,969	1,235,207	3,925,310	12,191,080
30 March.	1867 ...	1,479,968	4,707,256	17,697	24,348	301,406	464,116	2,752,642	3,486,244
	1868 ...	1,536,517	2,724,509	19,668	44,239	412,817	296,761	2,813,194	3,874,504
	1869 ...	1,573,269	2,817,547	14,713	24,135	694,996	463,728	2,953,491	6,674,382
	1870 ...	1,519,190	3,143,462	11,840	26,582	768,166	285,803	3,394,323	4,810,118
	1871 ...	906,812	630,025	18,993	30,684	348,369	198,586	1,518,518	1,797,868

	Years ended.	Exports.							
		Bengal.		British Burma.		Madras.		Bombay.	
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30th April.	1862 ...	1,805	154,053	...	3,596	500	95,830	3,702	421,617
	1863 ...	13,360	445,004	...	2,726	125	115,324	19,925	515,189
	1864 ...	14,172	674,372	...	2,369	5,200	89,358	7,734	474,250
	1865 ...	6,019	249,302	...	4,385	23,510	80,550	5,539	1,075,285
	1866 ...	339,819	534,074	...	6,285	...	161,683	308,599	836,722
31st March.	1867 ...	218,953	630,8.0	...	38,191	75,205	265,588	515,381	704,776
	1868 ...	76,343	162,070	...	27,515	7,000	67,050	83,115	1,059,075
	1869 ...	7,400	431,975	275	8,358	...	217,900	9,949	820,148
	1870 ...	1,284	155,390	3,025	6,386	1,806	218,800	94,892	490,855
	1871 ...	201,155	317,410	...	16,025	...	283,199	299,298	1,103,652

INLAND TRADE AND EMIGRATION.

Number of Emigrants embarked from each Presidency of British India to various Destinations during each of the under-mentioned Years.

Years ended.	From Bengal.						From Madras.					From Bombay.				Total from British India.				Total Number of Emigrants.
	Mauritius.	Natal.	Reunion.	British Guiana.	West Indies.	Total.	Mauritius.	Port Natal.	British Guiana.	West Indies.	Total.	Mauritius.	Natal.	West Indies.	Total.	Mauritius.	Reunion and Natal.	British Guiana	West Indies.	
30th April																				
1862 ...	6,839	...	5,333	...	10,331	22,603	5,768	...	...	1,036	6,804	Emigration discontinued during this period.				12,704	5,333	...	11,367	29,404
1863 ...	2,284	...	864	2,967	1,710	7,825	4,121	..	..	544	4,[illegible]					6,405	864	2,967	2,254	12,490
1864 ..	1,822	...	291	2,643	1,433	6,189	2,702	1,[illegible]			4,[illegible]					4,524	1,653	2,643	1,433	10,258
1865 ...	6,868	401	1,627	3,139	1,450	13,485	[illegible]	a3,924	748	425	7,124	9[illegible]	None.		9[illegible]	10,131	5,652	3,887	1,875	21,545
1866 ...	15,115	...	.	2,542	2,006	19,963	3,651	a2,424	740	[illegible]	7,1[illegible]	683	,,		65[illegible]	19,429	2,424	5,582	2,344	27,779
31st March																				
1867 ...	478	...	..	4,509	5,188	10,175	1,853	a2,765	5,12[illegible]	2,[illegible]	12,341	No returns				2,331	2,765	9,637	7,783	22,516
1868 ...	512	...	...	3,091	1,846	5,154		...		31,4[illegible]	1,429	,,				31[illegible]		3,091	3,266	6,580
1869 ...	1,[illegible]37	...	...	5,014	4,023	10,274	7[illegible]		..	32,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	,,				1,[illegible]	...	5,014	6,577	13,358
1870 ...	1,4[illegible]	...	...	6,[illegible]	3,8[illegible]	12,[illegible]	1,2[illegible]	...	..	[illegible]	3,[illegible]	,,				2,702	...	6,685	5,887	15,274
1871 ...	Not separately stated.					9,212	1,049		...	62,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	,,				...	...	...	...	12,520

a Including Reunion in these years. b To French colonies only.

INLAND TRADE.

Punjab.—In 1870-71 the trade, excluding Railway traffic, of the chief commercial centres amounted in Mooltan to rupees 2,21,01,447, Umritsur rupees 1,06,05,279, Bhewani rupees 73,08,951, Umballa rupees 44,10,040, Lahore rupees 36,34,738, Loodiana rupees 33,00,327, Peshawur rupees 31,04,529, Jullundhur rupees 27,39,548, Dera Ismail Khan rupees 20,92,720, Ferozepore rupees 19,38,772, Kangar rupees 18,35,643, Hissar rupees 17,78,051, Rawalpindee rupees 17,23,048, Dehli rupees 1,64,98,403, Pind Dadun Khan rupees 14,00,342, Rewari rupees 11,68,732, Jhung rupees 8,86,066, Simla rupees 2,57,594, Guzerat rupees 2,35,376, and Jhelum rupees 1,95,252. The total quantity of goods carried on the Punjab Railway during the year was 56,80,994 maunds.

Oude.—According to the returns the total value of Exports during the revenue year 1869-70, was rupees 1,49,53,812, and of Imports rupees 1,64,88,560.

Of cattle and sheep, the returns give:—

		Imports		Exports.
Cattle valued at, ...	...	Rs. 2,57,497	Rs.	1,65 480
Sheep ,, ,, ...	..	,, 3,975	,,	8,582

The agricultural returns show:—

		Imports.		Exports.
Grain valued at, ...	...	Rs. 10,67,964	Rs.	5,51,388
Oil seeds ,, ,, ..	...	,, 82 652	,,	4,38.695
Timber ,, ,, ...	...	,, 40.104	,,	22 473
Sugar & gur ,, ...	...	,, 5,02,538	,,	89,183

Central Provinces.—The principal imports into the Central Provinces from other parts of India are salt, sugar, English piece goods, cattle, cocoanuts, and spices. Salt comes principally from the Western Coast by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway into Nagpore, and by way of Nimar into the districts of the Nurbudda valley. Exclusive of the quantity imported into Jubbulpore by the East India Railway, the imports of the year were in the following proportions:—

			Maunds.
From Central and Northern India	...	...	127.346
From Western India (Bombay)	...	...	685 216
From Eastern Coast (Madras)	...	...	99,395
			9.1,957

About 40,000 draught and plough cattle are imported annually in about equal proportions from Central India and the Berars. The cattle imported into Chhuttisgurh are mostly buffaloes, which are almost exclusively employed in rice cultivation. The principal articles of the export trade are cotton, country cloth, grain, oil-seeds, silk cocoons, ghee and oil, lac, and hides. A good agricultural season in 1870-71 gave an impulse to the export grain trade; the largest exports were from Raipore towards Nagpore and into the Eastern Coast districts of the Madras Presidency. On the whole, the year appears to have been one of commercial activity.

British Burma.—During 1870-71 the trade of this Province recovered to a certain extent the falling-off in the previous year; the gross increase was £730,897, to which the seaborne exports contributed £291,195, the seaborne imports, £287,590, the exports to Ava, £42,651 and the imports from Ava £109,461. The grand total of the trade by sea and land in 1869-70 was £9,408,150 and in 1870-71 £10,139,048, of which the following are the details:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£.	£.	£.
Goods exported by sea	3,028,991	3,413,437	384,446	...
Treasure Do.	574,708	481,457	...	93,251
	3,603,699	3,894,894	Net Inc. 291,195	...
Goods imported by sea	2,731,258	2,760,239	28,981	...
Treasure Do.	884,297	1,142,906	258,609	...
	3,615,555	3,903,145	287,590	...
Total seaborne ...	7,219,254	7,798,039	Net Inc. 578,785	...
Exports to Upper Burma and Shan States ...	1,283,589	1,326,240	42,651	..
Imports from Do do.	905,308	1,014,769	109,461	...
Total inland ...	2,188,897	2,341,009	152,112	...
Grand total sea and land ...	9,408,151	10,139,048	Net Inc. 730,897	...

Berar.—The general results of the trade of the Province, by rail and road, during the year were as follow :—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
EAST BERAR.	From Central Provinces ; (northern and eastern border) ...	2,54,05,029	2,02,18,070	4,56,23,099
	From Central Provinces and Nizam's Country ; (south-east and southern border) ...	15,83,221	12,14,440	27,97,661
WEST BERAR.	From Khandeish and Bombay ; (western border) ...	86,39,260	1,13,35,193	1,99,74,453
	From Aurungabad and Jalna ; (south-western border) ...	11,16,910	32,78,290	43,95,200
	Total ...	3,67,44,420	3,60,45,993	7,27,90,413
		£3,674,442	£3,604,599	£7,279,041

Mysore.—No system of registering the trade in this Province has yet been organized; but the returns from the Nandidroog Division give the following details :—The value of exports in this Division is reported to be Rs. 43,48,871, against Rs. 42,49,933, in the previous year, and the value of imports Rs. 1,15,84,989, against Rs. 1,81,27,769 in 1870.

Coorg.—In this Province the difficulty of procuring any reliable statistics regarding trade is also very great ; a large portion not only of the products intended for home consumption, but

also of the imports and exports, being carried on pack bullocks along by-paths, and cross country roads. The only exports are coffee, cardamoms, timber, a small quantity of paddy (rice in the husk), and oranges. In the north and east of Coorg, the trade is with and through Mysore. From Mercara the traffic goes both east and west either to Mangalore on the Western Coast, or Mysore and Bengalore; the great drawback to trade with the Western Coast is that, unless goods are shipped or landed by the beginning of June, the violence of the monsoon prevents any vessel coming near the shore till the end of October. With the exception of rice and arrack almost every article of food and clothing, both necessaries and luxuries, are brought up the ghats. From Mysore the principal imports are:—gram, cloth, oil, ghee, curry stuffs and spice, sugar, fowls and eggs, cattle and sheep, tobacco, hardware, and chunam. And from the Western Coast cocoanuts, salt, dried fish, hardware, cloths, arms and ammunition, sugar, cocoanut oil, areca nuts, and pepper.

CHAPTER XV.

RAILWAYS.

MR. JULAND DANVERS' usual annual report on Indian Railways for 1871-72 gives the following important particulars: During 1871 a length of 250 miles of railways was completed, and since the 1st January last 128 miles more have been finished, making a total length of 5,204½ miles now open for traffic. Of this extent, 5,136 miles are in the hands of guaranteed companies, and 68½ are in the direct possession of Government. A further length of about 2,440 miles is in course of construction; 940 by companies, and 1,503 by Government. The sections which make up the 250 miles opened during the past year are the Chord line of the East Indian Railway, which is 124 miles in length, and joins the extremities of the arc formed by the original main line between Raneegunge and Luckeserai; the coal branch from the Chord line to the Kurhurballee coalfield, 23 miles in length; 15 miles of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway extending from the east bank of the Kistna River to Raichore, where the line from Madras forms a junction; 49 miles of the Madras Railway, including the section which extended this Company's system to Raichore; and 39 miles of the Wudwan branch of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. It is noticeable that this last portion of Railway, which is constructed on the 5′ 6″ guage, was completed and opened within a year of the acquisition of the land at a cost of about 7,000*l.* a mile.

On the 30th September last, the number of persons employed in the management and maintenance of the railways was 68,517, of whom 4,852 were Europeans or East Indians, and 63,665 natives. Compared with the previous year, when there were 197 fewer miles open and 69 fewer stations, the aggregate number shows a diminution of 700, the Europeans having been reduced by 196 and the natives by 504. The greatest reduction has been on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and the numbers now employed are 1,457 instead of 6,228. The East Indian Company has also reduced its staff from 22,265 to 20,737. On the other hand, the Great Indian Peninsula Company has increased the number of its servants from 21,205 to 23,577, the mileage having at the same time also increased from 1,184 to 1,274, and the stations from 107 to 131. On the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line, where the mileage has likewise increased from 312 to 326, and the stations from 51 to 60, the staff has risen from 4,734 to 5,511.

Compared with previous years the statement of accidents is favourable. In the year 1869 the number of passengers killed from causes beyond control was 31, and in 1870

was 4; there was only one last year. Of 548 accidents of all kinds, including many trifling in themselves and of little consequence, 314 were those of cattle run over on lines duly fenced, 76 were from fire, 70 from the train or truck running off the proper line, 35 from collisions, and 53 from other causes. The accidents from fires are most frequent on the Punjab and Delhi line, and would seem to prove that the arrangements for arresting sparks from the engines must require attention. The animals run over consist of buffaloes, goats, deer, leopards, cows, and bullocks. A camel, a crocodile, and a hyena were last year also killed.

A sum of 90,009,622*l.* guaranteed capital had been expended by the Railway Companies up to the close of the official year. It is estimated that about 8,000,000*l.* more will be required to complete the undertakings, and of this sum upwards of 3,500,000*l.* has been raised. During last year 2,325,293*l.* was expended, and 3,723,156*l.* raised—1,539,743*l.* by means of share capital, 41,155*l.* by debentures, and 2,096,124*l.* by debenture stock. A sum of 46,134*l.* has also been added to the amount of capital not bearing interest standing to the credit of the Companies. The total amount which has been raised by the Companies had on the 31st March last reached 93,564,367*l.* Of this, 80,972,386*l.* consists of share capital, 1,954,100*l.* of debentures convertible into shares, 5,473,100*l.* of inconvertible debentures, which will be paid off in cash at fixed periods, 4,671,808*l.* of irredeemable debenture stock, and 492,973*l.* of capital not bearing interest. The past financial year closed with a balance of 3,554,745*l.*, which it is estimated will cover the expenditure of the present year.

Although the capital expended on the railways exceeded that at the end of the previous year by 2,300,000*l.*, and the mileage open received an addition of 250 miles, the net revenue has been nearly stationary, showing a decrease of 2,524*l.* The gross receipts for 1870 were 6,213,865*l.* For the year 1871, they were 6,146,130*l.*, the Passenger and Miscellaneous traffic showing an increase of 16,171*l.* and 40,760*l.* respectively, but the goods traffic a falling off of 124,669*l.* The working expenses have at the same time been reduced from 3,367,261*l.* to 3,302,050*l.* The decrease in traffic took place wholly on the East Indian and the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi lines, but mainly on the former, which, traversing the valley of the Ganges, has to compete with the river. The falling-off on the East Indian line amounted to upwards of 43,324*l.* in passenger, 257,300*l.* in goods, and 10,000*l.* in miscellaneous receipts. The diminution in the Sind and Punjab lines, including the Indus Flotilla, amounted

to upwards of 31,237*l.* On all the other lines an increase took place, amounting on the Great Indian Peninsula, which has no competing route, to nearly 200,000*l.* The falling-off in the receipts of the East Indian is attributed to a large diminution, as compared with the previous year, in the transport of railway materials for other lines; to the absence of the necessity, which arose in 1870, of conveying a very large amount of food grains to districts where scarcity prevailed; and to a stagnation of commerce, which checked the carriage of seeds on the railway.

The total number of passengers carried in 1871, was 18,940,585, compared with 18,224,859 in 1870. The passengers consisted of, 1st class, 144,215; 2nd, 642,645; intermediate, 523,740; 3rd, 14,113,436; 4th, or coolie, 3,516,549, each class showing a slight excess over the previous year. The proportions per cent. were 93·02 of the 3rd and 4th classes, 6·15 of the 2nd and intermediate, and only ·83 of the first. The first class passengers contributed 98,308*l.*, the 2nd 111,400*l.*, the intermediate, which only exists on two lines, 29,837*l.*, and the 3rd and 4th 1,405,225*l.* The merchandise conveyed during the year amounted to 2,529,479 tons, besides 284,524 tons of coal and 455,568 of other minerals. This is 444,000 tons less than the amount carried in the previous year. With regard to working expenses, the East Indian shows in its Main and Jubbulpore lines the large saving of 120,000*l.* The Great Indian Peninsula, Indus Flotilla, and Great Southern of India show a reduction of upwards of 20,500*l.*, 13,000*l.*, and 3,300*l.*, respectively. The Madras, the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, and the Eastern Bengal show an increase of 22,000*l.*, 50,700*l.*, and 13,000*l.* The expenses of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India remain about the same as in 1870.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE.

The following Statement shows the Number of Miles of Telegraph in British India, with the Number of offices, strength of Establishment, Messages despatched, Receipts, and Expenditure during each of the under-mentioned years.

Years ended.		Number of Miles of telegraph at end of each Year.	Number of Offices open at end o each year.	Strength of Establishment at end of each Year.	Number of Messages despatched. Private.	Service.	Public News and Telegraph Service, Free.	Total.	Of the Total Messages despatched. Indian.	Indo-European.
30 April.	1862	11,030	144	1,194	208,072	35,979	Not stated	244,042	...	...
	1863	11,350	146	1,169	No information for these years.					
	1864	11,783	155	1,235						
	1865	13,269	174	1,300						
31 March.	1866	13,390	172	1,392	208,001		9,724	217,725	190,208	27.517
	1867	13,371	159	1,122	239,422	29,444	10,200	279,066	254,611	24,455
	1868	13,705	Not stated.		269,638	41,300	54,689	365,633	337,022	28,61
	1869	14,014	186	Not stated	333,856	40,615	59,081	433 552	400,926	32.626
	1870	Not stated.	198		445,215	39.403	58.817	543,435	499,946	43.489
	1871		205		539,755	37,606	51,872	629,233	562,213	67,020

Years.		Receipts. From Private Messages.	From Service Messages.	Value of Telegraph Service, and Free Messages.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Expenditure. Incurred in construction.	Value of Stores Expended.	Working and Maintenance.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31 March. 30th April.	1862	54,858	12,584	1,014	1,213	69 669	21,960	213,476	141,556	376,992
	1863	64,270	10 253	585	597	75,705	38 449	100.410	131,697	270,556
	1864	77,645	12,458	957	473	91,533	67,451	196,838	136 556	400,845
	1865	79,256	11.382	1,005	1,082	92,725	113,411	44,384	153,450	311,245
	1866	101,028	10 554	1,084	278	112,944	48,067	41,732	163,392	253,191
	1867	91,430	12,059	34,431	1,927	139,847	42,232	35,805	136,275	214,312
	1868	95,744	17,870	No information for these years.					Not stated.	
	1869	99,479	16,130						134,771	134 771
	1870	107,305	13,759						135,567	135,567
	1871	117,878	12,276	16,397	4,710	151,261	No information.		129,562	129,562

Statistics of the Post Office of British India, for each of the under-mentioned Years.

Years ended.		Number of Post Offices and Receiving Houses opened in each Year.	Total Strength of Establishment.	Number of Miles over which the Mails were conveyed.	Number of Letters, Newspapers, and Parcels received for Delivery.	Gross Revenue.	Gross Expenditure.
		Number.	Number.	Miles.	Number of Covers.	£	£
30 April.	1862..	70	22,710	45,554	47,128,006	716,074	488,779
	1863	158	24,633	49,921	49 360,930	771,629	490,703
	1864	151	22,856	46 619	52,112 758	828,169	499,352
	1865...	128	23 527	46,875	56,577.740	755,504	415,089
	1866..	649	24,197	46,997	60 510 977	864,289	426,209
31 March	1867	488	20,875	47 929	59 445 241	623,717	426,029
	1868...	601	21,280	49,678	68 629,791	629,703	504 540
	1869...	551	23 267	50,281	75,364 023	817 483	674,639
	1870	777	24,830	50,878	83,797,868	827,796	768,657
	1871	481	24,690	52,068	84,562,634	908,373	717,014

Total Number of Letters, Newspapers, and Parcels sent through the Post Offices of each Presidency or Province of British India, during each of the under-mentioned Years.

Presidency or Province.	Years ended 30th April.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.
Bengal	9,508,917	9,867,399	9,848,107	11,296,166	12,742,535
Madras	8,733,996	8,766,325	8,926,587	9,279,718	9,839,024
Bombay	12,828,220	11,531,499	13,80,913	14,245,177	14,498,114
North-West Provinces	12,258,347	12,555,758	13,236,262	14,308,646	15,486,785
Punjab ..	5,414,949	6,199,427	6,53 ,935	6,965,636	7,449,946
Sind	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*
Central Provinces	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*
British Burma ...	393,677	440,522	488,956	482,397	494,573
Total	47,138,006	49,360,930	52,112,758	56,577,740	60,150,977

Presidency or Province.	Years ended 31st March.				
	1867.	1868.	1869.	187 .	1871.
	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.
Bengal	12,061,774	13,953,895	15,383,806	17,549,259	19,144,018
Madras	9,706,507	10,947,927	12,032,894	13,017,681	13,201,728
Bombay	12,601,790	15,272,528	17,241,706	19,181,899	16,779,747
North-West Provinces.	14,360,084	15,800,574	17,137,325	18,437,053	18,736,716
Punjab	8,586,111	10,110,628	10,760,007	10,353,805	10,117,199
Sind	*a*	*a*	*a*	2,120,075	2,218,923
Central Provinces	1,662,333	2,021,662	2,172,879	2,438,998	3,644,997
British Burma ...	466,642	522,577	635,906	699,148	719,306
Total ...	59,445,241	68,629,791	75,364,023	83,797,868	84,562,634

Note.- Books and Patterns not included.
a Included under Punjab for these years.
b Included partly under Bengal and partly under North-West Provinces for these years.

CHAPTER XVII.

BRITISH FEUDATORY INDIA.

THE Feudatory portion of India under the British Government consists of 153 States, administered by their own Chiefs, with varying powers amounting in a few cases to the power of life and death, but advised and controlled by English officials, military and civil. This territory is being gradually surveyed topographically. A census of the population has been taken only in a few States which have recently come under the direct administration of English officials, during the minority of the chiefs. The latest return roughly estimates the area of British Feudatory India at 596,790 square miles and the population at 48 millions, exclusive of Mysore and Berar.

British Feudatory India is supervised by the Foreign Department, which was organised by Warren Hastings in 1784 as the Secret and Political Department, and was changed in 1842 into its present form and name. Up to 1842 the Secret branch comprised generally all Government transactions connected with wars, negociations and missions. The Political branch comprised all ordinary correspondence with Residents and Agents in Native territory, managed territory and Non-Regulation Provinces. The Foreign branch comprised all transactions between the Government of India and Foreign European Powers. Now, every State to the south of the Himalayas is a feudatory of Her Majesty and does homage, and pays tribute to her representative, the Viceroy. The Native States are no longer "Foreign." Native States are not guided by international law, but by the law which naturally exists between a paramount power and its feudatories. The Foreign States with which the Government of India has treaty relations, are Independent Burma, Afghanistan, Persia, Oman, and Zanzibar. The Governor General is represented at Mandalay by a Political Agent who has consular jurisdiction over registered British subjects, similar to that conferred by the "capitulations" in Turkey and Egypt; at Bhamo there is an Assistant Political Agent. A Mahomedan gentleman acts as his Excellency's representative in Cabul. Of late the Persian embassy has been under the English Foreign Office. A Political Agent attends to English interests at Muscat and in the Persian Gulf, and another at Zanzibar on the East Coast of Africa. The Government of India protects, or exercises the influence of a superior over Munipore, Bhootan, Sikhim, Nepal and Beloochistan. At Munipore there is a Political Agent. The Commissioner of the Bhootan Dooars pays an annual allowance to

Bhootan so long as the country is at peace; and he conducts our relations with the petty State of Sikhim. There is an English Resident, with physician and staff, at Khatmandoo. An English officer also represents the Government at Khelat.

COST OF ADMINISTERING THE FEUDATORY STATES IN 1870-71.

The 48 millions of people in the Feudatory States, and the 7 millions of Berar and Mysore, contribute nothing towards the general revenues of India. Their chiefs, who are guaranteed against insurrection and are interfered with only when disloyal or hopeless tyrants, draw the whole revenues from these 55 millions. The "tributes and contributions from Native States" in 1870-71 amounted to as follow :—

Government of India.	£
Various Petty States	17,309
Nizam's Government on account of Maharatta Choute	10,811
Bhopal	18,182
Various Petty States	22,630
Chief of Kootee (Indore)	696
Do. of Pubra (Indore)	150
Her Highness Shahjehan Begum (Bhopal)	366
His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore	124
North-Western Provinces.	
Jeypore	40,000
Jondpore	21,300
Odeypore	19,643
Doongarpore	2,759
Banswarra	2,739
Kotah	19,236
Boondee	16,000
Jhalawar	8,000
Various Petty States	708
Odeypore	7,746

Punjab.	£
Sokeith	1,100
Mundee	10,000
Kapoorthulla	10,100
Chumba	500
Various Petty States	3,310
Madras.	
Mysore Government	245,000
Travancore ditto	79,613
Cochin ditto	18,000
Bombay and Sind.	
Subsidy from Cutch	23,269
Kattywar Tribute	56,075
Various Petty States	7,062
Jagheerdars, Southern Mahratta Country &c. ...	8,240
Rajah Wuckutsingjee of Loonawara, 1st instalment	2,182
Rajah Bahadoor Phond Sawunt Bhonslay Chief of Sawuntwaree ...	10,000
Ramrow Narayen, Chief of Ramdoorg	1,200
Total ...	£687,303

General Abstract Account of the Receipts under the Head of "Tributes and Contributions from Native States" in the Year ended the 31st March 1871.

	£	£
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.		
Tributes from the under-mentioned States.		
Nizam's Government on account of Mahratta Choute	10,811	
Various Petty States	11,392	
Contributions.		
Holkar's State in redemption of Tribute	23,815	
Bhopal	18,182	
Various Petty States	20,928	
Fees on Successions to Native States, &c.		
Chief of Jesso (Indore)	187	
Khunyadhana State (Indore)	339	
		85,650
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Tributes from Various Petty States	3,156	3,156
Carried forward ...	...	88,806

Tributes and Contributions from Native States.—(Continued.)

	£	£
Brought forward	...	88,806
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES		
Tribute from the under mentioned states.		
Jeypore	37,667	
Joudpore	20,600	
Odeypore	20,003	
Doongerpore	2,739	
Banswarra	1,956	
Kotah	20,464	
Boondee	8,000	
Thalwar	12,000	
Various Petty States	5 763	
Contributions.		
Joudpore	11,500	
Kotah	29,236	
		168,928
PUNJAB.		
Tributes from the under mentioned States.		
Sokeith	550	
Mundee	10,000	
Kupoorthulla	13,100	
Chumba	500	
Various Petty States	3,313	
		27,463
MADRAS.		
Peishcush and Subsidy.		
Mysore Government	245,000	
Travancore ditto	79,643	
Cochin ditto	20,000	
		344,643
BOMBAY AND SIND.		
Tributes from the under mentioned States.		
Subsidy from the Cutch Government ..	18,695	
Kattywar Tribute	5 ,684	
Various Petty States	5,766	
Contributions.		
Jagheerdars, Southern Mahratta Country, &c.	7,190	
Fees on Successions to Native States, &c.		
Rajah Wuckutsingjee of Loonawarrah, 3rd instalment (last recieved 1869 70, £2,182)	2,182	
Veedia Nursim Bharutty Swamee Suwasthan Sunkeshwar Inamdar of Mowjey Hutnoor (last received 1869-70, £64) ..	64	
		89,581
Total Tributes and Contributions from Native States £		719,421

COST OF ADMINISTERING THE FEUDATORY STATES SINCE 1861-62.

The tributes and contributions from Native States seemed to diminish in the eight years ending 1868-69, owing to the fact that the Maharajah Holkar is gradually capitalising his tribute :—

Year.	*Tribute.* £	*Year.*	*Tribute.* £
1861-62	782 724	1865-66	709 639
1862 63	28,276	1866-67 (11 months) ...	629,245
1863-64	715,990	1867-68	689 286
1864-65	681,144	1868-69	687.363
		1869-70	765,126
		1870 71 ...	719,421

The Allowances and Assignments in detail in 1868-69, in India and England, amounted to £1,863,615 as compared with £1,778,358 in the previous year.

General Abstract Account of the Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, in the Year ended the 31st March 1871.

ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.	£	£	£
Government of India—General and Political.			
Pension of Wajed Ally Shah, ex-King of Onde ...	...	120,000	
Proportion of Pension of Maharajah Dulleep Sing ...	...	1,200	
Pension to Ally Bahadoor, ex-Newab of Banda, including Allowance to the Family of the late Zoolficar Ally ...	...	3,600	
Stipends and Extra Allowances, &c., to His Highness Prince Golam Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan ...	...	3,738	
Pensions to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg ..	...	867	
Compensation	...	2,948	
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances	...	1,388	
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	...	14,995	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	14,238	
Miscellaneous	...	1,500	
Total Government of India—General and Political. £	...	... ..	164,474
Oude.			
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Newab Malka Jehan	...	5,400	
Newab Sultan Begum	...	975	
Malka Dooran Newab Rookya Sooltan Begum	...	1,650	
Political Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ...	...	27,425	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	34,715	
Maafee Compensation	...	28	
Miscellaneous	...	5,592	
Total Oude £	...	...	75,785
Central Provinces.			
Sustanic Gund Rajah	...	10,684	
Janoojee Rao Bhonslah Rajah Bahadoor, and the widows of the late Ruler	...	9,000	
Durreea Baee Sahiba	...	4,500	
Trimbuckjee Nana Aeeher Rao	...	1,000	
Annunda Baee Sahiba	...	4,500	
Eshwant Rao Goojur	...	3,571	
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	...	7,823	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	...	30,582	
Total Central Provinces ...	...	...	71,660
Bengal.			
Stipends and Allowances of the Nizamut.			
His Highness Newab Nazim's Personal Allowance ...	73,255		
Munnee and Buhoo Begum's Establishments	1,631		
Syed Azeem Ally Khan	5,632		
Raisoonnissa Begum (widow of Humayoonjah)	9,982		
Newab Shumshe Jehan Begum (Consort of Furreedoonjah)	4,480		
Newab Mulkzumaneeah Begum (second wife of ditto) ...	4,480		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	5,494		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	13,407		
Amount transferred to credit of the Nizamut Stipend Fund	52,306		
		170,667	
Other Pensions, &c.			
Rajah Bhoop Sing (Grandson of Rajah Kulyan Sing) ...	2,550		
Unno-chutter charges paid in Cuttack	660		
Compensation to the Bhooteeahs for the resumption of the Dooars in Assam	5,000		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	14,140		
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	15,886		
Miscellaneous	1,935		
		40,171	
Compensations.			
Salt.			
Compensation payable under Convention with the French Government in lieu of Salt formerly supplied to them ...	44,600		
Sayer.			
Compensations	4,251		
		48,851	
Total Bengal £	...	...	259,689
Carried forward £	...	..	571,608

Foregoing Statement.—(Continued.)

	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	...	571,608
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)			
North-Western Provinces.			
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Ishreepersad Narain Sing, Rajah of Benares	10,0 0		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum each	7,552		
Rajah Bulwant Sing	2,400		
Pensions granted on the resumption of Maafee Tenures ...	12,577		
Political Pensions under Rs 5,000 per annum	17,894		
Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg	2,190		
		52,613	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Charitable Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum ...	2,642		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances under Rs. 5,000 per annum...	8,684		
		11,326	
Sayer Compensation.			
Rajah Mohender Sing	2,410		
Miscellaneous Compensation under Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	1,956		
		4,366	
Total North Western Provinces £	...	..	68,305
Punjab.			
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Rajah Sukht Bulli	1,960		
Murdan Sing	960		
Rajah Fyztullub Khan	750		
Rajah Ali Bahadoor, son of Rajah Fyztullub Khan ...	250		
Rajah Jeswant Sing	852		
Mohun Loll	600		
Yar Mahomed Khan	600		
Sirdar Sooltan Secunder	600		
Mirza Ellahee Bux	955		
Dhurn Kour Sindarni	3,167		
Ajoodiah Pershad	297		
Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum granted on the resumption of Maafee Tenures	25,271		
Political Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum	15,687		
		51,949	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Pension of Mirza Ellahee Bux	500		
Pension of Ranee Kissen Kour of the late Rajah Bullub Ghur	700		
Pension of Kour Khoshal Sing	400		
Charitable Allowances under Rs. 5,000 per annum ...	28,233		
		29,833	
Sayer Compensation.			
Allowances to Rajahs and others, in lieu of Customs, Transit Duties, &c. abolished	2,553		
		2,553	
Commutation of Pensions	9,183		
		9,183	
Total Punjab £	...	..	93,818
Madras.			
Tanjore.			
Allowances to the Relatives, Servants, &c., of His Highness the late Rajah of Tanjore, including commutation of Pensions, &c.	30,630		
Allowances to the Family of the late Rajah Pretaup Sing ...	767		
		31,397	
Masulipatam.			
Stipends to the Family of the late Newab of Masulipatam ...	...	3,393	
Ceded Districts.			
Stipends and Extra Allowances to the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, exclusive of payments made in Bengal	...	3,143	
Compensations, Pensions and Charitable Allowances.			
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances, and Compensations in lieu of resumed Lands, Offices and Privileges, including Salt Compensations	111,853		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	27,876		
Allowances to Zemindars, Jageerdars, and Enamdars, &c. ...	5,435		
		145,164	
Carried forward £	..	183,097	733,731

Foregoing Statement.—(Continued.)

	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	...	183,097	733,731
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)			
Carnatic.			
Territorial and Political Pensions.			
Pensions, &c., to the Families and Dependants of the late Newabs, and to the Carnatic Family and Dependants, &c.	54,913		
Stipends, &c., to Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor	31,303		
Commutation of Pensions	1,470		
		87,686	
Kurnal.			
Stipends to the Family and Dependants of the late Newab of Kurnal	...	9,063	
Bombay Pensions paid	...	3	
Total Madras £	...	...	279,849
Bombay and Sind.			
Pensions to the Family and Dependants of the late Newab of Surat	..	10,000	
Newab Mahomed Ally Khan Bahadoor	...	1,408	
Sugoona Baeesaheb Maharaj	...	6,000	
Pertab Rao Goojur	...	1 200	
Various Pensions and Allowances above Rs. 5,000 and under Rs. 20,000 per annum	...	8,353	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, including commutations	...	41,620	
Enamdars and Surrunjamdars	...	443,416	
Sayer and Miscellaneous Compensations	...	11,817	
Sultan Fudil Mahsin of Lahej	...	1,412	
Allowances, &c., to the ex-Ameers of Sind and others ...	...	23,289	
Commutation of fractional parts of Enams	..	125	
Cristna Rao Wittul	...	2,202	
Dewasthan and Wurshasun Allowances	...	172,213	
Redemption of Huckdars' Bonds, &c.	...	942	
Total Bombay and Sind £	...	...	724,057
Total Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, &c., in India .. .. £	...	...	1,737,637
In England.			
Payments as in Home Accounts ... ... £	...	...	19,336
Total Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, &c. £	...	...	1,756,973

THE 153 FEUDATORIES PATENT.

In 1858, when the Mutiny swept away the Emperor of Delhi and the East India Company, the Chiefs of India found themselves brought face to face with their Sovereign, Queen Victoria. Neither they nor we at first realised all that the change involved. Dimly groping after a definition of his new position, the late Maharajah of Putiala sought for the recognition of himself and his house as an Indian noble of the English Empire. Above all rewards for his great services in those days, he asked perpetuity for his house and honours. Sir John Lawrence, just made Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, worked out the Chief's idea into a recognition of the right of adoption on the failure of natural heirs. Lord Canning, after a reference to Her Majesty's Government, wrote that despatch dated the 30th April 1860, in which he decreed what Hindoo law had never absolutely ordained—that adoption to a *raj* should always be recognized by the Paramount Power, subject to the two conditions of loyalty to the Crown and fidelity to all engagements with the British Government.

The following is a complete list of the Feudatories and pensioners. The names of Mussulmans are in italics.

Feudatory.	*Place.*
Ajeygurh Rajah ...	Bundlecund.
Akulkote Rajah ...	Satara.
Alipoora Jagheerdar ...	Bundlecund.
Bansda Chief ...	Surat.
Banswara Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Baonee Nawab ...	Central India.
Beejah Chief ...	Punjab
Behree Jagheerdar ...	Bundlecund.
Behut Jagheerdar ...	Bundlecund.
Belaspore Chief ...	Punjab
Benares Maharajah ...	Benares.
Beronda Rajah ...	Bundlecund.
Bhaghul Chief ...	Punjab
Bhopal Begum. ...	Central India
Bhownuggur Chief ...	Kattiwar.
Bhughat Chief ...	Punjab.
Bhujjee Chief ...	Punjab.
Bhurtpore Maharajah ...	Rajpootana.
Bijawur Rajah ...	Bundlecund.
Bijna Chief ...	Bundlecund.
Bikaneer Maharajah ...	Rajpootana.
Boondee Rajah ...	Rajpootana.
Bulaun Chief ...	Punjab.
Bungaupully Jagheerdar ...	Madras.
Bussahir Chief ...	Punjab
Bustar Rajah ...	Central Provinces
Callinjer Choboys, *six* ...	Bundlecund.
Cambay Nawab ...	Bombay.
Chirkaree Rajah ...	Central India.
Chumba Chief ...	Punjab.
Chutterpore Rajah ...	Bundlecund.
Cochin Rajah ...	Cochin.
Cooch Behar Rajah ...	Assam.
Cuttack Tributary Chiefs, *sixteen* ...	Orissa.
Dewas Chief ...	Central India.
Dhamee Chief ...	Punjab.
Dhar Chief ...	Central India.
Dholepore Rana ...	Rajpootana.
Dhoorwyee Chief ...	Bundlecund
Dhurmpore Chief ...	Surat
Dooj ana Nawab ...	Punjab.
Doongurpore Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Duffiay Jagheerdar of Jhutt.	Satara.
Durkote Chief ...	Punjab.
Duttia Rajah ...	Bundlecund.
Edar Chief ...	Guzerat.
Furreedkote Rajah ...	Punjab.
Gerowee Jagheerdar ...	Bundlecund.
Ghurwal Rajah ...	N. W. Provinces.
Gomthar Jagheerdar ...	Bundlecund.
Guikwar ...	Baroda.
Holkar ...	Central India.
Jessulmere Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Jeypore Maharajah ...	Rajpootana.
Jhalawra Rana ...	Satara.
Jheend Rajah ...	Punjab.
Jignee Jagheerdar ...	Bundlecund
Joobel Chief ...	Punjab.
Joonagurh Nawab ...	Bombay.
Joudhpore Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Jowra Nawab ...	Central India.
Jussoo Jagheerdar ...	Bundlecund.
Karonde Rajah ...	Central Provinces
Kashmere Maharajah ...	Punjab.
Keonthul Chief ...	Punjab
Kerowlee Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Khulsea Chief ...	Punjab.

Feudatory.	*Place.*
Kishengur Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Kolhapore Rajah ...	Kolhapore.
Koomharson Chief ...	Punjab.
Koonhiar Chief ...	Punjab.
Kotah Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Kothur Chief ...	Punjab.
Kothee Jagheerdar .	Bundlecund.
Kunny Dhana Jagheerdar	Bundlecund.
Kuppoor hulla Rajah ...	Punjab.
Kutch Chief ...	Guzerat.
Logassee Jagheerdar ...	Bundlecund.
Loharoo Nawab ...	Punjab.
Makraie Chief ...	Central Provinces.
Maleir Kotla Nawab ...	Punjab.
Mo bhole Chief ...	Southern Mahratta Country.
Mundee Chief ...	Punjab.
Mungul Chief ...	Punjab.
Myhere Chief ..	Bundlecund.
Mylong Chief ...	Punjab.
Mysore Maharajah ...	Mysore.
Nabha Rajah ...	Punjab.
Nagoda Chief ...	Bundlecund.
Nahum Chief ..	Punjab.
Nalagurh Chief ...	Punjab.
Nimbalkur Jagheerdar of Pulton ...	Satara.
Nizam ...	Hyderabad.
Nowanuggur Chief ...	Kattiwar.
Nyagaon Sebai Jagheerdar.	Bundlecund.
Oodeypore Maharajah ...	Rajpootna.
Baharee Chief ..	Bundlecund.
Palanpore Dewan ...	Bombay.
Patowdee Nawab ..	Punjab.
Peitabgurh Rajah ...	Rajpootna.
Poodoocotta Chief ...	Madras.
Punnah Raja ...	Bundlecund.
Punt Prithee Nidhee ...	Satara.
Punt Sucheo ..	Satara.
Puttiala Maharajah ...	Punjab.
Putwurdhuns, *Five* ...	Southern Mahratta Country
Radhunpore Nawab ...	Bombay.
Rajpeepla Chief ...	Rewa Kanta.
Ramnoog Chief ...	Southern Mahratta country.
Rampore Nawab ...	Rohilcund.
Rewah Raja ...	Bundlecund.
Sawunt Waree Chief ...	Sawant Waree.
Sirohi Chief ...	Rajpootana.
Sirapoora Rajah ...	N. W. Provinces.
Sindia Maharajah . ..	Central India.
Sindar Shumshere Sing Sindhanwal ..	Punjab.
Sirhwul Chief ..	Bundlecund.
Sooket Chief ..	Punjab.
Sucheen Nawab ...	Bombay.
Sumbhur Raja ..	Bundlecund.
Sunsoor Chief ..	Madras.
Sureea Chief ..	Punjab.
Tohree Chief ..	Bundlecund.
Toj Sing ..	Bundlecund.
Tonk Nawab ..	Rajpootana.
Toree Chief ...	Bundlecund.
Travancore Maharajah ..	Travancore.
Turoch Chief ...	Punjab.
Ulwur Chief ..	Rajpootana.

The salutes given to these Feudatories and to nobles in equal or subsidiary alliance, vary from 21 to 9 guns, as settled by the Queen in Council on 26th June 1867. Leaving out Mysore, till the Maharajah is pronounced fit to rule, and Berar

which we administer for the Nizam, these nobles govern a population and area larger than those of France and Belgium. Their troops far outnumber our Sepoy army; their ordnance, even that part of it which is serviceable, is equal in number to ours. Their wealth is enormous and their revenues are personal, for rarely does the money return to the people in the shape of expenditure on administration.

The statistics of these States and of the 31 States administered by their own Chiefs will be found in the following complete list of Feudatories and pensioners. Names of Mussulmans appear in italics and those of pensioners have an Asterisk :—

Under the Government of India.

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
				£
Maharajah of Oodeypore or Meywar	Rajpootana.	11.614	1,161,140	485,000
Maharajah of Jeypore ...		15,205	1,900,000	500,000
Maharajah of Joudhpore or Marwar		35,672	1,783,000	350,000
Maharao of Boondee		2,291	224,000	50,000
Maharao of Kotah		5,000	450,000	250,000
Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar ...		2,500	226,000	150, 00
Nawab of Tonk		640	131,000	153,378
Maharajah of Kerowlee ...		1,873	188,000	30,000
Maharajah of Kishengurh ...		720	100,000	22,570
Maharana of Dholepore ...		1,250	192,382	109,437
Maharajah of Bhurtpore ...		1,974	743,710	273,692
Maharao Rajah of Ulwar ...		3,300	1,000,000	200,000
Maharajah of Bikaneer ...		17,676	539,000	60,000
The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere ...		12,252	73,700	9,167
Rao of Serohee		3,020	55,000	20,338
The Rawul of Doongurpore ...		1,000	100,000	12,600
The Rawul of Banswarra ...		1,500	150,000	12,600
Rajah of Pertabgurh		1,460	150,000	26,240
Maharajah Sindhia	Central India.	...	2,500,000	1,110,910
Maharajah Holkar		8,318	576,000	520,000
Begum of Bhopal		6,764	663,656	240,000
Rajah of Dhar		2,091	125,000	57,126
Chief of Dewas		256	25,000	25,900
Nawab of Jowra		872	85,456	65,524
Rajah of Rutlam		500	94,839	54,257
Rajah of Siliana		103	98,978	24,900
Rajah of Seetamhow				
Chief of Punth Peeploda ...	Mediatized chiefs of Western Malwa.			
,, of Peeploda				
Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra, Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh, Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Agraods, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia				
Chief of Johut			7,000	800
,, Mutwarra				200
,, Khuttewarra				120
,, Ruttonmal				60
,, Ali Rajpore				
,, Jhaboua	Bhopawur Agency Mediatized Chiefs.	1,500	60,000	18,000
,, Neemkhera or Tirla ...				
,, Chota Burkhera or Sorepore				
,, Mota Burkhera ...				
,, Kalee Bouree				
Carried Over ...		139,396	13,392,861	4,832,819

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
Brought forward ...		139,396	13,392,861	4,832,819
Thakoor of Mooltan	Dhar Agency, Mediatized Chiefs.			
" Kachee Boroda ...				
" Bukthgurh ...				
" Baisola or Dhotia ...				
Rajah of Nuram				
Thakoor of Bhadoura				
" Khaltoun				
" Sirsee	Gwalior Agency, Mediatized Chiefs.			
Rajah of Ragoogurh				
" Boroda				
Thakoor of Purra				
Chief of Purwanee	D. Bheel Agency	3,000	26,611	8,456
Chief of Barudpoora	Nimar Agency, Guaranteed Chiefs.			
" Jamma or Dabir ...				
" Rajgurh Ghurree or Bhysa Kheree, Sillanee and Bukthgurh ...				
" Chandgurh				
" Jamtee				
" Chota Kusrawud ...				
Thakoor of Pitharee	Indore Central Agency, Mediatized Chiefs.			
" Baglee				
" Karodia				
" Tonk				
" Patharea				
" Dhungong ..				
" Singhana				
" Baee				
" Mayne				
" Dhaura				
" Kunjara				
" Ragoogurh ...				
" Kaytha				
" Khursee				
" Jahalaria		162		
" Peonghat		80		
" Bhojakheree ..		68		
Chiefs of Koorai	Bhopal Agency, Mediatized Chiefs.		22,349	7,300
" Mahomedgurh ..			4,000	700
" Basowda			5,000	700
" Rajghur				
" Nursingurh				
" Khilcheepore ...				
" Larawut				
" Patharee				
" Agra Burkhera ...				
" Dubla Dheer ...				
" Dhuna Kheree ...				
" Khumalpore ...				
" Dubla Ghosee ..				
" Khursia				
" Jhalera				
" Heerapore				
" Ramgurh				
" Kakurkhere				
" Sootalea				
" Jairia Dheel				
" Gagronee				
Koonwar Chae Singh				
Bulwant Singh		96,337		
Lutchmun Singh & Isree Singh ...				
Salim Singh				
Carried over		239,043	13,450,821	4,850,175

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
				£
Brought Forward ...		239,043	13,450,821	4,850,175
Sohawul	Bundelkund Agency.			
Jigtee				
Chutterpore				
Chirkary				
Ajeyghur				
Bijawur				
Duttia		22,400	3,170,000	635,860
Myhere				
Nagode				
Oorcha				
Punnah				
Rewah				
Sumpthur				
Nizam of Hyderabad	Deccan.	78,000	10,666,030	2,150,000
Maharajah of Mysore	Mysore.			150,000
Rajah of Munipore	Burmese Frontier.	7,584	5,000	1,425
* *Titular King of Oude* ...	Calcutta.			120,000
* *Ameers of Sindh*	Sindh, &c.			41,275
	Bengal.			
* *Nizamut of Bengal*	Moorshedabad ...			158,203
Rajah of Jyntia				600
5 Coosyah States	Assam ...	10,000	368,925	
Rajah of Nungklow				
Rajah of Moleem				
Rajah of Hill Tipperah ...		7,632		
Rajah of Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar ...	1,364	13,640	81,529
21 Mehals forming S. W. Frontier Agency	Chota Nagpore ...	42,500	1,000,000	1 0,000
16 Tribt. Mehals of Cuttack ...	Orissa ...	16,6 8	750,000	
Sikhim	Darjeeling ...	1,550	7,000	2,000
	North Western Provinces.			
Nawab of Rampore	Rohilkund ..	890	484,691	100,000
Maharajah of Benares	Benares ...		206,000	
Rajah of Gurwhal	Himalayas ...	4,500	300,000	10,000
Rajah of Shahpoora	Ajmere ...		100,000	25,000
Rajah of Tehree	Kumaon .		200,000	8,000
	Punjab.			
Bhawulpore	Mooltan .	2,483	364,582	144,317
Chumba	Himalayas .	3,216	120,000	16,000
Pataodee	Goorgaon ...		6,600	8,200
Jummoo and Cashmeer... ...	Kashmeer ...	25,000	1,500,000	640,000
Putiala	Cis Sutlej ...	5,412	1,586,000	4 0,0 0
Jeend	do. ...	1,296	311,000	70,000
Nabha	do. ...	863	276,000	70, 00
Kalsia	do. ...	155	62 000	13,000
Malir Kotla	do. ...	165	46 200	20,000
Fureed Kot	do. ...	643	51,000	7,500
Dojana	Delhi ...		6,390	1,000
Loharoo	do. ...		18,000	6,000
Kupurthala	Trans-Sutlej ...	598	212,721	57,79
Mundee	do. ...	1,080	139,259	30,0 0
Suket	do. ...	420	41,552	8,000
Sarmur (Nahan)	Simla Hill States.	5,000	75,595	10,000
Kahlur (Bilaspore)			66,848	7,00
Hindur (Nalagur)			49,678	6,0
Bussahir			45,025	7,000
Keonthul			18,082	3,000
Baghul			22,505	3,500
Jubbul			17,262	1,800
Bhajjee			9,001	1,500
Koomharsain			7,629	700
Koothar			3,990	500
Dhamee			2,853	400
Baghat			...	...
Balsan			4,892	600
Mailog			7,358	800
Beeja			981	200
Taroch			3,082	250
Kunhiar			1,906	300
Mungul			917	100
Durkooti			612	50
Carried Foward ...		478,845	35,792,078	9,970,824

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.	Annual Income.
				£
Brought forward ...		476,345	35,798,678	9,970,824
Rajah of Akulkote	Satara	986	77,339	15 000
The Punt Sucheo		500	110.193	12,000
The Punt Prithee Nidhee ...		350	67,967	7,500
The Dufay		700	58,794	6,500
The Nimbalkur		400	47,100	75,000
The Waekur				665
Rajah of Kolhapore	Kolhapore ...	3,184	516,156	160,000
Chief of Sawuntwaree	Sawuntwaree ...	900	152,206	20,000
Do. of Jamkhundee... ...	Southern ...			25,000
Do. of Meeraj	Mahratta ...			23,000
Do. of Koorundwar	Jagheerdars ...			15,000
Do. of Sanglee				35,000
Do. of Ramdroog	The Bhaway ..			5,000
Do. of Moodhole	The Gorepuray...			10,000
The Angria Family	Colaba ...			5,356
The Seedee of Junjeera	Junjeera ...	324	71,000	17,000
* *The Grand-daughters of the Nawab of Surat*	Surat ...	335		10.000
Nawab of Sucheen	Sucheen ...		13,000	8,500
Rajah of Bonsda	Surat ...		19,000	6,100
Rajah of Dhurumpore	Surat ...		15,000	9,000
Rajah of Jowar	Jowar ...	300	8,000	2,590
* *Descendants of Nawab of Broach*				
Nawab of Cambay	Cambay ...	350	175 000	35,006
The Guickwar	Baroda ...	4,399	1,710,404	600,000
418 separate jurisdictions in Kattywar, of which the principal are Oomamundul, *Joonaghur*, Nowanughur, Bhownuggur, *Jufferabad*, *Wudwan* and Rajkote	Kattywar ...	21.000	1,475.685	865 270
Rao of Kutch	Kutch ...	6,500	409,522	150,000
Pahlunpore Agency containing 11 States, *Pahlunpore*, *Radhunpore*, *Warye*, *Terwara* and 7 Hindoo States ...		6,041	321,645	64,090
Maheekanta (The Rajah of Edur is the only powerful chief) ...	Rewakanta ...	4,000	311,046	51,400
Rajah of Rajpeepla		4,500		27,500
Rajah of Barreah		1,600		7,500
Chief of Chota Oodeypore ...		3.0 0		10 000
Rajah of Loonawara		1,736		4,200
Chief of Sonthe		900		2.200
The Babee of Balasinore		254	19.092	4,000
55 Petty Chiefs with a revenue of *Khyrpore*	Sindh ..	5,000	105,000	19,000
Under Madras.				
* *Prince Asim Jah*	Carnatic ...			30,000
Maharajah of Travancore ...	Travancore ..	6,653	1,262,646	518 894
Rajah of Cochin	Cochin ...	1,131	399. 60	110,546
Rajah of Poodoocottah... ...	Poodoocottah ..	1,037	268 750	32.413
Jaghirdar of Banganpully ...	Cuddapah ..	500	3 ,200	16,617
Rajah Sundoor	Bellary ..	145	13.446	3,782
Jeypore and Hill Zemindars ...	Northern Sircars	13,041	391,230	
Ali Rajah	Cannanore and Southern Lacative Islands ..	9,446	1.000	2,000
Grand Total ...		577,557	43,883,159	12,938,453

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